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PENNA. SCHOOL OF
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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,

AND THE

STATISTICAL REPORT,

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL, 1876.

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HARRISBURG:

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1876.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,
G. DAWSON COLEMAN.

GENERAL AGENT AND SECRETARY,
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.

STATISTICIAN,
ANDREW J. OURT, M. D.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	TERM EXPIRES.
December 1, 1869,	G. Dawson Coleman...	Lebanon county	December 1, 1878.
December 1, 1870,	Hiestor Clymer.....	Berks county	December 1, 1880.
December 1, 1871,	Wm. Bakewell.....	Allegheny county ...	December 1, 1876.
December 1, 1872,	Geo. Bullock	Montgomery county..	December 1, 1877.
December 1, 1872,	A. C. Noyes	Clinton county.....	December 1, 1876.
December 1, 1873,	Francis Wells	Philadelphia county..	December 1, 1879.
.....	*Mahlon H. Dickinson,	Philadelphia county..	December 1, 1877.

* For the unexpired term of Hon. Geo. L. Harrison.

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ERRATA.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

- Page 29, last line from foot, after "extravagant" add "to assume."
- Page 30, line fourth, for "\$415,147 29," read "\$294,071 50."
- Page 31, line twenty-six from top, for "make" read "makes."
- Page 33, line fifteen from top, omit "so," before "deteriorated."
- Page 41, line eighteen, for "43" read "4,300."
- Page 43, line nine, for "case read "cases."
- Page 103, line twenty-one, read "can," instead of "cannot."
- Page 103, line six from foot, read "if," after "intimacy."
- Page 104, line twelve from foot, read "Monongahela," instead of "Ohio."
- Page 127, last line, add the word "only" after "not."
- Page 166, line after the word "that" read "with the benefit of improvements already made," and omit all between the word "expense" and the word "can."

STATISTICAL REPORT.

- Page 187, at end first paragraph, for "phianthropist" read "philanthropist."
- Page 195, line fifth above table after "institutions" read "or."
- Page 269, line fifth from last table, for "four" read "six."

REPORT.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, }
HARRISBURG, *January 1, 1876.*

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania:

Herewith is submitted to your honorable bodies the Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Public Charities and the report of the General Agent and Secretary.

The past year has been one of constant activity in the duties devolving upon the Board. The General Agent has been occupied in the visitation of the public institutions of the counties in all sections of the State, in which he has been aided by numerous personal visitations by different members of the Board. And while in a few cases there have been occasions for regret at the slow progress made by the local authorities in carrying out the suggestions and recommendations of this Board, in the way of the reform of existing neglect or hardships, it is gratifying to be able to report that, as a rule, there is an increasing appreciation of the work of the Board and a greater earnestness in the adoption of measures for the bettering of the condition of the various classes over whom the State is exercising its beneficent care. In many instances the visits of the General Agent and of the Commissioners have been followed by the most excellent practical results. Abuses have been done away, and reforms and improvements of the most valuable character have been accomplished.

In a few cases the Board has been called upon to inquire into alleged abuses in important institutions, and the proper inquiries have been promptly and searchingly made, resulting, invariably, even when the specific charges have been partly or wholly disproved, in a better standard of administration, as the State is thus seen, by its authorized agency, ready to interpose its protection in behalf of all who have been in any way entrusted to her care.

The Board has sustained a severe loss during the year in the retirement of its honored President, in consequence of seriously impaired health.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

It is not deemed necessary at this time to repeat the arguments upon those fundamental questions which have been so ably discussed by the former President in previous reports. The Board is endeavoring to carry out into practical effect the principles that have there been presented, and the present report is confined principally to a recital of the actual results of those endeavors.

The Board has laid before the Legislature, in its supplementary report, its action upon the various applications for State aid, and also a number of suggestions in regard to subjects upon which it is believed that careful and efficient legislation is much needed.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. DAWSON COLEMAN,
President.

HIESTER CLYMER,
WILLIAM BAKEWELL,
GEORGE BULLOCK,
A. C. NOYES,
FRANCIS WELLS,
MAHLON H. DICKINSON.

REPORT.

To the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities :

GENTLEMEN :—The sixth annual report of the General Agent is herewith respectfully submitted :

In a review of the work for the past year, we are made conscious of the severe loss sustained by the Board on account of the resignation of the Hon. George L. Harrison. Devoted to the success of the great work about to be undertaken, he was selected at an early period as the chief executive officer of the Board of Commissioners. He immediately began to organize a plan, and to lay the foundations of a system for extensive usefulness in the field upon which the Commission was about to enter, calculated to ensure a large success, and in accordance with which, its active work has always been conducted. He made a careful survey of the whole ground and established a system of quarterly reports, to be made by the reformatory and charitable institutions of the State, by which their condition and interior management were constantly brought into view. That a system like this, united with the benefits of constant personal inspection, should be productive of beneficial results in the mode of conducting the numerous institutions of the State, might reasonably be expected. Under his untiring industry, with his thorough knowledge of all the problems connected with pauperism, crime, prison economy, and other kindred subjects, and to his zeal and fidelity in the discharge of the important trusts committed to him, is to be ascribed in a large degree the extent to which this Board has been useful in executing the duties imposed upon it.

Whilst the public recognize the loss of the services of a most valuable officer in a field of great usefulness ; whilst the destitute and afflicted, languishing in asylums and county almshouses, are deprived of the benefit of Mr. Harrison's care in an official capacity, the writer hereof desires to join in expressions of deep and heartfelt regret, that, in the discharge of duties involving no little labor, care and responsibility, his friendly aid and advice so readily and so frequently bestowed, can no longer be expected ; that his instructions and unerring judgment on occasions of difficulty and embarrassment so often sought and so promptly imparted, can no longer be enjoyed

It is not deemed necessary in the present report to renew the discussion of those problems which have already been treated at such length, and have received from the pen of the late President of the Board such ample and masterly elucidation.

Our present aim and purpose is to present an intelligent view or consideration of some of the questions, which have been the outgrowth of a familiar observation of the practical working of the various classes of institutions under the improved methods in which many have been conducted.

The benefits arising from a State commission, invested with supervisory power over all the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, are too obvious to require explanation.

It has been correctly observed, that there is in all our institutions an innate tendency to overgrowth, to inflexibility of regulations, to neglect of individual treatment, to extravagance of expenditure, against which, all men who have the welfare of others at heart, need to be constantly on their guard. An unyielding adherence to preconceived opinions and prejudices, and obstinate resistance to the introduction of changes and improvements long after existing errors in theories and administration have been exposed, are too frequently suffered to interfere with the higher standard of success which is attainable under the more enlightened views and broader spirit of philanthropy accepted and acted on at the present day.

Sometimes from ignorance, in other instances from a mere unwillingness to give the least consideration to changes of any kind, valuable improvements are resisted and denounced, and the whole aim and object of benevolent aid and enterprise are thereby defeated. How frequently this state of things prevails in the public and private institutions, can only be fully known to those whose duty it is to look into their interior management.

It can readily be perceived from this imperfect sketch how important it is that authority should be given to examine into the methods of instruction, government and management of all the charitable, reformatory and correctional institutions of the State. The duties which the Commonwealth in the exercise of its wisdom imposed upon those to whom it committed this trust, are numerous and of a very responsible character, requiring for their proper discharge patient labor and investigation. When judiciously and faithfully performed they cannot fail to result in benefits of inestimable value to the State, and of the various institutions which are supported by public and private contributions.

It is a source of much gratification that I am able to report very decided improvements in the management and condition in many of the institutions, especially in those in which they were most needed, and of which most complaint has been made. This will be made to appear in the reports

made of them as they were seen when inspected. Reference may be made to these for detailed information concerning them.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging that in many instances in my efforts to effect improvements in the mode of conducting the institutions, I have been aided by earnest and active co-operation by the officers in charge.

The proceedings of the Board at its meetings during the year will be exhibited by the following extracts from the minutes.

Dec. 30, 1874. The committee to which was referred the bill for the education of poor, neglected and friendless children, made report that they had made some changes in the original draft which was referred to them, and now submitted a bill which met the unanimous approval of the committee. It was on motion resolved, that the same be accepted by the Board and submitted to the Legislature, and that the committee on legislation be requested to urge its passage with all the influence and exertion they can command.

Jan. 19, 1875. The President presented the fact that certain charges of cruelty upon the white boys by the infliction of corporal punishment in the House of Refuge of Philadelphia, whereupon a committee was appointed consisting of the President, Commissioner Wells and Dr. Luther, General Agent, to investigate the same in conjunction with the managers of that institution, and that said committee make report to the Executive Committee of the Board, and if deemed necessary, the said committee take such further action in the premises as might be deemed just and proper.

The President also called attention to reports received from visitors appointed by the Board under the act of May 7, 1874.

When on motion it was resolved that the special cases in Montgomery county be referred to the General Agent.

March 16, 1875. The President read a letter addressed by him to Samuel Dimmick, Attorney General, and the answer thereto, respecting the question whether State Penitentiaries were exempt from the duty of making quarterly reports to this Board as required of the institution.

A letter of the General Agent to the directors of the Mercer county almshouse, relative to the subject of man and wife living together in almshouses was read and approved.

A resolution was adopted instructing the General Agent to ascertain what insane convicts in the penitentiaries and prisons of the Commonwealth are suitable subjects for removal to State hospitals, and if any to apply the law of May 14, 1874, to such cases.

Sept. 24, 1875. Mr. George L. Harrison, in consequence of continued ill health, resigned his membership as one of the commissioners of the Board. The Board accepted his resignation with deep regret, and ap-

pointed a committee to draft a minute expressive of its feelings in reference thereto.

The resignation of Mr. Harrison having caused a vacancy in the office of President of the Board, the Hon. G. Dawson Coleman was unanimously elected to fill his place.

Nov. 19, 1875. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of abuse against the officers of the House of Correction of the city of Philadelphia was presented. After some modifications it was accepted, and the recommendations contained therein in reference to the government and management of said institution, were approved.

The outline of a bill for the suppression of vagrancy was also presented, which was accepted, and its adoption advised by the Legislature.

A bill for the relief of certain classes of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, as follows: feeble-minded children, deaf and dumb, and the blind, after the expiration of their terms in the respective institutions in which they have been trained and cared for, was also recommended. The bill proposes the State to supplement private benevolence by appropriating a moderate sum for each destitute soldiers' orphan of the three classes named. The subject was considered and referred to the General Agent.

The subject of further improvements in the architecture of new jails, and as far as possible the remodeling of old ones, calculated to ensure the entire separation of sexes, and of juvenile delinquents from hardened criminals, was also presented, and it was resolved that the subject be urged upon the county authorities in the report of the General Agent.

An application being made by the superintendent of the Danville hospital district, to include additional counties in his district, it was resolved that the board recommend the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Schuylkill, Lehigh and Northampton, be added.

Dec. 27, 1875. The minute prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose, relating to Mr. Harrison's resignation, was presented, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be recorded, as follows:

The Board desires to put upon record an expression of the deep sense of the loss which has been sustained in the resignation of its worthy and honored President, the Hon. George Leib Harrison, and of its appreciation of his long and reliable services to the State while occupying the position, from which he has been constrained, under medical advice, to retire.

Mr. Harrison's original commission in this Board was dated December 1, 1869, and he was reappointed December 1, 1871. From the beginning of his connection with the Board, his interest in its work and welfare has been intense; and since he has occupied its presidency, which dates from March 1, 1871, his labors have been unceasing and of incalculable value. None but his colleagues and those immediately conversant with his daily

devotion to his official duties can at all appreciate the extent or character of the work in which Mr. Harrison has sacrificed valuable time, anxious thought, intelligent study, personal comfort, and convenience and a degree of earnest energy that has overtaxed brain and body, for the sake of these helpless classes in whose behalf this Board was organized. Whatever success has been accomplished in furtherance of the purposes of this Board, and whatever of good reputation it has obtained among the State Boards of Charities throughout the country, and among the institutions of our own State, are largely and chiefly due to the able papers from Mr. Harrison's pen upon many vital social questions connected with our work, which have enlightened and advocated the public mind, and to the untiring labors by which much important legislation has been obtained and numerous reforms introduced into the public institutions of the State. His devotion to the relief of the insane poor of the State is entitled to special recognition in this minute. Marked as it has been by an ability in discussion, a courageous faith and intense sympathy in the pursuit of those measures which he planned and, to a large extent, perfected for their better care by the State, which have not been exceeded and but rarely equalled by any individual philanthropy of modern times.

The enforced withdrawal of Mr. Harrison on account of impaired health deprives this Board of a most distinguished head, a wise counsellor, an earnest worker, and a most efficient organizer of useful measures for the benefit of all who come within the range of its functions, and creates a vacancy which his colleagues cannot hope in all respects to fill. Should restored health permit the resumption of his public work at a future day, the return of Mr. Harrison to this Board will be a source of unmixed satisfaction to his colleagues who thus record their deep regret at his retirement.

The subject of the extent to which hospital accommodations for the indigent insane are required having been fully discussed and considered, it was resolved that in the judgement of this Board when the hospitals now in progress of erection shall be ready to be occupied, the indigent insane of all the counties will have been amply provided for, with the single exception of those in the city of Philadelphia.

The expenses of the Board for the year were :

Salary for General Agent and Secretary	\$3,000 00
Clerical services.....	3,000 00
Travelling and other necessary expenses.....	1,000 00
Express charges, telegrams and postage stamps.....	600 00
Rent of office, fuel and messenger.....	800 00
Stationery	100 00
Total	<u>8,500 00</u>

The reports of visiting committees in different counties of the State, appointed by the Board contain information of much practical value. Valuable aid in the active work has been rendered by these committees, which will be shown to some extent in the detailed reports.

THE INSANE.

THE CURABLE AND INCURABLE.

Under present systems of care, regard is to be had to certain principles of management which will be recognized by all to be correct. No effort or advantages, which the progress of science and philanthropy afford for the care and treatment of those who are curable, can be disregarded, without incurring the censure of being careless to a most sacred duty.

There is another class, usually termed incurable, found in private and public hospitals, in county almshouses, and, to some extent, in the care of friends at their homes, for whom a treatment in essential particulars is entirely different. For these cases, which generally are tranquil, harmless, capable of self care and of some service in house and out-door work, it is claimed that a reasonable amount of personal comfort is all that is necessary.

It is asserted that if a State hospital is to be made a receptacle for the latter class, it virtually defeats that provision in the law, which requires a preference to be given to recent cases ; and that the most effectual way to stop the increase of insanity is to give every facility for the prompt treatment of those cases which apply for admission soon after being attacked.

The principle here assumed does not admit of controversy. This Board has from the commencement of its oversight of the neglected condition of this class, as seen in county almshouses, uniformly advocated it, and will continue to do so long as sufficient hospital accommodations remain unprovided. Whilst every one will be perfectly willing to subscribe to the correctness of the views thus briefly glanced at, it may be well to enquire to to what extent the practice which regulates the admission of applicants into State insane asylums has been made to conform to them.

THE PRESENT CLASSES IN INSANE ASYLUMS.

Whilst the State bounty, undoubtedly, is designed for the indigent insane, with a preference to be given to recent over chronic cases, either from accident or necessity it is practically ignored, which warrants the conclusion that if present hospital accommodations are reserved for one class only they would be comparatively vacant. An examination of the records of those institutions will show these statements to be correct.

It is shown that about one-half of all the cases, when admitted into the hospitals, are chronic. Upon a reference to these records it is also found that at least three-fourths of the present population of these institutions are of the chronic class, and kept there from year to year. It is not to be supposed that the condition of all is such as to admit of their being discharged. Once there, their continuance in most instances becomes a necessity, which goes to establish the fact that it is proper and necessary (with certain exceptions) to provide for all. Look for a moment at this startling fact: The present number of inmates in the three State hospitals, viz: Dixmont, Harrisburg and Danville is about 1,200. In reports made to this office, 170 are stated to be curable and 960 incurable, which is fully 85 per cent. of the whole number.

To many who have given little attention to the subject, this statement cannot fail to occasion surprise. When considered in connection with the important question as to the kind of hospital arrangement which may be deemed suitable and sufficient for the class by whom our State institutions are so largely occupied, the enquiry, doubtless, will arise, whether buildings less palatial, of plainer and less costly style, but containing all the necessary comforts and conveniences, would not be entirely consistent with what may reasonably be expected of the State, and be calculated to correct the tendency to extravagant expenditure in the construction of buildings, which is now so prevalent.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE STATE SHOULD TAKE CHARGE OF THE INSANE.

This is an important question and involves several considerations having mutual relations to each other. If the State bounty is used so largely for the chronic and incurable class, who happen to occupy the present accommodations, upon what principle of moral equity or right will you exclude others who have been less fortunate and whose claims to the benefit of special advantages are equally strong? What then is the duty of the State, to which we reply, this Board has spoken outright on this subject repeatedly since its organization, from its first report until the present time, and has recommended that the State take charge of all the insane of the Commonwealth that are not provided for in private hospitals. We have shown this is the interest of the Commonwealth as well as of the afflicted class in whose behalf we have spoken. We believe that all interests would be best secured by such a measure. One policy, one system, one definite mode of care and treatment should at length prevail, and the oversight of this Board would be the more thoroughly and effective and successful as a consequence of the one prevailing system.

Another reason why the State should undertake this charge is that under county arrangements, the insane are always classed with paupers and are

denied the sympathy and the care which they would otherwise secure, and thus they often remain unrelieved of their malady to their own desperate harm and the loss of the public funds by incurable disease.

That the line of policy here indicated will finally be adopted is no longer a matter of doubt, the extent of the accommodations not being sufficient is the limit imposed at this time. It is not for this Board to name the time when the State should do this. That, of course, must depend on the extent to which hospital accommodations have been provided, and of the capacity of other hospitals now in progress of erection. In order that an intelligent opinion may be formed on this question, let us, for a moment, consider the capacity of hospitals now occupied, and others now partly completed, and in *process* of erection, and the present number of inmates accommodated in them :

	Capacity.	Present No. of inmates.
Dixmont	500	491
Harrisburg	400	416
Danville, (when finished)	700	260
Warren, (when finished)	700	...
Total capacity		1,167

Excess of capacity in hospitals, when the Danville and Warren will be fully completed, over the present number of inmates, is 1,167, as above stated.

This statement leads to the necessity of another important enquiry, viz :

ARE ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS NECESSARY ?

In order to arrive at a correct conclusion on a subject of so much importance to the State and to the afflicted class whose condition and wants are now under consideration, it will be necessary to bring to our aid all the facts and information which relate to the subject.

Without entering into a detailed statement, which it might be easy to do, the statistics being at hand, it is deemed sufficient for the present purpose to state in general terms that the entire insane population of the State is about 4,625. Of this number 1,200 are maintained in the insane department of the Philadelphia almshouse ; supported by out-door relief and townships, 225 ; in jails and penitentiaries, 20 ; in State lunatic hospitals, 1,167 ; in private hospitals, 501 ; those retained in family care and who wander about as outcasts, about 218—leaving 1,200 in county almshouses.

In considering the subject of the extent to which it is necessary to provide for the insane poor, we have kept out of the estimate those who occupy the insane department of the Philadelphia almshouse, for the reason

that for the large number who are maintained there a special arrangement will be required. Our estimate of present wants do not, therefore, include the provisions to be made for them. It is proper, however, in the estimate of present wants and those of the near future that the ratio of increase should be brought into the account.

Upon the basis of the present population, and assuming that one in every 3,986 annually become insane, the increase for 1875 would be 972, whilst the number cured, improved and died would be 816, showing the additional number to be provided for over the preceding year to be 156. It must be remembered that part only of the actual increase are received into State hospitals. Some are sent to private hospitals, others to almshouses, and some are retained in family care, making it entirely certain that the proportion to be provided for in the State institutions is comparatively small. A reference to the reports of the different hospitals for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, will show this satisfactorily. Harrisburg Hospital—admissions, 178; discharges, 142. Dixmont—admissions, 212; discharges, 231. Danville—admissions, 125; discharges, 103. Friends' Asylum—admissions, 34; discharges, 39. Kirkbride's—admissions, 248; discharges, 258. Philadelphia Hospitals—admitted, 383; discharged, 330. Total admissions, 1,180; total discharges, 1,103. Together the admissions in the six institutions named exceeded the discharges only 77, leaving 79 of the estimated decrease to be distributed in the county almshouses and elsewhere.

Other facts closely connected with the subject, and of great importance in efforts to decide upon a line of policy to be pursued in regard to the care of that portion of the indigent insane, supported in county almshouses, must be brought into view.

In many of the counties of the State hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane suitably constructed and arranged, and provided with the necessary conveniences, have been erected. A resident physician, and special male and female attendants are employed. The counties embraced within the number just referred to are Lancaster, Bucks, York, Cumberland, Fayette, Carbon, Schuylkill, Delaware, Allegheny, and partially in a few others, leaving out of view the Philadelphia almshouse, where competent medical and ordinary care is employed to the fullest extent, but for other reasons not necessary to repeat, is included in the class of institutions now under consideration.

The treatment of both recent and chronic cases is undertaken and conducted with encouraging success, the managers claiming that for the moderately insane greater advantages in the way of employment and exercise, and of ordinary care, may be given to them at the institutions arranged

as stated than can possibly be enjoyed in the over-crowded wards of the State hospitals.

Whether any additional hospital accommodations for the indigent insane of the State, (not including those in the Philadelphia almshouse,) beyond those now in progress of erection, are necessary or not must depend then upon the extent to which the two classes last referred to may apply for admission to their benefits.

Circumstances already dwelt upon, will influence the extent to which transfers of the chronic insane in county poor-houses, will be made. The estimate must be based, not upon the number who should, but would be removed. This point has already been sufficiently enlarged on.

It is evident from what has preceded, that not more than one-third of the insane at present in those institutions, nor one-half of the difference between the annual increase and the discharges, will be received into the State hospitals. The former would number about 431, and the latter 77.

Hence, if it should become the policy of the State to provide for all the indigent insane population, we have no hesitation in asserting, that upon the completion of the Danville and Warren hospitals, ample accommodations will be afforded for all who would be transferred, and leave a surplus capacity of from five to six hundred for the small annual increase.

VAGRANCY.

This great evil is assuming still greater magnitude, the ranks of the itinerant beggars are constantly increasing, they crowd our poorhouses, jails and city lock-ups, they invade our secluded homes at late hours of the night, steadily refusing to render any equivalent for the contribution which they insolently demand, and which it is dangerous to refuse.

To prescribe a remedy in a general law under our peculiar form of government and diverse local circumstances is found to be difficult. To be effective it must be vigorously executed. The legislative enactment, if framed with too nice a regard to the rights of personal liberty, may be rendered inoperative in its application to a class whose manner of life is in open violation of the law. The power to make arrests upon the mere fact of vagrancy or begging without a previous hearing may seem to look like an encroachment of the personal rights guaranteed to every citizen. But the fact must not be overlooked, that the question to be considered is, how are the evil doings of a class who habitually refuse to comply with the requirements of law to be dealt with? The professional tramp acts upon the theory that he will have subsistence without rendering an equivalent; he bids defiance

to law. Every county road swarms with them, and "the country people begin to look upon them as an inevitable infliction, less dangerous when fed and sheltered than when hungry and at large. Refuse them food, and your hen roost pays the penalty. Deny them a bed in the barn, and they set it on fire. They travel in gangs and disperse to forage, levying contributions right and left. Their vagrant life suits them, and miserable as they seem to be, no proffer of honest wages for honest work will induce them to leave the road." Unless the evil is differently dealt with it will soon become as intolerable as it formerly was in Bavaria and other foreign countries.

The task may be difficult, but an adequate remedy we believe to be practicable. The main features of a bill to surpass vagrancy and which is now in force at other places, may be made applicable to our State.

It authorizes summary arrests, the act of begging or vagrancy to be taken as evidence of the commission of the offenses.

It provides for compulsory labor, if suitable employment cannot be found in the county almshouse or farms, they may be hired out to any other place, or in the service of any other person.

It authorizes the transfer of any person thus offending to the town or place in which he has a legal residence, after he shall have earned a sufficient amount to pay the expense thereof.

It authorizes towns or counties in which they have a legal settlement to take charge of such persons, with the right of charging the expenses of his maintenance if he is not removed in a reasonable time.

These are some of the leading features which it is proposed to incorporate in a bill, with the requisite authority to enforce the same. We can conceive of no reason for the failure of such a measure. The moment you set the tramp to work, you make a citizen of him, and the chances are that instead of imagining every man's hand set against his own, he will begin to see that his is the only one which does not help, and self-help is the first cardinal principle of humanity.

"The doors of all almshouses should be barred against these sturdy beggars, and private charity limited to an offer of work and wages. That community only can acquire a sound and healthy growth in which the rule is absolute, 'He that will not work, neither shall he eat.'"

The actual number of tramps was estimated, in 1874, after making due allowance for the repeated appearances of the same individual, at from 30,000 to 35,000. It is not extravagant, that the increase is fully 33 per cent for 1875.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The amount expended for out-door relief for the year ending September 30, 1874, was \$230,079 43, in districts connected with almshouses. The number of persons relieved was 11,600. The expenditure for the same purpose in 1875 is \$415,147 29.

The amount of relief thus afforded grows larger from year to year. It is an admitted mode in nearly all the States. That it is liable to abuse is well known, but must be considered a necessary part of a pauper system. An attempt to dispense with it has been made in Germany and at times in England, but not with durable success. The notions of economists when pressed too far, always encounter the resistance of humane instincts, which is fatal to the practicable working of any honest system.

The question must be looked at from the humane and economic standpoints. To insist upon the transfer in all cases to the almshouse, may be both cruel and costly; any relief of destitution caused by sudden misfortune, while it may be temporary, saves the necessity of breaking up the family relationship and preserves the benefits of the home influence for helpless and dependent children. Too often it involves the necessity for the removal of the entire family, and too frequently ends in permanently paupering it.

Sufficient protection against imposition and fraud in the rural districts may be found in the vigorous observance of the system of certificates with the accompanying guarantee recommended by this Board, and by the personal visits and examinations of the applicants by the poor directors and overseers before granting it. In large centres of population other methods involving the principal of careful personal examination into the merits of each case has been adopted, and found to be effective.

COUNTY JAILS.

Under the two different systems in use in our county prisons, opportunities are offered of seeing the advantages and disadvantages of both; one is the separate, the other the congregate. Under the first the prisoner works alone and sleeps in a separate cell, the essential idea being that it excludes corrupting influences within the prison, and the formation of associations and acquaintances within it which increase the temptations of a convict after discharge, and tend to a criminal life. It claims to prevent, in a measure, publicity being given to the fact of imprisonment, and thereby to enable the discharged convict more readily to obtain employment, and to keep his former convict life unknown.

It lays much emphasis upon the good effect of the seclusion in promoting serious reflection and leading him to repentance. It provides liberally for the visits of teachers, chaplains and moral instructors, thus relieving his solitude and aiding his better purposes. It supplies him with such work as can be performed apart, and provides for his daily exercise in the open air.

Objections have been urged against it. It is alleged to produce insanity or mental deterioration, to a greater or less extent. It is distrusted also on reformatory grounds, as making too great a transition and leaving with less power to resist temptation than the congregate system, which though exposing him to greater temptation while in prison, educates him more, particularly during a probationary stage to habits of self control. To this is added an economical objection which has no answer except the superior moral results which are asserted. The labor fails to be productive, because of the care of supervision, and the impracticability, in most trades, of using modern machinery to advantage in a small room where only one workman can be employed. This consideration has doubtless proved more fatal than any other to the continuance of the system in some places and to its adoption in others.

Under the congregate system, the prisoner occupies at night and when he is not at work, a separate cell, but he works in association with others and attends religious services with them. Communication between them is prohibited, and as far as may be prevented; but it is found impossible to exclude it entirely, at least by signs. The friends of this system claim when properly administered, it establishes a separation sufficient to exclude corrupting associations in the prison, make convict labor more productive, as well as religious exercises more beneficial, and that it avoids the mental deterioration which may result from the rigidly separate system. In this State the workings of this system may be best seen in the Allegheny work-house, under the skillful and able care of Henry D. Cordier. The leading features here are separate cells, separate meals but associated labor in workshops, with silence and non-communication enforced as far as may be. In many of the counties of our State, although prisons adapted to the separate system have been erected, the two are not unfrequently combined, association is allowed at all hours and in all places. The old and the young mingle constantly in familiar intercourse, even females form part of the prison society occasionally seen in the corridors in some of the county jails. Employment is not provided. The idle hours are spent at cards, the dance, and in low conversation.

It is against a careless and culpable administration of the prison system like this that we most earnestly protest, no benefit whatever to the evil doer, either penal or reformatory, is derived from it. To the debased and vicious

it is a place, where thus administered, for social enjoyment, rather than of punishment.

In many of the old jails of the State, a proper system of discipline we know to be impracticable, the structural arrangement not admitting of it. But something may be done to ensure separation of males from females and of juvenile delinquents from old offenders; at a very small expense these jails may be so fitted up as to answer this purpose, at least for a time.

Very generally our jails are carelessly conducted and the higher objects of prison discipline entirely lost sight of.

"That prisoners should be treated with considerate care, that punishments inflicted on them should be as mild as will enforce obedience, that their hopes as well as their fears should be addressed, that their intellectual and religious nature should be cared for, that continuous labor should be required of them, that they should be cared for after their discharge by counsels, means of employment and otherwise, these are incontestable points which the humanity and intelligence of modern times have settled; but there is little agreement as to the various methods and appliances for effecting them." The beneficial effects of the separate system when enforced in a spirit of kindness and of firmness, are strikingly exhibited at the Moyamensing prison at Philadelphia, the records of which bear such convincing testimony to the unremitting attention and admirable skill of Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., under whose care it has been so successfully carried out.

ALMSHOUSES.

The entire amount expended for the support of county and district almshouses for the year ending September 30,

1874, was	\$1,036,587 95
Expenses of out-door relief.....	230,079,43
Aggregate almshouse and out-door-relief.....	1,266,617 38
Deduct receipts.....	86,132 99
Net cost of almshouses and out-door relief	1,180,484 39

A considerable increase has occurred in both these items for the year 1875.

[For amount see statistical tables which follow.]

GENERAL CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT.

A very sensible improvement in the general condition and management of the poor-houses visited during the year was noticed. More attention is paid to ventilation and cleanliness. Better care is exercised over the inmates—particularly the aged, infirm and sick. The separation of sexes, so important in institutions of this kind, is more carefully guarded.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INMATES.

Among the changes which are to be observed, is the attention which is given to the importance of utilizing the labor of the inmates of these establishments. Earnest efforts are made to make it available, and with decided success. Many of the inmates are not so entirely disabled as to be unwilling or unable to engage in light employment. Under kind care and intelligent direction, much of the labor of the gardens and of the farms is performed. The in-door work is very largely attended to by the female occupants. These advantages are not realized in all instances. Allowances must be made for the differences in the bodily condition of the inmates of different establishments. In some the larger proportion are so infirm and so deteriorated, mentally and physically, as to be unfit for labor of any kind. In other instances, the failure to realize its benefits may be attributed to a want of skill to render it available on the part of the superintendents. It is by no means rare to find all the farm and garden work successfully conducted with one hired man and the assistance rendered by them, whilst at other places, little or no service is rendered. The importance of greater attention to this matter with a view to the reduction of the annual expenses, is being generally recognized and acted on.

DEFECTS.

Many defects in these institutions, however, still continue. In consequence of inadequate accommodations and unsuitable structural arrangements, difficulties much complained of cannot well be remedied. Separation and classification, so essential in institutions of all classes from necessity and sometimes from mere carelessness, are very imperfectly observed. In some instances they are totally disregarded. The only effective remedy for wrongs of this character, consists in the enlargement of the present buildings, or the erection of new ones suitably arranged for the purpose.

The necessity for doing this in some of the counties is most urgent, among which may be named Mifflin, Greene, Blair, Mercer, Lebanon and some others. The difficulties of proper care and management are of such a kind as to render the best efforts of the superintendents unavailing at these places.

THE VAGRANTS IN POOR-HOUSES.

The presence of able-bodied vagrants in our various poor houses, and their maintenance and occupation therein is a matter of serious detriment. This Board has heretofore recommended that steps should be taken to establish district work-houses, where such persons could be profitably employed and rendered self-supporting. The time has not yet arrived when these views will be acted on.

As the result of much thought and attention upon the subject by members of the Legislature and other persons connected with the management of the local institutions, a bill has been framed and presented with a view to the suppression of this growing evil, from which very decided benefits are expected.

SEPARATION.

The inquiry is frequently made whether husband and wife should be permitted to dwell together in the county poor-houses. For obvious reasons the subject possesses much practical importance. In the absence of any law or general rule to authorize the separation of husband and wife, under ordinary circumstances no one would think for a moment of interposing any obstacles which might interfere with any of the rights pertaining to the marital relationship. But when from accident or misfortune they are compelled to resort to the county almshouses, of which they become permanent inmates, the answer to the inquiry must be influenced by other considerations, which cannot fail to be admitted to be correct. These charities being designed for the destitute and infirm, an important end always kept in view in the mode of administering them, is to restrict as much as possible the burden of taxation for their support. Whilst the question, then, under ordinary circumstances is free from embarrassment, may not a very different view be taken when married persons having become helpless and dependent become inmates of the county poor-house. That the aged husband and wife should cohabit together in these homes, is entirely clear and freely admitted. Whether the same privileges should be granted to those yet in the vigor of life, whilst dependent for shelter and subsistence in these institutions, and who continue to beget children, is a question of a different character, and the practice, wherever it prevails, may be considered to be one of very questionable propriety. Under such a system of management, pauperism must be increased instead of being diminished. To present want is added that which is propagated in the very institutions designed for its relief and care.

The principle which should regulate this matter, while married people remain in this dependent and abnormal state, is, we think, very clear. Acting under these views, what it is proper to do in the special cases

which may occur from time to time, must be left to the discretion of the managers of these institutions. The practice at these institutions, generally, is in accordance with the views just stated.

THE INSANE.

Much relief is experienced by the transfer of the recent, and to some extent, of the chronic insane, to the State Asylums now fast approaching completion. Few recent cases are now retained in the county almshouses.

CHILDREN IN POOR-HOUSES.

The large extent to which children are kept in poor-houses is a subject of deep concern. In the fifty-eight almshouses of the State, at least one thousand are maintained, and live in daily association with the pauper classes. The injury which results therefrom need not be enlarged on. In some instances schools are conducted for part of the year, sometimes by an inmate selected for the purpose ; in other cases, the service of a competent teacher is obtained and paid for. Where the location admits of it, they are sent to the public schools. This is both wise and beneficial, and deserves to be encouraged.

As opportunities offer, the children are bound out ; occasionally they are adopted and find good homes.

It is known that much neglect and hardship is practiced under the indenture laws. Little or no care is exercised over them after their transfer to their new master or mistress. The time required for a faithful discharge of this duty cannot be spared or will not be given. A careful revision of the laws relating to the indenture of destitute children is demanded. The terms and conditions upon which these friendless ones are consigned to a bondage of years, are harsh and cruel—the heritage of a by-gone age. Listen to the eloquent pleadings of an intelligent Christian lady upon the subject of these wrongs :

ALLEGHENY, *January 7, 1876.*

DR. DILLER LUTHER,

DEAR SIR :—I have your very unexpected reply to my letter written in August last, in reference to bound children of our State. If my memory serves me right I did not give you my full address, for to tell the truth, I felt that we had so much corrupt legislation, and I thought I stood alone on that subject never having heard or read a word on the enormity of this sin from my childhood up ; though I have seen and known of various cases of cruelty to such children, and the longer I live the greater this evil seems to me. I feel assured that this law framed by men, of so long standing without any reform, is a disgrace to our education and christianity. I felt greatly hopeful and encouraged when I received your reply, finding full sym-

pathy on this subject and grateful that something had been done to mitigate the evil.

Of all the cases I have known, I do not know of any children held in bonds, that were treated by their masters as they would have wished their own children treated,—had they been placed in similar circumstances,—*not one*.

Just think for one moment how these helpless innocent children are committed for the few best years of their lives, and which ought to be their happiest, to selfish rapacious men and women who do not take one spark of interest in them, only for the work they can get out of them and for which they return them as little and as grudgingly as possible. These innocent and helpless ones go out of the almshouses childlike, little knowing the inflictions and neglect they will be subject to—where the only law of protection they know of, is if they run away they will be returned, and if their owners have become weary of them *one cent* reward will be offered for their recovery, which would be as much as *such persons* would be willing to pay. Young Wade near us—the murderer of the M'Bride family, whose mother died insane in the poorhouse, was bound out, and often said, "I never had a friend in my life." I understand Udderzook, the Chester county murderer was also a bound boy. So the law gives them little or no protection and no advantages, and when they commit crime, we punish or hang them. I know of a family now of three children, two boys and a girl, whose mother (an industrious good German woman) when she expected to die, her greatest trial of mind was, what would become of her poor children. They were all sent to the poorhouse and all are bound out at this day and have been for four years; the oldest, now a boy of 18, has never been to a school, a church, nor Sabbath school; he works from early morn until late at night and sometimes on the Sabbath, on a farm near here; he cannot read intelligibly, and when I asked him how he learned to read at all, he said at night his mistress taught him some, but he was so tired and sleepy that he did not feel like study. When his master was remonstrated with upon his neglect of school privileges, he said he got him to work and not to send to school. His German friends wish him to learn a trade but he must stay until he is twenty-one. I saw him this summer, he has all the appearance of being overworked, stunted in growth, and oppressed by sleeping in a lonely garret; ran away twice, but was caught again and is toiling and plodding on. The law is stern and must be obeyed. This master and mistress have had *nine* children bound to them, have three at the present time, and I have not the least doubt all have shared the same fate. The other boy (a younger brother) has a better home, a nice bright boy, has been coming into the city every few weeks with his owner, but in all these four years, has never been permitted to visit his sister who has often expressed a wish to see him.

Our late Vice President, Henry Wilson, was a bound boy. That excellent and good man I have no doubt had his days shortened by man's inhumanity, how his poor life was darkened by that period of bondage to that despicable man, how he worked from early morn till late at night, and studied only when his day of toil was done. We have only to read of his trials to see the evil of such a law. Massachusetts did nobly for the poor slave, but she need look within her own borders to see how her poor bound children are faring to-day. We have our humane societies to protect dumb brutes, but I fear thousands of these helpless defenceless children all over the Union are without any attention from poor directors or law makers. Can we remain careless or indifferent on this subject, or can we cast aside personal responsibility in the matter.

I have no doubt too that the tramp question has something to do with these neglected ones. There are now I believe one hundred and fifty children in our county homes. Those rapacious people will soon be after them to work for them all over the State. On account of their poverty, will we send them into such dens to be associated with such outlaws? It is better to keep them under the care of the State until they arrive in their teens at least. But the bondage law is objectionable in every respect. If we must have it and cannot do better limit the bondage to seventeen years. That is long enough to spend at such servitude, then a boy should be put to a trade or any employment he prefers, and a girl should have all the wages she can earn after that period. And if they are not well treated they should be removed, educated and religious advantages be secured to them, and kind care and protection be exercised over them.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. H. M. ARMSTRONG.

The education of friendless and destitute children is a duty which cannot continue to be disregarded. To furnish it is what the State owes to them, is what the State owes to herself. Charity requires it, prudence and statesmanship commend it.

THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE INSANE IN HOSPITALS.

The question of the proper care and disposition of the insane, is one which receives much attention and consideration in every community. It has become of especial importance in this State, where the duty of making the necessary provision for the purpose at the public expense, is generally recognized and acted on.

In order to realize the benefits of the improved methods of treatment, various modes of hospital construction have been adopted. The one may

be described as the Pavillion system, the other is known as the Cottage system. In the former, all the patients are brought together for care and treatment in a single building, or series of connected buildings. Under this system the necessary classification is obtained by separate and distinct wards; in some instances with airing courts attached. Among the advantages claimed for it, is the facility which it affords for prompt medical and ordinary attention at any hour of the day and night, on the part of physicians and attendants.

The objections urged, are: the cost of structure, for the accommodation of the patients is greatly increased, by the fact that each ward must be complete in itself, with all the appliances to meet every want of the patient, natural and hygienic, with expensive heating, water and ventilating apparatus. It involves also a more rigid enforcement of a lock and key system of control, essential for the safety of the few, but to the many, a source of extreme dissatisfaction and repining. In the Cottage system, on the other hand, is provided a central building for administrative purposes, and the custody of patients and constant medical treatment. It is a hospital, strictly. The central structure is adequate to the reception of some twenty-five per cent. of the aggregate number of patients or insane persons. The remaining seventy-five per cent. are provided for in detached buildings, termed cottages, of cheaper construction, suitably arranged with reference to the peculiar needs of each class, and their capacity for some form of industrial occupation, and, at the same time, interfering as little as possible, with each one's personal liberty. A preference for the latter is urged on the ground of economical considerations. The views and opinions of medical superintendents of the State hospitals are favorable to the first of these methods, and all our State hospitals have been erected in accordance therewith. The only approach to the latter in this country thus far, is the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at Ovid, in the State of New York, where the question of hospital economy is undergoing a test, which, thus far, is reported to be highly favorable.

If the Legislature of this State should adopt a plan for the relief of all the almshouse insane inmates, this Board presented in its last annual report, a plan that is entirely rational and attainable, without extravagant outlay. "It consists in the establishment, on the grounds of each of the State hospitals for the insane, detached buildings, near enough to the main institution for convenience, for the accommodation of, say, two hundred of each sex, of the chronic, and for the most part, quiet patients, whose number is always largely in excess in all our hospitals."

The general policy of institutions for the insane is no longer traditional. The insane man "is no longer held to be possessed by a god or a demon, to be treated with reverential homage, or driven out as a thing accursed from

human habitations." The common sense, and higher religious intelligence of mankind, have fortunately discovered that in this case, as in every other, God works through secondary causes. That insanity, as well as other forms of disease, can be traced to physical laws and their violation. The truth that insanity thus traced by the clear eye of science to its physical causes, like any other malady, primary in the body, open to cure by scientific means.

Under the influence of these views, the practice in treatment is receiving further developements. No form of mechanical restraint, seclusion or confinement is resorted to. The open door system, as it is termed, is found to work well wherever practiced. "My conviction is," says Dr. Tuke, "that the locked door and grating key induce a desire to abscond, from the very irritation caused by their constant obtrusion on the sight and hearing." Few, whether sane or insane, can overcome the loss of personal liberty. "The result of my experience," adds the same author, "in the management of men, sane or insane, is, that the more one trusts to their sense of honor, the more easily and pleasantly are they guided." By inducing a friendly and honorable relationship, founded on mutual trust in each other, a degree of contentment results as to their lot in at least ninety-five per cent. of the asylum population. The odd five per cent. desire to escape; but why punish the ninety-five in order to confine the small balance of irreconcilables, the nature of whose disease is such as to render them erratic? "I hold," says Dr. Tuke, "it to be cruelty to apply to the contented majority, the maximum of restraint, in order to confine the minority who require its application."

The supply of the means of useful occupation in such a form and in such a degree as shall relieve the insane from the weariness that so frequently attends and embitters asylum life, and at the same time relieve the tax payer of some of the burden of the support of such institutions is also desirable. An aversion to regular well directed industry is a characteristic of chronic insanity; to combat this tendency to idleness, or to do only such things as are in accordance with the disordered fancy should be a leading principle of treatment. To see chronic lunatics, strong and in the prime of life, strolling about all day in pleasure grounds, each indulging in his own morbid thoughts is, as may be imagined, a painful and depressing spectacle. In recent cases walking exercise may be of value as a means of restoring bodily health on which the mental condition so often depends, but has very little value as a means of treatment of chronic, able-bodied lunatics. Useful employment in the open air is of all kinds of exercise the best. In this way can even incurable lunatics be brought to that state in which asylum treatment is no longer necessary, and a return to friends may be made with benefit both to the patient and tax payer.

Beyond and above the strictly medical treatment, there is what is known as the "moral treatment" of the insane. The administration of drugs is restricted to cases in which a recognized bodily disease or disorder is actually discovered, sedatives or stimulants are given to subdue excitement or depression, other prescriptions may be given for ordinary ailments, but the special treatment required to calm immoderate excitement, to correct the diseased mind of its delusions, and restore it to its true relations, demands from superintendents and attendants the exercise of the highest standard of skill and intelligent care. That the measure of success in the management of the insane depends upon the aid derived from the constant care, influence and guidance exercised by intelligent and thoroughly trained attendants is a fact which is everywhere acknowledged by superintendents and others.

The hospitals in this State are conducted in accordance with the line of policy which has been indicated.

The general plan and arrangement of the Danville and Warren Hospitals are in accordance with the most advanced standard of the present day. Provision is made for the wants and conditions of all classes. Dixmont, built at an earlier period, compares favorably with the higher class hospitals, State or corporate. The Harrisburg, which was the first one built in the State, and dates back twenty-five years ago, since which period hospital construction and management have undergone much improvement requires many alterations to place it on the same footing with the rest. In the Danville Hospital, an arrangement not elsewhere observed, is made by which comfortable dormitories are provided on the fourth story for the quiet, harmless and incurable class. These apartments contain about thirty beds, each are provided with every convenience for natural and hygienic wants, and are comfortably furnished. By this distribution the wards on the lower floors are reserved for the more active cases, whilst the necessity for extensions or detached buildings is thereby saved.

In the management of these institutions the highest regard is paid to the comfort and well being of the patients. The success of the treatment compares favorably with that in other similar institutions. It may be greater in some than in others owing to particular circumstances, not under the control of the managers. The wards of one may be unduly crowded, always a serious obstacle to successful treatment, whilst the number of occupants in others are kept within proper limits; imperfect structural arrangements interfere in other cases. In scrutinizing results these and other considerations must be regarded. For details of the work refer to tabular statements annexed.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

These institutions have been repeatedly visited during the year, and their general condition and management have been carefully inquired into and examined. It is only necessary at this place to glance at some of the main features connected with the method of administration and the manner in which they are conducted. The statistical reports which follow will exhibit in minute detail the practical results of their operations.

THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Visited August 31, 1875. Number of prisoners, 544. The prison contains 316 cells. The necessity for associating convicts in cells is obvious, and is increasing more and more.

The institution is carefully conducted, a faithful observance of everything that is essential to good order and successful administration being everywhere apparent, so far at least as the present insufficient prison accommodations will admit of. The discipline is rigid, but not unkind. Ordinary wants and comforts are well cared for. Cleanliness and purity of atmosphere and apartments are very carefully attended to. Reformatory efforts and influences are by no means overlooked. The chapel services are regularly conducted and well attended. Abundant reading matter is supplied from a library containing 43 volumes. The comfortably fitted up school room, under the care of a competent teacher, affords opportunities for adults and children for ordinary instruction.

In the commodious and well arranged shops the amplest provision is made for continuous and profitable employment, itself a reformatory measure of great value.

The industries in this prison are more than usually prosperous. The prisoners have been employed as follows:

On contract work.....	329
On prison labor	20
On miscellaneous labor, cooking, fireman, &c.....	76
Sick and infirm.....	35
Idle.....	79
<hr/>	
Population at the beginning of the year.....	463
Received during the year.....	293
<hr/>	
	756
Discharged during the year.....	187
<hr/>	
In prison, December 31, 1875.....	569
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Gross earnings.....	\$33,451 08
Over-work of prisoners.....	1,653 79
Total	<u>35,104 87</u>
Earnings on prison account, cigar department	\$1,941 31
Earnings on prison account, shoe department.....	486 49
Earnings on prison account, weaving.....	601 67
Total earnings	<u>38,184 04</u>

With the augmented population, the charge against counties for the support of prisoners has been reduced 25 per cent. below the amount charged in 1874.

THE EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

This penal establishment has been visited repeatedly during the year, in company with Commissioners Wells and Dickinson. The number of prisoners in confinement on the 30th of September, 1875, was 739 ; average number during the year, 634.01. The prison capacity being no longer adequate to existing wants, the benefits of the separate or individual system, to which a decided preference is given ; in one important particular, and to a large extent can no longer be realized. In consequence of the augmented population it has been necessary to permit cells to be occupied by two and in some instances, even more convicts. Confidence in the superiority of the system remains unimpaired, and a departure from it is only submitted to under the pressure of a necessity that is not under the control of the managers. A demand is made for an additional State penitentiary to supply the required accommodations, a memorial from the board of managers having been presented to the present Legislature with that object in view.

In other respects the requirements of the separate system continue to be enforced, except, in smith work and some household employments. In these prisoners are required to labor in separation.

The management and care is of the highest order, and will compare favorably with that of similar establishments in other States. Instruction, moral and secular, is faithfully given. A well selected library of upwards of 8,000 volumes, supplies abundant reading matter. No efforts are spared to reclaim, improve and elevate morally and intellectually the debased and the law-breaking inmates.

[For exact details of the actual administration, see tabular statements which follow.]

During the year two of the female inmates, sentenced for crime whilst insane, and confined for some years past, were ordered by the court under an affidavit of the facts by the General Agent, to be transferred to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Visited April 29, 1875. This institution is occupied to its fullest capacity. It contains 400 inmates. When crowded to that extent, the full benefits of thorough classification must not be expected—the accommodations not being sufficient. The necessity for mixing the active with the chronic case is rendered unavoidable. The wards, which are not large, average at least twenty-eight patients each.

By the completion of the north wing of the Danville hospital, much relief will no doubt be afforded. The admission of recent cases from county almshouses has been large during the year.

The hospital has an improved appearance. Repairs and the paint brush have imparted their usual benefits. The advantage of having an ample supply of gas of good quality, now successfully manufactured on the grounds, is also very apparent. The wards are well lighted and warmed.

The plan of the building, as compared with others of more recent date, is somewhat defective. It does not admit of such thorough ventilation and purity as may be attained under better structural arrangement, and with the benefit of greater conveniences.

Further repairs and improvements, from which, doubtless, still more benefit will be realized, are contemplated.

The furniture needs to be overhauled and replenished. The clothing of the inmates ought to be supplied on a more liberal scale—especially for the public patients—by the county authorities. From long and continued use, the rooms and apartments unavoidably become soiled, and need frequent renewal and cleansing processes. Part of the west wing has been much benefited by it. The superintendent designs a similar improvement for wards in the eastern wing.

At date of visit it contained 400 inmates—228 males, and 172 females.

Number of patients September 30, 1875, 416, of whom 219 are private, who are supported by friends and guardians, and 197 are public, who are supported by counties and State. Average number during the year, 398.08. The cost per caput per annum is stated to be \$272 17, an average weekly cost of \$5 21. Deducting clothing, which is repaid, it would be \$4 97 per

week. Application has been made by the managers for State aid, as follows:

For support and existing indebtedness.....	\$40,000 00
For improvements and repairs	10,000 00
For purchase of land adjoining hospital	7,288 00
	<hr/>
	57,288 00

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT DANVILLE.

July 21, 1875. The usefulness of this hospital continues to increase with the enlargement of building accommodations. During the year the work of finishing the entire northern wing has advanced so far as to justify the hope that it will be ready to be occupied before the year closes. The capacity will then be increased from 250, the present number of inmates, to 500, and when the corresponding wing on the south shall be made ready, its capacity will be 750. The necessity for enlarging the present hospital district has already occurred, the medical superintendent having presented a request to obtain the necessary legislation to include additional counties, which will doubtless require still further enlargement when the entire building shall be built.

The new wing just completed will supply eight additional wards which will afford accommodations for 250 patients. These wards are arranged in the best manner, and contain all the modern improvements and conveniences. The general arrangements of this institution for cooking, heating and ventilation have been successful and satisfactory.

The mechanical ventilation by forcing currents of air upwards and downwards are quite effective in producing the desired result. Water is forced from the river to a basin sufficiently elevated to admit of its being conducted into all parts of the vast structure for all the household purposes.

A water supply pipe with hose on reels is provided for every ward to guard against fire.

An ice chamber admirably planned and arranged, of large dimensions, is erected in the basement, to preserve meats, butter, milk and fruit, and answers a good purpose.

Store rooms conveniently arranged in the basement for bread, provisions and groceries, so important to good household management, have not been overlooked.

The whole of the vast space in the basement is laid in brick and concrete. It is thoroughly lighted and ventilated by means of doors and windows.

The laundry arrangement is also very complete, the steam drying rooms affording very decided advantages from the magnitude of the operations carried on in this department.

The closet arrangement with its numerous apartments for clothing of the inmates, with the name of the owner attached to each, the record which is kept showing what belongs to each party, that which was brought into the hospital and that which was supplied by the latter, is also found to be very useful.

Each ward has a bath room, water closets and stationary wash stands, the floors of which are covered with slate.

On the exterior, near the main building, other buildings for other purposes have been erected. In a neatly constructed stone house of attractive style is the engine to afford the power to circulate the heat and steam for fans, laundry and culinary purposes.

The number of inmates maintained in the hospital at present is as follows : Males, 144 ; females, 106. Of these 17 are pay patients at \$3 per week.

The first male ward contains 34 patients of the excited class.

The second male ward contains 41 patients of the chronic and quiet class.

The third male ward contains 39 patients of the chronic and quiet class.

The fourth male ward (dormitory) 31, (fourth story in transverse section,) quiet and harmless, and to a considerable extent capable of self-care, and of rendering assistance in the work of the ward.

The first female ward, south wing, contains 29 patients of the excited class.

The second female ward, south wing, contains 30 patients of the less excited class.

The third female ward, south wing, contains 26 patients of the moderate class.

Fourth story (dormitory) contains 21 of the chronic and orderly.

The wards and dormitories are provided with bath tubs, water closets, urinals and wash stands.

The wards are divided into apartments of 1,000 cubic feet for a single bed. Some of 2,000 feet are adapted to three and four beds. Each ward has two attendants, and in those occupied by the excited class, one extra. Three attendants are employed for each dormitory. They occupy bed rooms communicating with it.

It will be observed that most of the wards are so crowded as not to admit of such individual care and treatment as is essential to a very high standard of successful treatment. This difficulty will be removed when the entire north wing is completed.

Efforts are not spared to conduct this institution in the best manner. Good household care is exercised. The medical superintendent, with his

assistants, devote themselves to the discharge of their several duties with a degree of earnestness and fidelity that cannot be surpassed.

Much in the way of successful treatment and management may be expected from it. The benefits of house construction and arrangement are perhaps not equaled by any similar institution in the country.

To these is added a competent medical staff. It is only necessary, in order to attain that highest standard of care and treatment, that the services of attendants of the requisite intelligence and training be secured to aid in the difficult work which it is proposed to accomplish.

Total admissions during the year, 125 ; discharges, 103.

The income of the hospital for the past year has been as follows :

From State appropriation.....	\$13,100 00
From rent and produce of farm.....	1,546 97
From patients.....	42,757 25
	<hr/>
	57,404 25
	<hr/>
On account of building from State appropriation	\$64,900 00
Balance from last year and other sources.....	2,769 54
	<hr/>
Expenditures on building.....	67,669 54
	<hr/>

The application for State aid for the ensuing year is as follows :

For the south wing.....	\$150,000 00
For the erection of dwelling-house and removal of old farm buildings	15,000 00
Maintenance of hospital.....	25,000 00
Additional insurance	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	191,000 00
	<hr/>

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, DIX- MONT.

Visited August 20, 1875. Active and efficient work continues to be performed at this well conducted charity. It is in thorough order, necessary repairs and improvements to the hospital buildings having been made. Engines and fans, which were considered essential to the health, and perhaps the lives of the patients, have been in successful operation, supplying an abundance of pure air to the over-crowded male wards. The galvanized iron roofing placed upon the older part of the house fully fifteen years ago had become corroded and leaked badly, injuring walls and ceilings, and not being considered susceptible of repair has been removed, and a substantial roof of slate substituted.

Since the opening of the institution in 1862, it has been dependent for its supply of water from the Ohio river, on a single pump. Frequent interruptions having occurred from leakages and obstructions in the supply pipe, to avoid the risks and inconveniences arising therefrom it was deemed important to provide a reserve pump and engine, which required an extension of the building to accommodate them. These improvements have been made, and it is evident that the institution is now protected against the possibility of being deprived of an abundance of water.

Renovation and repairs whenever and wherever needed are promptly made. The strictest order and cleanliness are observed, and the ventilating arrangements have proved to be successful in the preservation of entire atmospheric purity, a matter not only of the utmost importance, but difficult of attainment in institutions, occupied so largely by a class incapable of self care.

The building is large and exceedingly well arranged, and has not cost, with the furniture, over \$550,000. It has a capacity of from 450 to 500 patients.

The ten male wards contain 271 patients, with two regular and one extra attendant in several of them, being an average of 27 patients in each. One has 39, and another 38, whilst some have only 16, 17, 18, and others 25 and upwards.

The ten female wards contain 213 patients, being a much lower average to each, with 2 regular and 3 extra attendants.

Its doors have never been closed against the indigent insane, four-fifths of its inmates being of this class.

The returns of this hospital show the following :

Number of patients September 30, 1875, 491 ; private patients, 118 ; public, 380.

Average number during the year, 482.2 ; cost per annum, \$239 20 ; per week, \$4 60 ; without clothing, \$4 18. Present number of patients, 504, of whom 400 are public.

Some inconvenience was experienced during the past year from the loss by accident of the usual annual appropriation. This has been a source of deep regret to the legislators, and to others connected with its management. It is gratifying to know that the utmost readiness is manifested by the present Legislature, not only to grant the amount applied for last year, but a liberal sum for the current year.

The managers ask the following for the present year :

For salaries of officers and wages of employees, &c.....	\$30,000
Improvement of grounds	10,000
New pump and engine for water works..	4,000
	<hr/>
	44,000

For further particulars see statistical tables.

NORTH-WESTERN HOSPITAL, WARREN.

Sept. 4, 1875. The site selected for this institution is two-and-a-half miles west of Warren on the Conewango creek, a considerable stream of pure, limpid water adapted to any uses for which it may be required.

With a belt of hills in the rear, the low lands in a good state of cultivation in front, the Dunkirk and Allegheny railroad passing in close proximity to it, it may be considered as having local advantages of a very desirable kind. The hills in the rear abound in building stone of superior quality. Much has already been obtained from that belonging to the hospital and the adjoining owners of a suitable kind for the ordinary rough work. The sills for window and door frames of excellent quality have been obtained from quarries in Venango county, which have been cut and delivered in considerable quantities.

The property also contains clay beds for brick making purposes of superior quality, which have been under the care and direction of a man employed by the commissioners.

The foundations of the entire hospital have been laid 1,200 feet in length. The cross sections have been raised several feet above the foundation walls. All the air shafts for conducting the fresh air from the fans to the different parts of the building have been excavated and arched in, and all the smaller underground archways for the return of the condensed steam, and the downward ventilation of certain portions of the building, have been arranged and covered in, and the main sewer has been entirely completed, and part of the stone work, necessary for laying the first floor of iron beams, has also been put up.

That part of the building designed for the laundry, and for the boilers for heating the hospital has been pushed forward. The main stack for the boilers has been erected one hundred and fifty feet high in a substantial manner. On the inside of this stack has been constructed a second of cast iron, to be used for the downward ventilation of the water closets and certain rooms which require more than the usual amount of ventilation. The rooms for the different purposes of laundry, the machine shop, the carpenter shop, rooms for the storage of coal, &c., are all in this building, and have been constructed in the most substantial manner. It is expected that this building will have the roof fully completed by the close of the year.

A large amount of material has been obtained and is delivered upon the ground.

A large part of the lumber required for the hospital has been purchased and is on the premises.

An appropriation of \$150,000 00 was made for the erection of buildings and improvements in 1874. The land, consisting of 330 acres, was purchased at a cost of \$33,000 00.

Warrants have been drawn for said purposes to the extent of \$122,234 87. Payments have been made to the extent of \$220,943 48. Balance in hand, \$1,286 39.

[See Report of Commissioners.]

The amount applied for current year is \$350,000 00.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

In addition to the support of the State institutions, liberal aid continues to be granted to private charitable corporations, so far as that can be extended under the terms and restrictions of the new Constitution. Careful inspections have been made of them. Many particulars connected with them are embodied in the following reports.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited November 8, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. This refuge bears very satisfactory evidence of improvements. A faithful and earnest attention to duty is apparent on the part of all engaged in conducting it. Influenced by humane considerations and of a conscientious regard of the allowances to be made for human frailties and imperfections, the system of management pursued has not been barren of beneficial results.

"It is designed for the training of wayward and neglected children. No one can fail to be deeply interested in its success. It is a manual labor school, where the pupils receive that moral and physical education which is calculated to make them useful, industrious and respectable citizens, and wise unto salvation."

It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the trials to which it has been subjected, those who have taken an active part in its management, continue to exercise strenuous efforts to promote its welfare and enlarge its usefulness. Let us glance at some of the details of the manner in which it is governed and conducted.

The day schools are under the charge of faithful and competent female teachers. The pupils make satisfactory progress. They are visited by the school committee. Some of the pupils, on their admission are ignorant of the alphabet, and most of them are ignorant of the first rudiments of education. Well may it be a matter of surprise that, while admission to the public schools is open to all, so many neglect to avail themselves of their benefit. Education is the birthright of every child of Pennsylvania; and it behooves us to remember "that liberty without knowledge is a precarious blessing. Whether it should be compulsory is a question which engages the attention of patriots and philanthropists, and must receive serious consideration by the Legislature. Upon the intelligence and virtue of the people depends the welfare of the Republic. The annals of crime show that ignorance is a most fruitful source of it."

The Sunday schools are regularly taught, and religious services are conducted every Sabbath in the chapel. No sectarian instruction is permitted.

The industries are successful and prosperous. The shoe department is conducted under a contract, the contractor paying twenty-five cents per day per caput. It is carried on in two large rooms on the third story. Fifty boys are employed, who make 100 pair of shoes per day of different sizes for women and children. All the inmates are supplied at cost—an item by which \$1,000 is saved to the institution. The latter are made by the inmates in a shop in the basement.

Broom Rooms.—44 boys in east room, 41 in west room.

Brush Rooms.—One room for finishing, 87 boys, also at 25 cents per day.

Block Room for Brushes.—About 15 boys.

Mr. Brewer's department iron work, 10 boys, at 35 cents per day.

The boys are required to attend school in the after part of the day.

A large reading room on the first floor, well furnished, and contains a library of 2,500 volumes.

No pains or expense have been spared to preserve cleanliness and insure a good sanitary condition. In the basement a large pool is constructed, filled with water every Saturday in winter, daily in summer, for bathing and convenient arrangements for ordinary ablutions. Wash-rooms are also provided for each dormitory; towels changed daily.

Dining-room for small boys on first floor, in good order; dining-room for larger boys on first floor, clean, in good order.

Diet.—Dinner, soup, (vegetable,) bread without limit, potatoes, meat; breakfast, coffee, bread, butter, molasses; supper, coffee, bread, butter, molasses.

Infirmary.—Fourth story south; 12 beds, with female nurses, in good condition, under kind and faithful care; 6 sick and 2 deaths during the year.

Dormitories on four floors; 136 cells in white department; the bed the only furniture; corridor warmed; heat admitted into cells sparingly through transoms.

Eight punishment cells on fourth floor; iron doors; beds on floor; rendered entirely dark formerly, but now light is partially admitted; seldom used.

Bedding in dormitories changed once a week; boys well clad and orderly.

THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

In this department you cannot fail to be most favorably impressed also, remarkable order being everywhere observed. The dormitories, the infirmary and corridors, bedding and clothing are found in excellent condition. Have a separate chapel; infirmary on third story; 7 beds; 2 sick boys; average 2.

FEMALE DORMITORIES.

A dormitory without cells for the smaller girls, with cells for the larger ; 60 in all, 26 of which only were occupied. All parts of this department, under the care of the present matron, was found to be in excellent order and condition.

Government firm, resolute, considerate and successful.

Discipline.—Confinement in cell, with bread and water, for 24 hours or longer, visited carefully every day by officers.

Corporal punishment, when resorted to, inflicted by superintendent only, over the dress and in the presence of one of the other officers. It consists of six or eight strokes with a whip.

Under the system of management pursued no difficulty is experienced in preserving good order and subordination. Col. Buckley, the present superintendent, speaks encouragingly of the interior working throughout the whole establishment. He has established the use of a military drill of a simple character, with satisfactory results. We learn that in the female department corporal punishment is very rarely resorted to, and in the boys' department it is also very largely discontinued.

The investigation into charges of alleged cruelty made against the management resulted in the discharge of some of the offending officers and the selection of others to fill their places, with decided benefit as is stated to the institution.

The managers ask State aid for 1876 as follows :

Maintenance	\$41,500
Painting outside buildings	5,000
	<hr/>
	46,500
Number of inmates September 30, 1874.....	594
Number of inmates September 30, 1875.....	488
Amount of boys' work, 1874	\$54,256 65
Amount of boys' work, 1875	29,474 87

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL, LATE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Visited August 31, 1875. The work in this institution has encountered untoward difficulties during the past season. Its object is to arrest youth in the commencement of their criminal course. The juvenile offender is taken away from the sphere where he moves only to corrupt and be corrupted, and placed where he will be subjected to different treatment and

training, where demoralization is more carefully guarded against, and where such principles and habits are sought to be established as will tend to make him an honest and valuable member of society. Its aims are noble and worthy of support from all good men.

The institution in its present location has been conducted under many unfavorable surroundings. The constantly increasing number of inmates demanded that some provision should be made for their accommodation. Originally the building had a capacity for but one hundred and eighty children, while the number would frequently run up to upwards of two hundred and fifty. The original plan of the buildings not admitting of extension the necessity for removal seemed to be imperative. It is surrounded by dwellings and manufacturing shops of various kinds. A thronged neighborhood destitute of the necessary improvements for the supply of pure water and of thorough drainage all combined to render it unsuitable as a site for a reform school. The purchase of Morganza farm in Washington county consisting of five hundred acres was therefore decided on.

It is designed to conduct the school hereafter on the family system. "It is proposed by the removal of walls, bolts and bars, and by the establishment of a mild paternal discipline to soften the asperities of confinement, and associate it in the minds of the children with a home, or a school, rather than a prison, but the fact is ever to be kept in view that it is a correctional or penal institution." In pursuance of this plan the children will be divided into families of fifty each. The families will occupy a separate house with separate officers. Every family building will have a separate dormitory, school room, dining room and play ground. Buildings built and arranged in the best manner have been completed and are ready for occupation. The failure of the bill at the last session making appropriation for its aid prevented the removal during this season, work has been discontinued, and the financial condition remains in a very embarrassed state.

The institution has suffered also from circumstances affecting its sanitary condition. On the eve of removal, for some time past, repairs of the buildings and renovation of the furniture have been deferred. The water supply was imperfect, both as to quantity and quality. Some inconvenience and injury was also suffered from defective drainage and ventilation. Sickness among the inmates, to a large extent, occurred, which resulted in the death of nearly 10 per cent. of the children

The continuance of the epidemic awakened alarm, and caused the discharge of a large number of the inmates. This calamity, considered in connection with facts already stated relieves the question of removal of all doubt or embarrassment. If the institution is to be permanently established, the sooner a removal is effected the better.

For very minute details of the working and administration of this school I refer you to the statements which follow.

The managers make application for State aid as follows :

Salaries of officers and employees.....	\$18,500 00
Insurance on property in Allegheny and Morganza.....	3,000 00
Removal purpose to aid in erection of buildings and for im-	
provements at Morganza.....	165,000 00
	<hr/>
	186,500 00

Number of inmates September 30, 1875, 231.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, MEDIA.

Sept. 28, 1875. The work in which the founders of this admirable institution are engaged, is deserving of the highest praise which it is possible to bestow. Prior to its establishment, it was not deemed at all possible (in this country at least,) to devise any method of care and treatment calculated in any way to ameliorate the physical defects, or to send one ray of light across the darkened intellects of this most unfortunate class

Under the influence of this and other errors which have been transmitted from the earliest periods of time, these painfully afflicted objects have been suffered to pass through life's tedious journey in utter neglect and hopelessness, descending lower and lower in the scale of animal life until they were shunned by parents and friends, the only hope entertained by all, being that a kind providence would snap asunder the tender cord which bound them to a world for which they were not fitted, and from which they could draw no happiness or enjoyment.

The picture here presented is dark but by no means overdrawn. In the homes of afflicted parents, on the wayside, in asylums, and especially in that last and most dreaded resort of all, the county poor house, you find these forsaken ones by scores in a condition that neither tongue nor pen can describe, so deteriorated and transformed as scarcely to be recognized as having been created in the image of the Divine Maker.

At length in God's own time, moved by infinite compassion and goodness, He opened a way and suggested a system of care and treatment, under the benefits of which these severely smitten ones, are so improved and developed, mentally and physically, as to be lifted up from the low level in which they were born and upon which they continued to live their defects growing worse and worse, and qualified, not only for the enjoyment of life, but for some degree of usefulness.

Let no one suppose that the system of management pursued in this institution is an experiment, the result of which, has not yet been determined. In the whole vast field of human benevolence, in all that has been done for relief of other forms of want, suffering and disease, great as this manifestly is, it is impossible to point to a better and more gratifying success than is achieved in this Heaven born and Heaven sent institution.

Under the care and direction of a superintendent who combines with thorough knowledge the rarest administrative ability, aided by a corps of female assistants qualified by education and training for the work, a system of mental and physical exercises is employed and skillfully applied to each individual condition, which seldom or never fails to accomplish the most beneficial results. In the gymnasium, by a special military drill, by various exercises for the entire muscular system, imperfect and irregular action is corrected and normal development established, the benefits of which are so decided, that the capacity to use the rake, the hoe, to push the barrow, to work in the shops and to engage in other light and useful employments is soon acquired.

Nor are the vocal organs neglected. It is well known that in most of these cases the articulation is so defective as scarcely to be intelligible. Nothing can send a greater thrill of joy to the hearts of the friends of this afflicted class, than to see how soon by means of persistent vocal exercises, they are able to join in anthems of praise to the God who made them.

But we must by no means forget to notice what is accomplished to improve their defective mental condition. In the neatly furnished and comfortably arranged school rooms, under the care of gentle and intelligent ladies fully qualified as teachers, instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic from books and the black board is given with surprising success.

Habits of personal cleanliness and neatness are also very carefully cultivated. By example and careful supervision, their apparel, as well as their persons, in minute particulars, even to the cleaning of their teeth and combing of their hair, is enjoined and observed. The nicest regard to their comfort and well-being in the sleeping and other apartments of the house is diligently practiced. In all respects, indeed, they are cared for with a degree of tender consideration that could not be equaled in their homes.

The Commonwealth has not neglected to show her appreciation of its noble work. Annually she pays for the training of one hundred of the indigent class.

Amid so much that is cheerful and encouraging, we regret the necessity of referring to one feature that produces emotions of a different character—a shadow which obscures somewhat its otherwise unmixed brightness—but which fortunately need not be suffered to continue. Under the rules and reg-

ulations adopted for the government of the institute it becomes necessary to discharge the pupils when they arrive at the age of sixteen. They must yield their places to other applicants who are waiting for admission. This, in many cases, works a very great hardship. Some are transferred to their homes. There are others for whom no homes are opened, and the only alternative for them is a resort to the poor-house, where they soon sink into their original state.

Listen, Dr. Kerlin is speaking of his departing wards, after their course is finished in the institution (Rep. '73, p. 10 :)

"The young man, at twelve or fourteen, when placed in the institution, though grown in strength and stature, has not increased in judgment that gives him manhood's rights at manhood's estate; he still needs guardianship. His case is very pitiful. He is still the innocent, the solitary one in the great crowd, with a half timid realization that he differs from other men. He is attached to those who have befriended him, and clings to or longs for the companionships of the institution. I represent thus sixteen or eighteen lads, now beneath this roof, whose future is very dark to them the hour you turn them from these doors; and there are sixteen others with us, more helpless even, for whom no homes open when deprived of this; and yet, again, thirty more outside, whose sad stories have come to us within this year only, asking for the shelter and light which our asylum home can furnish."

Is there no remedy for so great a misfortune? A prompt and generous reply is returned from the philanthropic friends of this meritorious charity. It is proposed to build an asylum home in connection with the institute for this class, where they will be properly cared for, and where they will work at such trades as have been taught them. The estimated cost of this building is \$40,000, one-half of which will be contributed by individuals, and the State is asked to make up the other half. Its generous-hearted friends do not stop here. They propose, and will establish an endowment fund, which will provide sufficient income to pay for the maintenance of the asylum home for all time to come.

The question recurs, will the State respond to the application which is now presented for the necessary aid? Thrice has she been turned away from the Legislature empty handed. Whilst it is wise and expedient to devise measures to promote the success of trade and commerce with a view to the general prosperity, let us not forget, at the same time, that a duty no less incumbent is that which demands aid for the relief of suffering and misery among the indigent. That is a statesmanship which commends itself to the favor of the Creator of all things. It blesses him who gives and him who receives.

The managers make application for maintenance of 100 indigent children.....	\$23,000
Building purposes.....	20,000
	<hr/>
	43,000
	<hr/>

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BROAD AND PINE
STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited October 28, 1875. Public or private benevolence is nowhere exhibited in a higher or grander form than in the work which is undertaken in this pre-eminently useful institution. It is very difficult to estimate the value of instruction to deaf mutes; for without it many human beings are deprived of a participation in the highest gifts of God, and are consigned to a condition worse, in some respects, than idiocy. The intellect and sensibilities of the imbecile are feeble and undeveloped, whilst the natural powers of mind and heart in the deaf mute are fully equal to those of a child who hears and speaks. Can we then, inquires the President of the board of managers, in a recent address, over-estimate the deprivation and suffering of children and of adults, who with the consciousness of high powers are deprived of the light and love of Heaven as revealed in the Bible, and of the intellectual and moral education and training that are enjoyed by the inmates of this institution?

Its crowded condition was alluded to in the former report of this Board, and the necessity of providing additional accommodations urged. Applications for admission have been refused from year to year in consequence of the want of room, and many are deprived of the benefits of instruction on account of it, a fact to be deplored, one which earnestly demands a remedy. I rejoice to have it in my power to state that under the earnest efforts of the noble minded philanthropists of Philadelphia this want has been fully provided for.

The centre building fronting on Broad street was built more than half a century ago, wings were built and dormitories extended when needed. The rapid increase in the number of deaf mutes constrained the directors to risk over-crowding the different apartments. The old building could well accommodate 175 pupils, but 225 were crowded into it. By the improvements which have been completed, ample room is afforded for 350, or possibly 400 pupils.

The new structures are each over 200 feet long, including in the north extension 30 feet, which was added to the old building to increase the boys study room. The school houses on Fifteenth street are 53 by 61 feet long.

and the dormitories are 30 feet wide. All these buildings have light, dry basement rooms, almost on a level with the surface. They are three stories high with spacious lofts over them. The wall is built with an internal air space to protect the rooms from dampness, and from external heat in summer and cold in winter. Precautionary means are supplied to guard against fire.

The cost, including furniture and apparatus for the schools will not exceed \$150,000, contributions from liberal minded citizens have already been received to a considerable extent in behalf of this charitable institution. It is expected that the Legislature will appropriate a generous sum towards the cost of the building, upon receiving a pledge that the deaf mutes of Pennsylvania shall always have the preference, and that in estimating the cost of maintaining them no charge for the use of the building. An appropriation of \$100,000 is expected. Until this shall be made, the interest on that sum which has been borrowed, will increase the cost of educating each pupil.

It is with pleasure that I bear testimony to the completeness of the improvements which have been made, perhaps in no other similar institution in this or any other country, is there a more perfect adaptation in all the arrangements both in the interior and exterior, to the condition and wants of this unfortunate class. Much has been done to remove some of the disadvantages of institutional life. Each child in this institution will now have a closet with a separate key, located in the play room, in which to keep, whatever of interest or value it may possess, a measure that is designed to impart the benefit of personal possession and to inculcate respect for the rights of others in property.

The girls are provided with single bath rooms, and by having for seventy-eight of the older pupils, separate rooms in which they can undress, dress, practice daily ablutions, and what is still more important, an opportunity can be enjoyed to read and pray in private, thus shielding and promoting the love of privacy so natural to the sex.

Light, cheerful, well ventilated schools furnished with separate desks, and with cabinets of things in common use will increase the intellectual advantages of the institution.

The moral training here received is also of inestimable advantage to the inmates throughout the whole of life. The after conduct of about 1,700 pupils, shows that a very large number of them are deeply and permanently benefited.

Spacious play grounds attached to the enlarged buildings afford ample opportunity for exercise in the open air, and under the view of the directors of the importance of relaxation, two large play rooms are devoted for

the purpose of exercise in inclement weather and after the evening talks are finished.

Instruction under the direction of Mr. Forster and his assistants continues to be very successfully imparted.

The cost per capita has been \$290.

The State appropriates \$270 for each pupil, the total amount expended for such purpose not to exceed \$56,000 per annum.

The directors make application for expenses incurred in main-

taining and instructing, 192.2 State pupils from March 1,

1875, to September 1, 1875, \$135 00..... \$26,486 25

For maintaining and instructing 310 State pupils from Septem-

ber 1, 1875, to March 1, 1876, \$135 00..... 41,850 00

For support and instruction of 310 pupils from March 1, 1876,

to March 1, 1877, \$270 00..... 83,700 00

Towards erection of new buildings..... 100,000 00

252,036 25

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION OF THE BLIND.

Visited October 13, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. No one of the many charitable and educational institutions for which Philadelphia is so distinguished is more deserving of the public support and favor. The State has uniformly manifested a sense of its importance and value by furnishing the means annually for the education of a large number of this unfortunate class. Carefully kept records show that the blind bear an almost unvarying proportion to the population of one in 1,900. The estimated number, January 1, 1875, in Pennsylvania is 2,030. The best period for instruction is between the ages of 10 and 20. There are 1,231 over 30 years in Pennsylvania. About half the blind in the United States are over 48 years of age. Of nearly 17,000 white blind, only 38 were born in that condition.

The foregoing shows that the blind, who are limited in number, may be provided with a fair education and trained and employed in handicraft occupations without an extraordinary burden upon the States in which they reside. Especially is this view strengthened when the greatly diminished number who are eligible for these purposes is noticed, viz: those between the ages of 10 and 40 is shown.

The great increase in the number of the blind is a subject which occasions much concern, the present provision being inadequate to the present wants. By a reference to the records of this institution it is discovered

that there were 44 applications for admission, 29 of which were never brought before the committee of admission and discharge. It is stated also, if we suppose that 30 of these, a liberal allowance, will be admitted during the course of the coming year, some of the others must wait for a year and a half. "It is not surprising," says the President in his last annual report, "that with this condition of affairs some become tired of waiting and finally withdraw their applications."

The institution two years ago was enlarged by the addition of two wings, but when the over crowding in the old building, which had existed for some time, had been relieved, it was found that, with due regard to the laws of health, only twenty additional pupils could be received.

The officers in charge of this noble charity consider it doubtful, even if their funds permitted, to increase still further the number of the blind under their care. Taking into consideration adults as well as minors, this is now just 203, of whom these 203—as many as can be advantageously brought together under one roof. The day is, therefore, far distant when they will be enabled to undertake alone the instruction of all the blind in the State.

Some relief is hoped for by the establishment, a few years ago, of an "Industrial Home for Blind Women," and within a short time, of another for men, which encourages the hope that they may be able to transfer to them the adults who are inmates of the "Home" attached to the main institution. If this can be done on a scale sufficiently large, sufficient room will be gained which will enable the managers to receive and to educate a larger number of minors.

It is important that it should be understood that the projectors of the "Working Home for Blind Men" do not intend, if they are successful in interesting the charitable of the community in it, that it shall be a mere asylum for blind men. They mean that it shall also be an educational institution, in which, however, only the mechanic arts shall be taught.

A visit through the different departments of this admirably conducted institution cannot fail to afford the highest interest and gratification.

THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

As an educational institution, the great object to be recognized is to instruct in literature and science, music and the mechanic; intellectual and moral training is a just duty to the blind, many, from their infirmity, have not had this advantage. It will elevate them in all their relations. As intelligent mechanics, they will be better fitted for their occupations in life.

The manufacturing department, though never yielding a profit to the institution, has done a large and useful work for the inmates themselves; they receive instruction and partial employment in overwork, in the following branches: Broom and brush making, mattresses, mat and carpet weaving, and cane-seating—in all six trades.

The number of male pupils engaged in the several branches of industry was 86.

The female branch of the work department presents also a hive of busy workers and learners. Seventy girls in all are employed, some constantly, others in the intervals of their literary and musical studies. 46 are engaged on sewing machines; 46 on hand sewing; 40 on crotcheting; 24 on bead work, and 20 on knitting. Many become skilled in all these branches, and as useful accomplishments they become sources of enjoyment, and often of profit through life.

The leading idea in the foundation of all institutions for the blind was to promote their real welfare through life, by providing means for self-support. This has been attempted by the board of managers in the ample provision made for all the departments of instruction and industry.

"It is an interesting enquiry," continues the principal, in his report, "how far this has been successful in our State." From a list of graduates furnished in the annual report for 1870, with additions made to the present time as far as ascertained, we have the following approximate results:

Founders or principals of other institutions.....	6
Teachers of music and piano tuners.....	48
Organists in churches.....	15
Teachers of literature and science.....	27
In the Pennsylvania University.....	2
Masters and teachers of handicraft in other institutions.....	18
Vocalists and teachers of singing.....	11
Working at handicraft.....	134
In the Industrial Home.....	8
Trading, storekeeping, etc.....	23
Agents, lecturing, etc.....	8
Ministers of the gospel.....	2
Member of the Legislature.....	1
At home—principally females—at machine and plain sewing—house- work, etc.....	144
Deceased.....	49
Remaining, (except Home inmates classed above,).....	186
Imbecile.....	19
Unknown.....	145
<hr/> Total.....	<hr/> 846

It will be noticed that the largest number of any one vocation were engaged in handicraft.

Receipts during the year were \$92,823 65; expenditures, \$85,848 19. In the receipts is included \$20,032 58 for sales of merchandise made in the Home, and an appropriation by the State, for finishing new building, of \$11,416 78.

The managers request for maintenance of 130 indigent pupils, at \$300 each.....	\$39,000 00
To cover expenses of fire escapes to new building; a gymnasium for male pupils; for instruments of instruction, viz: a large globe and maps in embossed lines and characters, and books....	6,000 00
Total.....	45,000 00

I append a communication from Mr. William Chapin, principal of the above named institution, whose thorough knowledge, derived from a long experience, give his views and opinions upon everything relating to the interests and well being of the blind, special value and importance: .

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1875.

To the Honorable the Pennsylvania Board of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your request, I submit some views in regard to the question pressing upon us: “What is the best plan for promoting the welfare of the blind in Pennsylvania?”

The basis of my remarks, urging the necessity of some practical action by the Legislature as early as possible, is the fact that the blind are more numerous now than this institution can accommodate; that the number is annually increasing, and that over fifty applicants are now waiting admission. Some of these are too young; some are adults seeking to learn trades only, in the manufactory.

By the census of 1860, the number of blind in Pennsylvania, was... 1,187

By the census of 1870, the number of blind in Pennsylvania, was... 1,767

Estimated number in 1875, about..... 2,000

The average increase will be in the ratio of one in every 1,900 of the whole population.

This institution having accommodations for about 200 only, and entirely full, with fifty outside pressing for admission, the facts of the question are plain, and the solution, with its alternative, demands our consideration.

As it is not best as a rule, to receive blind children under eleven years of age, it is proposed to place those between eight and eleven in the common schools in the State in their own districts, where the rudiments can be taught by books in raised letters, slates with raised figures, and a few other branches mentally, with other scholars. This is successfully done in

Scotland and other parts of Great Britain. Such a plan will reduce the number of applicants to the institution, and prepare them for a shorter term while there.

The next proposition is to provide for the *adult blind*, who are able to learn useful trades, and thus relieve the present institution of a considerable portion of the applications of that class pressing on it.

This is not difficult. The way is already at hand. A door is open to receive, in time, all the surplus adult blind, for whom there is not room in the existing institution. I refer to the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, now in successful operation in West Philadelphia. Industrious blind men, who have been taught handicraft, are received there and employed in the workshops. Others are admitted to learn trades, and are then employed. This Working Home, now entering on its second year, is not connected with this institution for instruction, but in its separate organization, practically supplements the work of the latter by employing its graduate workmen who may be homeless or without employment.

Without profiting by the opportunity thus presented, another plan is proposed by respectable authority, namely, the erection of a *new institution* for general instruction, in the western part of the State, to receive all classes, old and young. As this would entail a vast expense for buildings, with a large annual cost for salaries and maintenance, such an institution, though probably a necessity at some future time, can hardly be actually needed for some years to come, provided, the economical arrangement above alluded to, be made with the Working Home, in West Philadelphia.

A new institution in the western part of the State would certainly divide a portion of the younger blind from the Philadelphia institution, which is not now called for. If another institution *should* be established by the State, it would be more expedient to adapt it to the adult or working class, leaving to the Philadelphia institution its appropriate work of educating the younger blind, including also, handicraft. On the subject of mingling the adults and younger blind, the managers have often expressed their decided disapproval, so far as it is practical to avoid it.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CHAPIN.

DR. D. LUTHER,

General Agent and Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN.

Visited with Commissioner Wells, October 20, 1875. This "Working Home," for men is now in actual operation. The premises No. 3518 Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia, have been purchased for the purpose. The lot of ground on Lancaster avenue is 140 feet in front extending back to Warren street 190 feet.

The main building in the centre of the lot is 50 feet in front, three stories high and contains 20 rooms. In each story a wide hall traverses the house from front to rear, giving ample space for exercise in unfavorable weather, and having thorough ventilation. There is sleeping room for about 25 inmates, in addition to that required for the family of the superintendent and the necessary help.

In the rear of the lot is a two-story building which is arranged for a workshop. It is about twenty-two by thirty-two feet, divided into two rooms in each story. It accommodates about 25 workmen with necessary machinery.

On the front of the lot at the eastern corner, there is a small building the first story of which is used as a store or sample room, for the sale of goods made upon the premises. The second story was used by workers in leather, some excellent specimens, such as harness were exhibited.

There were 14 blind occupants at the date of visit, three of the number being blind and deaf who occupy one room and work at the same trades. Others engage in brush making, brooms, carpets, mattresses, cane seats and harness.

The benefits expected from an institution of this kind, are already being realized. This new enterprise already brings fruit forth and gladdens the hearts of its friends. It is a most praiseworthy effort. The blind by unaided efforts seldom become self capable under any circumstances. The great majority not only require aid and counsel at the outset, but constant and continued protection for their helpless condition. If that assistance be not extended, they must be elbowed out or crushed down in the struggle of the great mass of human competitors for existence. Report of 1859 for the blind. The seeing mechanic finds access to any workshop; not so with the blind. Every workshop is closed against him. They ask employment rather than alms. They beseech you not to consign them, on account of a great providential affliction, to a life of pauperism and neglect, they look with a just horror to a long life of dreary idleness and dependence. The Saviour, while on the earth, "took the blind man by the hand." His spirit is stirring his followers, "to lead the blind in a way that they knew not of," "and the Father of all mercies will bless the benevolent work." The object of this corporation, as we learn from its charter, is the organization of

workshops and a home for homeless blind mechanics after they have left the institution for the instruction of the blind, teaching useful trades to blind men, giving employment also to those blind men who have homes, and the selling of the manufactures of the corporation for its benefit and advantage.

This home, as remarked by Mr. Chapin, presents one of the means of meeting the whole case. Here is an association to give a home to a limited number of blind mechanics, and to a much larger extent employment at their own homes; and as it shall become more enlarged in its beneficent work, to instruct as well as employ the adult blind in valuable trades.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that such an establishment can be self-sustaining. To supply the defect of the objects of our care, (see report,) agents must be employed and supported, to purchase supplies, to dispose of the goods manufactured, to superintend the various industries, to provide for the comfort and support of the beneficiaries, and to collect the funds necessary to supply deficiencies.

Receipts from contributors.....	\$17,855 68
Expenditures, including \$14,000 paid on real estate	16,402 57
	<hr/>
	1,453 11
Taxes, insurance and repairs, to which add endowment paid ground rents donated by J. V. Williamsen.....	1,716 00
The managers apply for aid, for machinery, tools, expenses of the home, and to provide accommodation.....	\$2,500 00
For maintenance of ten indigent blind to learn handicraft....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
Total	5,000 00

PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited January 4, 1876, by Commissioner Wells. The Industrial Home for Blind Women, situated at No. 3921 Locust street, Philadelphia, furnishes a home and employment for 23 blind women. The full capacity of the institution is about thirty beds. It has been in operation between seven and eight years, and supplies a most valuable relief to a class of peculiarly helpless women. The inmates are comfortably lodged and most kindly cared for. They are instructed in various industrial pursuits including basket making, cane seating, knitting, sewing and other needle work, while everything is done that kindness and sympathy can devise to promote the mental and moral welfare of the inmates.

The home was found in an excellent condition of good order and cleanliness, with well ventilated and comfortable dormitories, a bright and cheerful work room, and in all its departments showing thorough good management and conscientious regard for the wants of its inmates. It is in charge of a female superintendent and assistant with three other employees. The property belongs to the institution and is out of debt. Application for support, \$2,000.

CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ORGANIZED BY ASSOCIATIONS OR INDIVIDUALS.

SOME SUPPORTED BY INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS AND DONATIONS FROM CHARITABLE CITIZENS, OTHERS MAINLY MAINTAINED BY INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS BUT OCCASIONALLY RECEIVE STATE AID.

Generally these institutions are incorporated. A vast amount of benevolent work is performed by them. Both time and money are largely contributed, whereby the Commonwealth is relieved of very heavy burdens. They have been established in every section and quarter of the city. Provision has been made for every form of human privation and suffering. No nobler monuments could have been reared to the intelligence and christian liberality of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia.

Part only of the numerous charities planted in almost every street of the great city have been visited. We commend the notices made of them to the careful attention of the reader. Some idea may be formed by them of what has been done for the relief of the destitute and afflicted classes.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, PINE STREET, FOR THE RELIEF OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATIENTS.

Visited October 27, 1875, with Commissioner Dickinson and Manager Turnpenny. I must be content with a very brief summary of the active work of this admirably conducted institution. The field which it occupies is so large and varied, the extent of its usefulness so immense, its mission to afford aid and relief to the sick and injured, moves on so steadily and unostentatiously, that it is only by actual inspection and a careful examination of the details of its daily workings, that a proper conception can be formed of the benefits which it dispenses.

Many improvements have been introduced during the last year, with a view to attain a still higher sanitary condition. In the male department wash rooms and bath rooms and water closets have been re-arranged. Windows have been enlarged to admit more light and air, an increased flow of water has been provided for drainage. Stationary wash stands, with marble basins, with hot and cold water, have been added. All bath rooms have been arranged with larger drainage and increased water supply, and the floors laid with slate.

Similar additions and improvements have been made in the female department—in both instances with the most beneficial result. New iron bedsteads of improved patterns have been introduced. Refrigerators have been placed in all the ward dining rooms. In the receiving ward, a new bath tub, washstand and clothing closet have been supplied.

The out-patient rooms, with the north house, their roofs and water supply, have connections, for drainage with the sewers. The kitchens have also been renewed, sinks, and hot and cold water introduced. In these apartments, also, is witnessed such order, neatness and cleanliness as can only be attained by the most thorough household care.

The aim of the board has been to comply with all the requirements pertaining to good hospital government, which modern scientific experience demands; and the opinion is expressed that this hospital will compare favorably with the best institutions, in this respect, in the world.

Attention is directed to the result of an examination instituted by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, into cases of mortality following amputations performed at this institution during twenty-five years, which shows that in 30,174 surgical cases treated, there was a mortality of but $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and in this mortality was included all deaths from hemorrhage, exhaustion, grave, compound and other fractures, all manner of surgical operations, erysipelas and pyæmia. Of the last named disease, not a single case has appeared in the hospital during the last six months—certainly a most remarkable record—one which may challenge comparison from any similar institution of this or any other country. But a desire is expressed by means of improved ventilation, to realize still more favorable results, and to this end the board have sought the advice of experienced constructors of buildings, in which forced ventilation by fans and flues for heated air have proved successful.

Another important requirement is complied with in this institution. In hospital arrangement 880 cubic feet of space for each individual, besides the condition of replenishing the air in the proportion of 1,060 cubic feet per individual per hour are deemed essential in order to prevent the possibility of infection and insure the requisite atmospheric purity. This large requirement is more than complied with in this hospital. The surgical wards, when filled, allow a space of upwards of 1,000 cubic feet for each occupant, and no other room has a capacity less than 900 cubic feet for each person allotted to it, leaving the subject of ventilation the only measure of precaution to which the attention of the Board is now directed.

In order to insure the highest hygienic condition a precautionary measure, under what cannot fail to be regarded a wise and humane judgment, has recently been adopted. It consists in the appointment of an officer, whose duty is to "inspect all parts of the building, with the view to promote the

health and comfort of its inmates; to critically examine every ward daily; to inspect beds, closets, bath-rooms, kitchens, out-buildings, and ground, noting his remarks in a book kept for the purpose, to be submitted to the attending managers at their weekly visits."

An assistant matron has also been appointed to superintend dietetic arrangements; to note the proper *temperature* of the wards, and to see that *cleanliness of bedding, furniture and clothing, absence of impurities and offensive odors* are at all times maintained.

We proceed to detail, to a limited extent, the operations of some of the departments:

Number of patients in the hospital April 25, 1874	158
Admitted during the year.....	1,816
Total number treated	1,974
Number discharged cured or relieved.....	1,664
Of these, the number of recent accidents or patients suffering from sudden injuries admitted into the hospital within 24 hours after the occurrence of the calamities was.....	654
Average number of patients in the Pine Street hospital every day in the year.....	161½

DEPARTMENT FOR OUT PATIENTS.

Number of medical cases.....	619
Number of visits.....	1,204
Number of surgical cases	1,854
Number of visits.....	9,750

The design of this department is to relieve the wards of the hospital. The accommodations in the building now in use for this service being inadequate, the necessity for providing additional apartments has occurred, and which no doubt will be afforded at an early day.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1874.

Receipts from endowment fund and other sources.....	\$47,375 45
Receipts from patients, contributions, &c	12,425 92
Total receipts for the year.....	59,801 37

EXPENDITURES.

Maintenance of the hospital in all its departments, all salaries and repairs.....	\$65,441 17
Excess of expenditure over all income.....	5,639 80
Amount expended upon those treated without charge in the hospital.....	46,360 20

INSANE DEPARTMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

The insane department of the Pennsylvania Hospital has been frequently visited during the past year. The number of inmates in both the male and female departments remains essentially the same as for several years past, the exact statistics being furnished elsewhere in this report. It is gratifying to be able to renew the expressions of approbation due to the excellent condition of this important charity. The uniformly neat and cleanly appearance of its wards and offices; the quiet and comfortable aspect of the patients; the almost entire freedom from all physical restraint, and the numerous judicious appliances for the amusement, exercise and general improvement of the patients, all merit the highest commendation of this Board. In the male department especially, there is a noticeable advance upon the former standards of hospital diet, and the weekly diet list is remarkable for the abundant and varied character of the fare provided. The great advantage thus secured to the patients has been accomplished without material addition to cost; the improvement being effected by close attention to the purchasing of all supplies at wholesale prices, and to the good preparation in the kitchen of a wisely and liberally varied bill of fare by the steward. The subject of hospital diet is one of such vital importance in the treatment of disease, whether physical or mental, that special notice is due to every intelligent and successful effort to improve it.

In the female department, the usual efficient administration has been further advanced during the past year, by the addition of a second assistant resident physician, and the consequent re-organization of the interior management, by the establishment of a separate medical and supervisory staff for each wing of the hospital. The usual high average of successful treatment has been reached in this department. The new and beautiful wing known as the North Fisher ward, has been put into full operation, and much has been done in the further improvement and beautifying of the pleasure grounds. The hospital still suffers from the bad engineering by which the meadow between the two buildings is frequently overflowed by Mill creek, and the continued neglect of the municipal authorities to construct a sewer for the stream of foul water that bounds the grounds on the eastern sides.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited October 18, 1875. In addition to the wards in the main building, one of the three pavilions extending southward from the central edifice is completed and partially occupied. A large dispensary practice classified in various specialties, in separate and well arranged rooms is treated in the

basement, which is entirely above ground. The pavilion is three stories high—the first is occupied by male, the second by female patients, the third is unoccupied.

There are also three small wards in main building, occasionally occupied, and ten commodious rooms for private patients. These wards contained about 36 patients; average number, 45.

This hospital is in all respects fully up to the highest standard of hospital architecture and arrangement. The corridors, wards and other apartments are spacious, and arranged in the best manner for the highest sanitary conditions for light, for temperature, ventilation, water conveniences and drainage.

The operating and pathological rooms, the lifts or elevators to transfer injured patients on their beds from one story to another, are perfect in plan and effect.

Every advantage and convenience calculated to insure the maximum of success in medical and surgical treatment have been introduced and may be realized in this hospital. When fully completed and in successful operation, it may safely challenge comparison with any other similar institution in this or any other country.

The hospital has one pavilion three stories high, two wards on each floor. Dimensions of small wards, 20 by 50 feet; dimensions of large wards, 28 by 113 feet; height of ceiling, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet clear; number of beds, 126.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF THEIR REASON.

Visited November 5, 1875, with Commissioners Wells and Dickenson. This ancient asylum for the insane was visited this day, and found, upon inspection, to be in very superior order and condition. It numbered about 86 inmates, many of whom were of the chronic class, and the whole number being under most excellent care, both ordinary and medical. Many very decided improvements were noticed, both in the exterior and interior arrangements. The corridors and sleeping apartments present a bright and cheerful aspect, both having been painted and re-furnished, the introduction of pictures, which are hung upon the walls of the various apartments, adding much to the general effect.

The ventilation by means of spacious flues and large sized registers near the floors is very effective, whilst a pleasant temperature is secured from the heat which is conducted into the rooms through registers located near the ceiling.

The bathing apartments and conveniences and commode arrangements are well arranged, and kept in a state of thorough purity.

The supervision and care over all the departments cannot fail to commend themselves to favorable notice. Each ward contains about 12 inmates, with two well trained inmates for each, by which the benefit of the closest personal attention from attendants and physicians is rendered practicable—an advantage that must not be expected in the over-crowded wards of hospitals generally. The grounds attached to the institution are spacious, very attractive and exceedingly well adapted for exercise to all classes of inmates.

In order to promote the general feeling of contentment and satisfaction among those who may be regarded as permanent dwellers in the asylum, it has been made an object to encourage this feeling by making the apartments of the patients to resemble, as nearly as possible, those of a private residence. The tables, chairs, bedsteads and carpets in all the wards, except those of the most excited class, do not differ in appearance from articles of the same kind in use in private families.

Occupation and exercise, both within and without, are among the requisites of the asylum care, and continue to receive attention. For the women, the various kinds of needle-work have furnished employment suited to their needs. All who are capable and can be induced to employ themselves in the making of garments, sheets, towels, pillow-cases and other articles. The work is cut, fitted and prepared by attendants. Some are engaged on more ornamental work; others read the magazines and journals, or books belonging to the library, or draw and paint, or write letters to their friends at home.

The men read the newspapers and books of the library, amuse themselves with games, write letters, and some engage in special studies as a means of entertaining themselves or each other. The long corridors open to the light on one side, bringing into view the beauties of the lawn, which may certainly be claimed as a merit in hospital architectural arrangement, afford excellent opportunities for exercise in the intervals of other employment; and when the weather is too inclement for out-door exercise, they resort to the gymnasium, where they engage in games of ball, amusette, skittles, shuffle-board, lifting weights, &c.

The care of the grounds, besides affording the facilities for daily exercise, furnishes employment of the most desirable kind for the male patients, for whom such exercise is regarded beneficial. A man is employed who has special over-sight over the work, and who, in suitable weather, aided by an attendant from each ward, takes out all the men who desire employment and spends two or three hours daily in manual labor.

In the winter evenings they continue the same modes of employment in the wards, except on two occasions in each, when all the patients, of both sexes, assemble in the lecture-room and listen to a reading from some interesting author, or witness an exhibition with the magic lantern.

During the long summer evenings a large number of female patients, with their attendants, meet together after tea on the lawn contiguous to the library, and pass the time until nearly dark in walking or seated in the library, a small structure of rare beauty erected for the purpose, or amuse themselves with the game of croquet. The men, at the same time, meet on the front lawn, and with the attendants have passed the hour in playing base ball or cricket. At all seasons of the year, when the weather permits, there is no exercise better adapted to all classes of patients, or in which so great a number willingly engage, as in that of walking; yet in the winter, when the roads are frequently in an unfavorable condition for exercise, especially for female patients, the carriage is driven out, taking parties of four, several times daily on three or four days in each week.

This most excellent institution is open for the reception of all classes of the insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. Not only at no former period (see report of 1874,) have the benefits of this institution been extended to so great a number of patients, but never before has it been so completely furnished, with all the means and appliances which experience has shown to be needful for the curative treatment and comfortable maintenance of the objects of its care.

The decided benefits resulting from early hospital care and treatment is strikingly exhibited by the records of this institution. Forty-one patients were under special curative treatment during the year; in twenty-three of whom the disease had existed for less, and in eighteen for more than twelve months, composing the classes of recent and chronic insanity. Of the twenty-three recent cases, fifteen were discharged, eleven of whom were restored; three were stationary, and one died, and eight remain; three of whom are restored, one is much improved, two are improved, and two stationary.

Of the chronic cases, ten have been discharged; of whom three were restored, two were much improved, and three died, and eight remain; one of whom is restored, four are improved, and three are stationary.

Summary of receipts from ordinary sources, viz:

Board of patients, farm and ground rents, and interest.....	\$43,431 51
Expenses, maintenance, salaries, contingencies and repairs, about.....	40,000 00

The actual cost per capita incurred in the care and maintenance at this institution amounts to \$8 50.

WILLS' OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Visited October 14, 1875. This faithfully and well administered charity, continues its active work. The number of persons who have availed themselves of the benefits of the hospital has nearly doubled, and each annual report continues to furnish a larger list than the last, giving as is alleged, a fair claim upon the interest and support of the benevolent. Attention is also called to the fact, that thirteen per cent. of all the patients from the State, are from counties other than Philadelphia, which is assigned as valid ground for asking for State assistance, a claim for which has not heretofore been made.

It is impossible properly to estimate the benefits dispensed by this highly valuable institution. The numerous persons who resort to it for relief, are favored with the gratuitous services of the best medical knowledge and skill the country affords, and of every appliance that is essential to success. The patients are largely operatives in great industrial enterprises, valuable producers, and aside from all considerations of human sympathy, it may be wise simply from an economic view, to consider whether it is better to undertake their case in the hospital for a few weeks or months, or to support them for the remainder of their lives, as helpless and hopeless consumers in the almshouse or asylum.

Clinic hours, from two to three P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at which time the surgeons are in attendance for the examination and treatment of applicants for relief. The surgeon's report for 1874, shows that 3,474 out patients were treated at these clinics, whilst 335 in-door patients were treated and accommodated in the building itself. Total for the year, 3,809. Number of operations for the year, 792.

During the year, some improvements have been made in the main building. The accommodations for the out-door patients have been much improved by the removal of the partition between the two west rooms, giving spacious and airy prescribing rooms, which with the large and well lighted operating room, and liberal supply of instruments, apparatus and appliances, leaves little to be desired so far as the dispensary service is concerned. This branch of the hospital represents the most laborious part of the work. All but 365 out of nearly 4,000 cases last year, were prescribed for in this way, among them were a large number suffering from optical defects. The correction of these by proper glasses, has saved a large number of patients, many of them poor seamstresses, from the necessity of abandoning entirely skilled work. Hundreds of acute diseases have been prevented from becoming serious by timely attention. Vision has been restored to many persons who would otherwise have been reduced to pauperism, and a large number of minor operations, such as do not require confinement to bed, were performed.

But the improvements already noticed by no means include all that has been done during the last year to increase its usefulness. The accommodations for in-door patients in the hospital, which was founded forty-three years ago, being insufficient in extent and deficient in kind, it was rendered necessary to provide additional house room for the treatment of this class by erecting two pavilions in the rear of the main edifice, one for males and one for females, with a capacity of twenty each, by means of which the capacity of the institution has been doubled. These structures are built of brick, 22 by 90 feet, one story in height, constructed and arranged in the best manner, having the latest improvements to secure effective ventilation, and are provided with adequate facilities for the bathing and daily ablutions of the patients. In order to insure the necessary protection against the spread of contagious ophthalmia, a disaster which is apt to occur in the over-crowded wards of hospitals, and the highest sanitary condition generally, special pains have been taken in the construction and arrangement of these buildings. A space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches between the inner and outer course of bricks in the entire outside walls facilitates the arrangement for effective ventilation from the floor, whilst approved plans near the ceiling are effectual in displacing the vitiated atmosphere which rises to the top. The ceilings are 15 feet in the clear; large windows opposite each other on the sides and closed with inside shutters, which are protected against insects by fine wire netting between the slats. The floors are oiled. The roofs are of cedar, the rafters of which are lathed and plastered to afford protection against summer heat. The floors are oiled. The bedsteads are of iron. The bedding consists of a palliasse, or under mattress of husks, and an upper of hair, with adequate covering, and is more than usually comfortable and inviting. These beds, under the views of Mr. Welsh, the president, are placed head to head in the centres of the long and attractive-looking wards.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this charity. It is under the care of a board of managers of the highest character, who are earnest and active in their efforts to attain in its management the highest standard of success and the most wide-spread usefulness.

HOSPITAL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Visited November 4, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. For a minute history and description of this very superior hospital, see report of this Board for 1872.

A very large amount of benevolent work has been performed in it from the earliest period of its organization. It was established in 1851, and was

occupied in 1862; the Leamey Mansion having been put into proper condition for the reception of patients during the time the new building was in course of erection. Until quite recently, the large number of patients have been provided for in two of the parallel wings, the third having just been completed.

The finished structure is substantial, convenient and beautiful. It is made up of three parallel pavilions—one in the centre, and one in each wing. The advantages of these parallel extensions have been clearly demonstrated. The building is of large dimensions, the depth of the centre, with the adjoining chapel, being 256 feet; the depth of the two wings is 200 feet. The whole front, including the centre building and the wings, with the connecting corridors, is 280 feet.

The centre building is three stories high, with a basement, open area, and cellar, the stories being fifteen feet high in the clear; each floor on a level with those of the wings.

The kitchen and store rooms of different kinds occupy the basement. The first story above these is used in the front for administrative purposes and other requirements of the managers and officers.

The front portions of each of the wings are three stories high, with an attic, and are principally intended for the domestic uses of the establishment. Here are pleasant dining rooms, in which those who are well enough to walk, or wheel themselves in chairs, go to eat their meals away from scenes of sickness. Here too, are cheerful libraries, where the patients read and otherwise amuse themselves; and where too, on stated occasions, they meet in Bible classes. In these portions of the building are contained special diet kitchens, nurse's rooms, closets, lifts and stairs. They also contain smaller wards, one on each floor. Two of the smaller are in use for sick children, and form interesting parts of the hospital. The rear portion of each wing consists of an elevated basement, two stories and an attic; these stories and attics being entirely occupied with wards for patients, and which are arranged and furnished in all respects in the very best manner. Very great benefits will be realized from the additional space which it affords for various classes of the sick, and especially for the additional wards which it provides for female patients. Three additional medical, three surgical— one for diseases of the eye, and one for diseases of the ear—are provided in it. The suite of rooms in the basement for the dispensary service are especially complete. One apartment is to be used for pathological purposes, one for medicated baths, one for electrical communications by means of wires with all parts of the house; there being six rooms on each side to be appropriated to special uses.

The front part of the second story is occupied by the Hannah ward, and contains ten beds. This ward is devoted to the care of women suffer-

ing from diseases of the heart and lungs, and was founded by Miss Gramsby, its name being given to it in honor of her mother. Nothing has been omitted that is calculated to promote the comfort and well-being of the patients who have the good fortune to be admitted into it. Admirably arranged and furnished, provided with every convenience, and rendered especially attractive by the tasteful manner in which it has been fitted up, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to devise anything in hospital arrangement to surpass it.

In the rear part of the second story of the centre building is the operating theatre, with rooms for patients. On and adjoining the centre building is the chapel. This seats about 350 persons, and is accessible to the patients from all the wards. Outside porches for the use of persons from the neighborhood are attached to it. The chapel is justly admired, not only for its style and beauty, but for the apt manner in which it has been constructed and arranged.

But my present limits forbid further details. Let it suffice to state that it is an embodiment of the highest form of christian charity. It combines arrangements for the comfort and relief of the sick, made in the light of the most advanced science of the day. Its provision for the moral and spiritual well-being of the patients is judicious and efficient. Large and liberal gifts continue to be made in its behalf. Free beds are endowed to an unusual extent, and large additions continue to be made to its permanent funds. The entire capacity is estimated at 300 beds.

A reference to the report for the year 1874 will show the extent of its practical usefulness :

The number of patients admitted during the year.....	1,071
Remaining from previous year.....	113
Total of cases under treatment in the year.....	<u>1,184</u>

Of this number, 634 were discharged cured ; 362 improved ; 46 unimproved and 87 died.

Leaving in the hospital January 1, 1875, 115. Daily average of patients in the hospital, was $118\frac{1}{2}$. Average duration of treatment, $41\frac{1}{2}$ days.

In addition to the patients cared for in the wards of the hospital, 9,594 cases were prescribed for in the dispensary ; of these, 6,420 were medical cases, and 3,174 surgical, being a daily average of $30\frac{3}{4}$ new cases, and showing a large increase over any previous year.

The expense of maintaining each patient in the home was something over \$1 07 per day. Total expenditures for the year 1874, \$71,797 35.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

Visited October 20, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. This hospital is situated in West Philadelphia, on a lot bounded by Filbert street, Powelton avenue, Thirty-ninth street and Saunders avenue, comprising in extent an entire square of ground, of about three acres. The dwelling on Filbert street is occupied by the widow of the late Rev. Dr. E. D. Saunders, the right to do so being one of the conditions of the conveyance. North of this is the hospital, which is divided into four main wards, containing fifty beds. Beyond this is the cottage, where reside the matron, superintendent, the resident physicians and apothecary; and near the south-east corner of Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, acquired by subsequent purchase, is a building which is used for private patients, and for the purposes of the apothecary shop and dispensary. It contains six beds.

The property was conveyed to the trustees nearly four years ago. The buildings now in use are designed to be but temporary, having been altered and made serviceable, at a moderate expense, until suitable buildings could be erected, which it is intended shall unite all the modern conveniences and appliances that science and skill may suggest.

The generosity of the late John A. Brown has provided an endowment for this hospital of \$300,000, the income of which only is to be used for the current expenses of the institution.

In order to realize the full extent of usefulness aimed at by the founders, at least as much more will be required for the erection of suitable buildings.

The arrangements for the establishment of *free beds* in the hospital are deemed of great importance to the successful working of the institution. A donation of \$3,000 entitles the donor to nominate patients to a free bed during his or her life. A donation of \$5,000 entitles the donor to nominate patients to a free bed in perpetuity. Eighty-eight thousand dollars have already been obtained in this way.

Upon a visit to this enterprising institution this day we were pleased to observe the extent to which the appropriate work of the hospital has been carried on. The present capacity may be estimated to be about 80. It is shown by the report of the superintendent for the year 1874 that 454 patients were treated in the hospital, 228 were discharged cured, 115 improved and 31 died. There remained in the hospital on the last day of the year 52 patients. Total number of admissions to this day, (October 20, 1875,) 1,352. The doors of the hospital are open to all, without regard to nationality, creed or color.

During the summer of 1875, to provide additional accommodations for their increasing wants, the erection of an additional ward for surgical

patients on what is called as the army or field pavilion plan, was decided on.

The building was commenced and completed according to a plan proposed by a committee of the medical staff. It cost with furniture, about \$17,000. The contract price, exclusive of the heating apparatus and the expense of furnishing, being \$11,994 55. It stands upon arches; walls hollow; floor ventilating registers; ridge ventilation for the atmosphere, which rises to the top; large windows facing each other on the sides, with transoms on the upper end; warmed by radiated steam heat; kitchen adjoining; bath room and stationary wash-stands on rear end. This ward contains 24 beds, and admits of 28 in all. This being the first civil hospital ever constructed on this plan in this country, it is gratifying to learn that its projectors are entirely satisfied with its practicability and superiority over more costly edifices. It is well equipped, and with the other working departments is in fair order and under good household care. It deserves to be commended to the consideration of the charitable. It is doing much actual good now, adequately sustained and supported by its friends, and with the enlarged accommodations which are contemplated it will do much more.

This promising institution is under the management of a Board, composed of gentlemen well known for their intelligence and earnest zeal in behalf of every good work. The physicians and surgeons of the hospital rank high for their eminent usefulness, and are justly commended for the manner in which they have performed their responsible duties.

The current receipts during the year have amounted to \$19,238 35; expenses, \$18,785 48.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited December 6, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. This fine structure occupies an entire square of ground on Girard avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. It is in all respects a very eligible spot for the purpose, being elevated and surrounded on all sides by spacious streets, easy of access at all hours of the day and night by means of passenger cars—the institute itself possessing superior advantages for the comfort and treatment of its patients.

In the interior arrangements nothing has been left undone which could add to the relief and welfare of the patient, or facilitate the treatment of any disease, medical or surgical. On the first floor are a number of private rooms handsomely furnished, set apart for the use of that class of patients who by reason of making their homes in hotels or boarding houses, cannot

have in the hours of sickness, the quiet surroundings nor the intelligent nursing so necessary to the successful management of the sick. The occupants of these rooms have the privilege of selecting their own physician.

Though known as a Catholic hospital, persons of all creeds are admitted, with the privilege of calling on their own spiritual adviser.

In 1859, the hospital was leased to the well-known order of the Sisters of Charity, and under their able and careful direction it has steadily advanced in prosperity, until now it can be reckoned among the most successful charities of the city.

The total receipts for the last seven years were.....	\$115,500 00
Total expenses.....	128,348 21

Excess of expenses over receipts.....	12,848 21
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The income is from pay patients, which is the only regular support of the house. The deficiency is made up by charitable friends. Of the 4,466 patients treated during the seven years, there were—

Pay patients.....	3,444
Poor patients.....	1,022
Free advice and prescriptions were given to.....	3,285
Meals were furnished gratuitously to.....	2,920

Nothing need be added to convey a proper knowledge of the extensive usefulness of this institution. I cheerfully add my testimony in behalf of the manner in which it is conducted, as to the unsurpassed neatness and cleanliness noticed in all the apartments, from basement to attic.

St. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Visited by Commissioner Dickinson. Located at the corner of Frankford avenue and Palmer street, Eighteenth ward. Is under the care of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. Patients of all denominations admitted, it has eighty beds, viz :

Men's medical.....	20
Women's medical.....	20
Men's surgical.....	10
Women's surgical.....	10
Five private rooms.....	10
Two private rooms.....	10
Total.....	80

House generally in good condition. The building was originally two dwelling houses; was altered to accommodate the hospital. Is not as well adapted to the use of hospital as if built for that purpose; have large dispensary. For particulars see printed report.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited with Commissioner Wells, September, 1875. This hospital was found to be in excellent condition and its accommodations much enlarged by the erection of a wing on the south side of the original building. It is conducted with a strict regard to whatever may be required for the benefit and comforts of the patients admitted to its care. Its capacity has been increased to one hundred beds. The house is now well provided with closet and bathing conveniences, and is made specially inviting by the cheerful interior and exterior surroundings. For further particulars see tabular statements which follow.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-SECOND WARD, PHILADELPHIA.

This institution may very properly be ranked among the better class of infirmaries in which Philadelphia so much abounds. It is under good medical and household care containing as it does great advantages of location, and every comfort and convenience to be found in the best constructed and equipped hospitals at the present day.

Although under the care of a particular sect, the terms of admission are entirely free from denominational or other restrictions. Its doors are opened to the sick and injured without regard to creed, race or color.

It is designed to erect an additional building for the dispensary service, in order to provide for the wants of the vicinity in which the hospital is located.

LACKAWANNA HOSPITAL.

July 27, 1875. Difficulties in the organization of this institution had occurred several years ago, which as was alleged had caused some disturbance or interruption in its regular practical work. I take pleasure in stating that the trouble proved to be of a very temporary character, and that its legitimate operations have been conducted without interruption ever since.

Without an opportunity for personal inspection, no one scarcely, would be able to form a correct judgment of what has been done to provide hospital care for the large number of severe accidents which occur in this great mining region.

The building used for the purpose is a three story brick, 40x80, standing on a lot 80x160 in depth. An eight feet corridor extends backwards from the front. The apartments on one side of the first story are used as a pharmacy, office for the steward and an operating room all properly fitted up and furnished. The large room on the opposite side extending from front to rear of building is used as a medical and surgical ward. It contained 15 beds, that number of patients being under treatment at the time, in almost every instance from accidents which occur in the mines and of such a character as to require immediate attention.

The bedsteads were of iron, the bedding was adequate and in good order, and the patients themselves evidently were under good, ordinary and medical care and treatment.

The upper stories of this hospital are divided into thirteen different apartments, only a few of which are occupied at this time. Some are furnished comfortably by societies, and are designed for the exclusive use of their own members. Others were in use for female patients, several of which were occupied.

The building, when properly fitted up and furnished, will have accommodations for forty patients. The property is in good order and condition, and is estimated to be worth \$30,000.

A steward is employed, who is educated as a druggist, which qualifies him in some measure for the work. He receives a salary of \$500, in addition to which he has two assistants—one male and one female. An efficient medical staff are in daily attendance, all of whom serve without compensation.

This institution depends largely for support upon individual contributions. In order to meet the increasing demand for admission, the managers propose to furnish additional apartments, and to provide such conveniences as will materially enlarge its usefulness.

The appropriation of \$10,000, made in 1874, was used as follows :

To pay mortgage	\$3,691 80
Cost of building third story and repairs to building.....	6,041 14
Enclosing grounds.....	342 11
Total.....	10,075 05

The following statement, taken from the annual report of the managers, will give some idea of the year's work:

From April 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875, the number of patients treated were	565
Of these the out-door patients treated and furnished with medicine were,	480
Treated in the hospital.....	85

The entire receipts during the year 1875, including the State appropriation, were.....	\$13,074 43
The expenditures were.....	12,811 47
Balance in treasurer's hands.....	252 96

The above statements will exhibit sufficiently all that pertains to the hospital building, and the extent to which the duty of providing relief and care for the sick and injured has been performed. Too much praise cannot be accredited to the officers and their co-workers, for the attention and zeal which they have displayed to ensure a large measure of usefulness. The work is a noble one, and eminently worthy of liberal support from charitable individuals, from municipality and from State.

The managers of this institution will ask for an appropriation of \$10,000 at the approaching session of the Legislature, to aid them in the benevolent work in which they are engaged.

WILKESBARRE HOSPITAL.

Visited with Dr. Edward Mayer, July 22, 1875. This infant institution continues its legitimate work. Those who are connected with its management spare no efforts, to make it largely useful in affording relief for the numerous accidents to which a mining population is so much exposed. It contains twenty-five beds of a kind that are suitable for hospital use. The applications for admission are generally beyond its capacity. For recent accidents of a severe character such as do not admit of transportation to distant hospitals, it is essential that provision should be made for the requisite medical and ordinary care and treatment at or near the place where they occur. The disinterested zeal and benevolence, with which the gentlemen connected with this institution devote themselves to that object is to be commended and entitles them to the gratitude of the community in which they reside.

The hospital is incorporated and is under the care of a board of directors who are active and earnest in promoting its usefulness. The services of

an able corps of physicians, are rendered gratuitously. It is supported by donations from charitable citizens, upon which it is dependent, with the exception of \$5,000 appropriated to it by the State soon after it was established.

The demand for accommodations being beyond the capacity of the building now occupied, it has been decided to erect a larger and in all respects a suitably arranged hospital on a lot containing four acres at an eligible site, which has been donated for the purpose. It combines unusual advantages in the way of water supply, ventilation and drainage.

Since date of visit the building has been commenced and is considerably advanced towards completion. It is of ample size and will contain the improvements and conveniences, which are necessary for the successful care and treatment of the sick and injured.

To ensure its completion at an early period, the managers will ask for an appropriation from the State of \$25,000. Considering the large amount of valuable service already rendered, and the augmented accommodations which will be required in this populous region, we have no hesitation in stating that an undertaking of this kind deserves to be encouraged and fostered by the State.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

Visited October 22, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. This hospital is at North College avenue and Twenty-second street. The Women's Medical College adjoins it on the east; originally was used as a residence. It is a large double building, three stories high, having a wide hall in the centre; the drawing and dining rooms and kitchen on one side—the lecture room on the other. It is placed in the centre of about half a square of ground; the main structure being about 45x45 in size. It has a capacity for 35 beds.

The infirmary departments are on the second and third stories. Two rooms are reserved and maintained for private patients. An operating room, dispensary, bath rooms and water-closet conveniences are provided in convenient localities. Special attention is given to the training of intelligent women as nurses. There is one head nurse and five assistants; a practical knowledge of cooking and preparing the diet for the sick being an important part of the instructions which are imparted. It is very properly stated in their last annual report that "physicians have at last awakened to the fact that their success in the practice of medicine depends, in a great degree, upon the skill of the nurse to whose care their patient is entrusted, and that many a valuable life has been sacrificed by the stupidity or carelessness of the attendant." Six graduates of the training school for

nurses went out to engage in private nursing in the city in 1874. Three others took permanent positions in other institutions, and a preliminary corps is now on duty.

The medical treatment is confined almost exclusively to females. The number of house patients treated during the year thus far has been 232. Twenty-nine hundred and sixty-three patients have been treated at the house clinics, and 1,378, unable to visit the hospital, have been visited and received prescriptions at their own homes. The medical services and medicine, in almost every case, have been furnished without cost.

The house is designed for respectable persons; those who are unable to pay are received and treated gratuitously, or they in turn shall render any services, according to ability, as shall be required. Others are charged such prices as may be agreed on in each case. Applicants for admission are received without regard to nationality, creed or color. The benefits of the institution are dispensed to those affected with diseases peculiar to women, to obstetric patients, (married women,) women and children sick with ordinary non-contagious diseases.

A number of surgical operations, including those for the removal of ovarium tumors have been performed, very generally successful.

Attention is invited to the record of this institution as the best evidence of its success. The practice has increased in each separate department, making an aggregate of many more patients above those of the preceding year. In the last annual report of the managers, it is stated "a large majority of those received into the house have been discharged in full health, while the remainder, with few exceptions, were discharged much improved." Nine deaths occurred during the year. Seventy-nine children were born in the house, (an increase of 38 over last year,) and 47 in the out-clinic.

The want of adequate accommodations for patients pronounced incurable is stated to be a matter of concern and anxiety to the managers of the Women's Hospital. It is truly affirmed that the "establishment of a ward or hospital for incurables, by the increased opportunity and experience it would afford to students and nurses, might materially advance the interests of medical science, while to the long suffering, hopeless invalid, it would be a most wise and blessed charity."

The hospital has been supported by income from endowment fund, voluntary contributions, and, in a small degree, by board of patients and students, the total amount of the expenses for 1874 being \$15,499 77. The condition and order of this hospital are the best evidences of the fidelity and care with which it is conducted. An examination into the details of its active operations will not fail to satisfy any one of its extensive usefulness and of the qualifications of its medical staff and entire corps of officers. The growing interest of the community in the management of hospital

wards by women creates a demand for admission into this institution for which the managers are unable to provide. An extension of the present building is therefore contemplated. State aid to the extent of \$25,000 will be applied for that purpose.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

Visited November 29, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson. This admirable institution, which has now completed its twentieth year of usefulness, was found in an excellent condition of efficient administration. Its fifty beds were all occupied but four, by twenty-four boys and twenty-two girls, under the care of the resident physician, Dr. Curry, and a staff of attending physicians and surgeons. The wards are clean and airy, and not over-crowded. Since the opening of the hospital to January 1, 1875, 2,069 patients have been received and treated in these wards, while 39,508 outdoor patients have been relieved through the dispensary department. The whole cost for building, lot and maintenance during the same period, being \$125,892 76.

The dispensary service, which includes special treatment of diseases of the and eye ear, extends the benefits of this hospital to a very large number of children, and the practice—subject to discretionary exceptions in special cases of limiting the in-door treatment to three months, enables the managers to reach the largest number of patients attainable with their ward space.

The want of more thorough classification is much felt, and it is hoped that, either by the addition of another story, or the extension of the building upon the unoccupied ground at the rear, the hospital may at the same time increase the number of its beds and the already large success of its treatment.

The institution is out of debt, and deservedly occupies a prominent place among the best managed charities of Philadelphia.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

October 14, 1875. In former reports, the work proposed to be accomplished in this infirmary, was fully set forth, and its claim to favorable regard and consideration fully acknowledged. It undertakes to provide for the care and treatment of bodily deformities and diseases of the nervous system, such as curvature of the spine, club foot, affections of the joints, hip and spinal disease, contractions, paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, and neuralgia. Prior to the establishment of this institution, the indigent sufferers from

these diseases, from the want of proper medical treatment, and the requisite mechanical appliances, in a large degree were compelled to linger out a helpless and miserable life. This is the only one in the State devoted to the relief of this class of cases—the only one in which the poor can receive the benefits of the extensive facilities which usually the rich alone can command. Sufferers from these diseases have strong claims upon our active sympathies, and the benevolence which influenced the founders of this charity must commend itself as eminently praiseworthy.

The active work of the charity continues to be conducted in the building located at the north-west corner of Seventeenth and Summer streets. Want of room is complained of as interfering in the satisfactory accomplishment of its entire benevolent purpose. The accommodations being limited, it has been the aim of the committee to admit only such cases as required a treatment or apparatus not usually to be obtained in a general hospital, and for the treatment of which the institution is especially adapted. So far as the means of the institution would admit, a discrimination has also uniformly been made in favor of those unable to contribute anything towards the cost of board and nursing.

The house so far as its limited space will allow is well arranged and comfortably furnished, good household care is exercised. Several rooms are furnished for private or pay patients. Necessary conveniences are provided for all, both rich and poor, and the benefit of such care and attention from skilled nurses is imparted as could not possibly be given in the homes of this unfortunate class.

Some idea of the extent of the work may be gathered from the last annual report. It is shown that 339 new cases of deformity, and 427 new cases of nervous diseases, in all 766 new and distinct cases were under treatment during the year, being an increase of 205 over 1873, of the new cases, 126 were mostly from distant counties.

The report states, "to maintain and properly treat this large number of persons, assist in the purchase of necessary mechanical appliances, provide and keep in repair the expensive galvanic apparatus by means of which electricity has been applied during the year in 4,265 instances, has required a heavy outlay, so that at the close of the year the funds devoted to the general purposes of the hospital were found to be overdrawn."

A daily clinic including Sunday has been established. The cases average from four to five per day. From January 1875 to date of visit, 645 medical and surgical cases have received the benefit of the best medical attention and advice gratuitously. In addition to the daily clinic, three extra clinics weekly for the application of electricity are held, at which this comparatively new application of a powerful agency is made to a class of cases for which hitherto there has been but little attempt at treatment.

To insure the highest degree of success in the important work to which this hospital is devoted, a larger building arranged with suitable accommodations for the special wants of the class of sufferers who seek the benefit of medical and ordinary care and treatment in it is essential. As auxiliary to the end in view, a gymnasium, a Turkish bath, enlarged exercise grounds with improvements both in the interior and exterior appropriate to the conditions of the variously afflicted inmates, are much to be desired as likely to contribute largely to a still higher success in the treatment. I know of no beneficent enterprise which presents a stronger claim for support upon public and private beneficence.

The medical staff is very able and efficient, and consists of two attending physicians, two attending surgeons, two assistant physicians, two assistant surgeons and four consultants, orthopædic mechanist, D. W. Kobe, 13 South Ninth street; mechanical electrician, Otto Flemming, 15 South Ninth street.

The total receipts for the year 1874 including a balance on hand of \$2,091 67, were \$19,888 86. The expenditures were \$19,888 86.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the Legislature at its session of 1873, but it is principally supported by private contributions and revenues derived from pay patients.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, CUTHBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited January 7, 1876, by Commissioner Wells. The Homœopathic Hospital was established in January, 1871, originally as a clinical adjunct to the Homœopathic College, but obtained a separate corporate existence, in December, 1871. It is a plain five-story brick building, at the rear of the college, with a capacity for twenty-six beds, including several rooms for private patients, and two principal wards. The present number of patients is thirteen; the average number being about sixteen—the resources of the hospital, like those of most of the other hospitals in Philadelphia, being inadequate for the maintenance of a number equal to its full capacity.

The hospital is in charge of a resident physician and matron, and is conducted with the strictest economy, presenting an appearance of much comfort and good administration, except in the principal male ward, which needs thorough renovation. A large dispensary practice is connected with the hospital, the cases treated during the year 1875 amounting to about 3,000.

The usefulness of this hospital is much crippled by the want of more liberal support on the part of the friends of the school of medicine, to which it is devoted. The cost of the hospital property, which includes the ad-

joining building, leased to the Hahneman Medical College, was about \$3,000, subject to mortgages amounting to \$10,000. It is valued at present at \$40,000, on which there is no debt except the mortgages.

HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES, 1518
LOMBARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Under the above corporate title, this institution has been doing a large dispensary service among the deserving poor of the southern portion of the city. It has a building free from debt, well adapted for its present purposes. Each physician, it is understood, confines his attention, while on duty, to a specialty, of which there are nine departments.

Appeals are annually renewed in the published reports for funds to enable the board of managers to put into effect the charter privilege of founding an infirmary for incurables. No practicable contributions for this special purpose appear on record, but the hope is still expressed that it may yet be done.

Considerable difficulty having been felt in securing the services of a male apothecary at a rate within the proportionate expenditures of the institution, the board of managers were led, during the late civil war, to place a female in the position possessing the initial amount of practical acquaintance with the subject. The experiment, under proper safeguards, was found to work satisfactorily, and it is believed, under the peculiar requirements of the position, the service is quite as well rendered as could be done by a man at a much higher rate of compensation. The present incumbent, Miss Theodosia Jones, has satisfied every expectation, and arrangements have been made with the College of Pharmacy, by which the usual course of instruction is extended her, with two or three others of her sex. The success of the effort is deserving of the attention of other charitable institutions, in not only providing, at a reasonable price, quite as good service, but also opening another avenue to lighter physical employment for women.

PENN ASYLUM OF PHILADELPHIA FOR INDIGENT WIDOWS
AND SINGLE WOMEN.

Visited with Commissioners Wells and Dickinson, November 16, 1875. This institution was incorporated in 1852. No time was lost in entering upon its legitimate work. Its benefits have been faithfully dispensed from the begining of its organization.

It proposes to supply a home during life to indigent widows and single women of good moral character. It is under the exclusive charge of ladies

annually chosen for that purpose, who visit the institution, carefully inspecting its condition and providing for its wants.

The requisites for participation to its charities are advanced age destitution and meritorious character. No one is admitted who has not passed the limits of sixty years, whose means are not altogether inadequate to her support, and whose character and habits are entirely without reproach. Sectarian preferences are not permitted to exercise any influence. To all whom it receives, it supplies a home during life, abundant food and comfortable clothing and kind attendance. Admission is granted upon the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars; surely a very small sum for the benefits which it commands. What kinder, better and altogether more considerate a charity could have been derived than this? It is supported by interest from endowment fund, entrance fees, but principally by voluntary donations and contributions. The expenses for 1874, were about \$5,500.

It contains fifty-three inmates, a larger number than can be comfortably accommodated. The building now occupied was originally a private residence, and is by no means well adapted for the purpose for which it is now used. It lacks conveniences, and is not so arranged as to be favorable to thorough ventilation. The rooms are unduly crowded with beds and furniture, a necessity to which the managers in their anxiety to provide for the largest number of applicants have been compelled reluctantly, to submit. That difficulties of a serious character must necessarily occur from overcrowding, to this extent is obvious, and amongst these, by no means the least is the impossibility of providing for separating and classifying the inmates with reference to habits and social tastes, so essential to comfort and content.

These are difficulties which can only be remedied by more house room, and for which, at present, there is no adequate means. It is gratifying to know that the lot upon which the present house is erected, is sufficiently large to admit of any additions or extension which may be deemed desirable. The christian ladies who devote themselves to this excellent charity, are doing the best they can do under many unfavorable circumstances. May the Giver of every blessing abundantly reward them. With the exception of the unavoidable inconveniences arising from over-crowding, the inmates are made entirely happy and comfortable. The house is thoroughly heated, the food is well prepared and of nutritious quality. The bedding is ample and comfortable.

Twenty-five applicants await admission. Two deaths occurred during the year.

Upon these general observations, I trust I may be allowed to make a few suggestions.

Although very large benefits are dispensed for what must be regarded a very insufficient consideration, the managers in their desire to provide home comforts to a helpless and destitute class, and influenced by motives entirely disinterested and praiseworthy, the question arises whether they do not err in granting admission to too large a number at one time?

If a building, with a capacity for twenty-five, is permitted to be occupied by double that number, is it not at the sacrifice of much personal comfort, and of the very object proposed to be attained?

A home may have a sufficient number of apartments to accommodate comfortably a certain number of inmates. If you attempt to provide for double that number, it must always be at the expense of personal comforts, and of a proper regard for those hygienic conditions which are essential not only to comfort, but to the preservation of good health. I would suggest, therefore, whether the meritorious work in which these ladies are engaged would not be best performed, by limiting the number of admissions to the legitimate capacity?

If admissions were confined within proper limits, it might be rendered practicable to preserve greater atmospheric purity in the different apartments, and make such separations in the distribution of the inmates as cannot fail to give entire content and satisfaction, and put a stop to all murmurings and complaints. The alternative consists either in limiting admissions to the present capacity, or an enlargement to afford accommodations for present wants.

OLD MAN'S HOME.

Visited October 20, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. Among the numerous charities of the "City of Brotherly Love," this one is entitled to favorable notice. It is justly asked, is there here or elsewhere a better one than the Old Man's Home? What is kinder, wiser, juster, altogether, than an institution which puts a decrepit and friendless old gentleman in a house which he can feelingly call his own, and where with the snows of seventy or a hundred winters on his head, he can say "I am at home and next to Heaven?"

This Home is located at Powellton avenue (Arch street) between Thirtieth street and Saunders avenue. A handsome and substantial edifice has been erected in an eligible spot, surrounded by grounds of ample space for air and exercise, with everything in the interior and exterior to make it comfortable and attractive and give it a just claim to its name. No one can see what has been done in this house, its arrangement, its cheerful and well furnished apartments, its perfect order, the provision for the comfort of the body and the entertainment of the mind, without being willing to

bear testimony to the considerate and praiseworthy benevolence which suggested it. Particular professions have taken care of their particular invalids, and the city maintains a poor-house which opens its doors to all who cannot find food or shelter elsewhere; but until the "Old Man's Home" was established here, there was literally no refuge from want and suffering for decent old age, absolved at once from all unpleasant association and humiliating sense of dependence."

It is under the care and management of a board of council, consisting of fourteen gentlemen. The officers and managers consist of twenty-four ladies who devote themselves to its interests and who are entitled to the highest meed of praise for their earnest and self-sacrificing efforts in its behalf.

The spiritual wants of its inmates are faithfully ministered to by clergymen of various denominations, and to Drs. Girvin and Musser, whose skillful treatment and ready sympathy serve to afford relief to the suffering and infirmities of these aged men in their declining days. The efficiency of the matron in the performance of her onerous duties, under the many trials incident to her position, must also be acknowledged.

The conditions of admission are, for applicants of the age of seventy and upwards \$150; for persons between sixty-five and seventy \$250; and for those under sixty-five \$500. No one will be received who is less than sixty years old.

Applications should be written and accompanied by at least three references, and may be sent to either member of the committee on applications.

The present number of inmates is thirty-nine. The home has a capacity of at least double that number. During the year there have been ten admissions and two deaths.

It is supported by interest from investments, admission fees, annual subscriptions and donations of life memberships. The annual expenses excluding interest and repairs are about \$8,000.

A debt of \$24,000 rests on the ground surrounding the building.

OLD LADIES' HOME, FRANKFORD ROAD AND CLEARFIELD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This home for old people was opened in December, 1874, and has pursued a course of quiet usefulness during the past year under a careful and economical administration, which has enabled its managers to give a comfortable shelter to twenty-four aged women.

Inmates are admitted at the minimum age of sixty-five, on payment of \$200, beside necessary furniture for a room. Some important alterations now being made in the arrangement of the building will, when completed,

increase the full capacity to forty-five beds. The cost of the property was \$15,800, upon which \$2,000 has been paid. Earnest efforts are on foot with a view to the erection of a new and commodious building on the Clearfield street front of the lot. The home is conducted at the lowest possible standard of current expense consistent with the health and comfort of the inmates, and as the other homes for aged women in Philadelphia are full to overflowing, it is hoped that such aid will be extended by private benevolence to this institution, as will enable it to extend its advantages to a much larger number of the deserving poor.

CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited January 3, 1876, by Commissioner Wells. This long-established and most useful charity is situated at Augora station, on the Philadelphia and West Chester railroad. It is a fine stone building, admirably located and planned for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty children. It contains at this time 112 inmates, of whom 85 are girls, and 27 are small boys, the ages ranging from about four years to eighteen. There are eleven paid employees, much assistance being rendered in different branches of the domestic work by the older girls. The institution is under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal church, children being admitted irrespective of religious denomination.

The children are classified in three schools, in which they are taught the rudiments of a plain English education, while care is given to the instruction of the girls in all departments of domestic industry. The appearance of the children was bright and healthy, no sickness existing in the home.

The Church Home was instituted in 1856, removed to its present location, 1873, where the buildings, including a handsome stone chapel, were erected on ground presented by private charity at a cost of \$80,000. There is no debt on the property.

HOME FOR INFANTS, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited January 4, 1876, by Commissioner Wells. The Philadelphia Home for Infants is established in a capacious building originally a private residence on Chestnut street between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, in a location admirably adapted to promote the health of its helpless and delicate little inmates. The building is rented by the society for \$1,000, and has been most judiciously adapted to the uses of this praiseworthy charity. It affords a home for infants from their birth to the age of four years, the earliest period at which they can be transferred to any of the homes for children in Philadelphia.

Its space is limited to the accommodation of thirty-six infants and the nurses requisite for their care. Its doors are open to the destitute of every class to the fullest extent of its capacity, and the noble liberality and true christianity which makes no distinction on account of any circumstances of birth, but receive the helpless babe because of its own claim upon charity are deserving not only of high commendation, but of the largest encouragement from the liberal hearted people of Philadelphia.

The home is in an admirably neat and pleasant condition. A building, formerly a stable, has been converted into an excellent day-room for the older children, while the younger children are divided among small but well aired dormitories, three being usually entrusted to each nurse.

In a city like Philadelphia there is a pressing need for a much larger home for this class of destitute infants, the present home being entirely full, compelling the frequent refusal of many cases of peculiar distress.

EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR BOYS, FORTY-NINTH STREET AND GREENWAY AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited December 15, 1875, by Commissioners Wells and Dickinson. This institution, which has just concluded its second year of operation, affords a home to 137 boys, ranging in age from three to thirteen years, at which latter age the children are transferred to the Lincoln Institution, to be placed at work. Of these 137 boys, 26 are soldiers' orphans, supported by the State; 37 are soldiers' orphans supported by the managers of the Soldiers' Home, which have secured to the Educational Home a sum sufficient for the support of 35 children for ten years. The remaining 74 boys are maintained either by scholarships supported by churches and individuals, or by the payment, by the child's representatives, of a weekly charge ranging from \$2 to \$3. No children are received for whose maintenance there is not a specific provision.

Twenty-eight employees, seven of whom are men and twenty-one of whom are women, are engaged in the service of the institution, and the various departments sustained the inspection of the Commissioners very creditably. The sanitary condition of the inmates is excellent, and the entire building is in a cleanly and orderly state. The dormitories are large and well ventilated, but are as full as they can properly be consistently with good health. The addition of a very few more inmates will bring the institution to its full proper capacity.

The cost of the buildings is about \$60,000, including a very handsome chapel, which has been added during the present year, and there is no debt upon the property.

There is a marked contrast between this and most of the other homes for destitute children in Philadelphia, in architectural and interior decoration, but as it is officially stated that this ornamentation has not infringed upon the funds of the institution, being supplied by outside contributions from friends of the Home, it does not detract from the capacity for practical usefulness, as any needless outlay for mere ornament or for the undue accommodation of managers or officers does, when drawn from the funds devoted to charitable purposes.

LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

Visited October 19, 1875. This home for working boys continues in successful operation. About 73 boys at the present time receive the benefits of its care and protection. All the plans and arrangements to promote the welfare and improvement of its inmates have worked very satisfactorily. The work of its educational department has been carried on under the especial care of its efficient committee with zeal and good judgment.

The 73 boys who are residents of the institution at the present time, are engaged at various trades or occupations. They consist of two classes—those received from the Educational Home when thirteen years of age, and soldiers' orphans—to remain till they are sixteen years of age, being placed out to trades and other occupations. They may remain after that time by paying three dollars per week. Soldiers' orphans are supported by the State; the indigent class by churches and private contributions. The apprentices, to a considerable extent, after a time pay board and get wages. All these classes are fed, clothed and taught at night, and kindly cared for in health and in sickness. They are taught reading and writing and arithmetic. Amusement in the house and outside of it is provided. A library, reading matter of a general character, and musical instruments are also supplied. A good suit is supplied when boys leave the institution.

The utmost care is observed to guard the health of the occupants. Bathing facilities are conveniently located. The dormitories are spacious and neatly and sufficiently furnished. Meritorious conduct is rewarded by a separate room with extra furniture.

The school rooms in the rear part of the building, on the second story, are properly fitted up for the purpose, and are comfortably warmed and lighted. Working rooms for females are on the third story, back, and used for sewing machines and the making up of garments. The laundry is in the end of the building, on the first story.

Number of pupils, 73. Soldiers' orphans, 9 boys over sixteen years of age.

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The entire receipts were \$28,480 40, which was derived almost entirely from the following sources, viz :

For soldiers' orphans, from Auditor General.	\$11,810 55
Board and wages from apprentices.	10,930 90
Scholarships.	1,395 00
The expenditures, including provisions, salaries and wages, were.	28,403 44

SOUTHERN HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Visited October 14, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. The managers of the Southern Home are engaged in a noble work. The work of the society "is to take little ones from the streets and from scenes of temptation, and prepare them for useful labors and honest industry." The good work is followed after being begun, and the managers do not lose sight of those whom they have provided (when prepared) with places of trust and usefulness.

The great object which it aims to accomplish is to take young children under their care, turn them from habits which lead to the alms house and prison, and direct them into useful ways, and encourage to industrial efforts. It is difficult to reclaim the old offender, but how comparatively easy to protect and help the young and inexperienced. It is justly remarked "the State would do itself good service if it would liberally sustain such nurseries of helpless youth, for it would save vast amounts of money now expended in prosecuting trespassers and confining criminals."

During the year 1874 147 children were received into this institution; 34 were placed out, 31 returned to parents and friends, and 2 died of membranous croup, leaving 118 in the Home in perfect health. That the sanitary condition of the Home should be so excellent will not excite surprise when to the thorough household care which is noticed in every department is added the professional services, upon the slightest illness, of three vigilant and faithful physicians.

The General Agent of the Board of Public Charities takes great pleasure in adding his testimony in behalf of the matron and the manner in which she discharges the duties of her situation. A very cursory examination of this very meritorious institution cannot fail to produce the conviction that she possesses, in an eminent degree, the requisite qualifications to insure a successful management. The assistant matron, Mrs. Maria Phillips, in her department is also untiring in her efforts. Ninety-nine children were taught daily in the school room by Miss Beresford, assisted by her sister.

Children are received between two and twelve years of age. They are let out to farmers and to others till they are sixteen years of age. Some

are boarded at \$1 25 per week. At date of visit there were 30 of the latter class.

The Home is in the best order and condition. A plain, substantial structure, with nothing specially attractive on its exterior. It is well constructed and conveniently arranged, and is supplied with everything that is needed to insure thorough comfort and cleanliness. The closets, the bathing-tubs, the stationary wash-stands are conveniently located, and under vigilant care are preserved in good order. The arrangements for heating and warming are also quite adequate. The benefits of thorough attention are visible, not only in the appearance of the house, but also in that of the little occupants who are favored with its care. Comfortably and neatly clad, their appearance indicated such a degree of careful attention as can be only found in a well regulated family. Thorough ablution in the bathroom is enjoined every evening before going to bed. Their sleeping apartments are well furnished and taken care of.

The institution is supported by income derived from legacies, appropriation from city councils of \$1,000, board of children \$1,019 22 and voluntary contributions.

The gross receipts for 1874 were.....	\$13,943 17
Expenditures	13,101 49
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	841 68

The entire amount paid for salaries and wages was \$2,393; household expenses about \$8,000; repairs, furniture and various other unavoidable items of expense constitute the balance. It is faithfully and economically administered.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' AND NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

Visited with Commissioner Wells, March 31, 1875. Among the numerous charities in which the city of Philadelphia so much abounds, the above named very deservedly holds a high rank. No one who will examine into the manner in which it is conducted and its general condition can fail to be favorably impressed with the zeal and fidelity with which those who are connected with its management devote themselves to its success.

No nobler or better work can engage the attention of christian philanthropists than the educational and moral training of destitute and friendless children. In the home under notice may be seen how much may be accomplished to supply the want of parental care, in fitting the destitute and friendless for the active duties of life, and to become worthy members of society.

It is under the care and management of competent officers and teachers, who are untiring in their efforts to promote the comfort and well-being of the inmates committed to their care.

Some sickness, and more than the usual mortality had occurred, which proved to be of short duration and was traced to accidental causes.

The sanitary condition was carefully examined into and found to be favorable. The usual spring purification and lime coating had not yet been applied in the cellars, which had been deferred in consequence of the accumulation of some refuse lumber deposited temporarily in it, and the digging up of the floors to repair a damaged drain pipe giving the cellar unavoidably a disordered appearance. But neither there nor elsewhere were there any evidences of neglect to observe the strictest care and cleanliness. The debris was soon removed, and the lime coat which is frequently applied during the year restored the usual good appearance. The dormitories with the bedding and furniture were not only of a superior kind but in especial good order.

The privy apartments were considerably out of order and required attention. We learn since, more spacious buildings have been erected, and deeper cess pools sunk with provision for better ventilation.

The children are well clad, well fed and cared for in every respect. A happier group of boys and girls as seen in their comfortable school, and dining rooms and other apartments occupied by them you may look for in vain.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER.

Visited April 30, 1875, with Commissioner Wells. Number of pupils, 86. This school is conducted in a large building formerly used as a college. It is located on the river Delaware.

Mr. James Stitzer is the principal. The number of soldiers' orphans has been reduced from 101 to 86. Good health has prevailed, few or no deaths having occurred. The appearance of the pupils indicate good care and a generous diet.

The educational interests are well attended, the evidences of progress and improvement being very apparent.

Discipline is resolute, but kind; the children being obedient to reasonable government. The clothing, prepared and made in the house, is of excellent quality, and supplied in sufficient quantity.

The religious training is carefully attended to. Reading matter is freely provided.

A convenient water supply ; house kept warm ; bedding clean and comfortable ; ventilation by doors and windows, but effective ; bath tubs ; children happy and contented ; six hours in school ; two hours for out-door exercise.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, PHILADELPHIA.

This important institution, the largest reformatory and correctional in the State, if not in the United States, has been frequently visited during the past year, both by the General Agent and members of the Board. It may be regarded as the first year of anything like a full experiment of its capabilities, for the ends desired in its erection, the first year of its operations having been largely occupied in the completion of its buildings, and the organization of its discipline.

During the year 1875 the population has ranged from 654, in May, to 2,094, in December ; the minimum including 443 males and 211 females, and the maximum, in December, 1,851 males, and 243 females. In the months of September and October a very thorough investigation of the affairs of the institution grew out of the preferring of charges of cruelty and abuse on the part of the superintendent. This investigation enabled the Board to inform itself regarding the general condition of the institution, its management, its internal discipline, and the progress which had been made toward the attainment of the great purpose which it has in view. The inquiry was pursued patiently and minutely, by a committee of the Board, including the General Agent, and with the assistance of the managers of the House of Correction. It resulted in a report to the Board, giving a detailed review of the charges preferred, acquitting the superintendent of any wilful cruelty, abuse or neglect of duty, and clearly pointing out the difficulties under which the institution had labored, and some of the defects which hinder the better success of its administration. The report makes the following suggestions, which are cordially approved by the Board :

“Arriving at this conclusion regarding the official conduct of the superintendent of the House of Correction, with unfeigned satisfaction that charges of misconduct so repugnant to every humane instinct, and so discreditable to any public institution, have not been sustained ; the only question remaining is the apparent partial failure of the House of Correction, thus far, to fulfill the expectations of the public.

“In considering this most important point, your committee desires to speak with entire freedom. For while recognizing all the difficulties attending the organization of an entirely new institution, we are deeply impressed with the conviction that its managers have not always been sufficiently alive to the magnitude or the character of the responsibilities assumed in the acceptance of their office. To organize and direct such an institution, undertaking the difficult task of reforming classes of men and women whose habits and conditions present the fewest possible points upon

which to base successful reformatory results, was a labor calling for the highest degree of earnest and intelligent effort in developing every department as a part of a harmonious whole. It was necessary to enforce a strict but humane discipline, to maintain the uniform exercise of constituted authority, and to uphold and encourage the executive officers, themselves inexperienced in the work committed to them, not by any spasmodic support, but by the establishment and carrying out of such a system of administration as would prevent the clashing of authorities and make every officer feel that he is a part of an intelligent machinery, all having the one grand end in view of the bettering of the unfortunate subjects committed to its charge.

"Instead of any well-digested and well-administered system, the management has been divided in its own counsels and diverted from its highest duties by the most unfortunate internal dissensions, the existence of which there have been little pains taken to conceal, and the knowledge of which has extended with most demoralizing effects throughout the establishment. So long as this absence of harmony exists, it is in vain to hope for any very satisfactory results in the practical workings of the institution.

"Another most serious hindrance to success was developed by this investigation in the relations existing between the superintendent and the guards, and the defect at this point is one of the most radical nature. Your committee does not hesitate to declare the opinion that the present plan of appointing and discharging guards is utterly incompatible with any high degree of good discipline, and is largely the cause of the difficulties that have beset the institution. The guards are appointed by the board of managers on the written recommendations generally of political or personal friends, and without any proper inquiry into the actual qualifications of the applicant. The result has been very unsatisfactory. Many very good guards have been secured, but many others have been appointed who have proved wholly unfit for their positions, and who, by their incompetence and misconduct, have only contributed to the general laxity of discipline of the house. The superintendent has the power of suspension, but not of dismissal, and his suspensions have frequently been revoked, even in cases of men deserting their duty for successive days without leave. Without enlarging upon the evils of the present guard system, your committee desires strongly to present the conviction that no perfect discipline will be attained in the House of Correction until the superintendent, under the strictest responsibility for his exercise of the power, shall be entrusted with the virtual appointment and discharge of the guards. Long experience in nearly all the best disciplined institutions in the State has settled this as the only true principle of administration. The superintendent must possess the fullest confidence of the managers, and the government of the guards, attendants, keepers, or whatever the officers of that grade may be called in different institutions, should be implicitly entrusted to him. His appointments, suspensions and dismissals should be practically without appeal, and the certain result will be a far higher order of discipline, and a removal of prolific causes of complaints and internal dissensions. This proposition may appear at first sight objectionable, on the ground of undue arbitrary power vested in a single officer. But this very investigation demonstrates how all responsibilities are made to centre practically upon the superintendent, and being thus held responsible in the public judgment, he should be armed with sufficient power to control and direct those who are placed under him. And that the exercise of such power is only conducive of the best results, is abundantly proved by the examples afforded by the Eastern Penitentiary and similar institutions in which this system has been most successfully in op-

eration for many years. The letter of the act of assembly on this subject is only an apparent obstacle to the proposed plan.

“Although perhaps not strictly within the provision of our present duty, we desire to direct attention for a moment to the question of what is best to be done with the large population that is certain to be gathered in the House of Correction during the approaching winter. To shelter, feed and clothe the inmates is only part of the duty of the managers. Able-bodied, idle and vicious, it is not to be supposed for a moment that the wants of a class so capable of providing for itself, should be supplied wholly at the public expense. These people must be made to feel that the burden of their support must not be suffered to rest wholly upon the tax-payers, and that there is no escape from the law which requires every man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. A system of profitable workshops, in which labor may be enforced, would, with moral instruction and influence, be the best remedy for the evils which are so much complained of.”

Should these suggestions be adopted and carried out by the management of the House of Correction, in the spirit in which they have been made by this Board, it is believed that the largest and best results for the benefit of the inmates will speedily be reached, and that the institution will reflect high credit upon Philadelphia and the State at large. On the other hand, should the defects, either of the system of general discipline or of the relations of the management be found, after further experiment, to continue without prospect of remedy, it will become a subject of grave consideration whether there may not be such changes effected in the law governing the institution as will tend to make it entirely successful in its important work.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA WORK-HOUSE.

Visited August 30, 1875. This reformatory continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The accident by fire, which destroyed the female department, having been quickly re-built upon a larger scale, occasioned but little interruption in the daily routine of duties.

Unshaken confidence in the superiority of associated labor, considered both as a reformatory and economic measure, with the additional experience of its effects, continues to be maintained.

In consequence of the depression in business and the interruption caused by the fire, the inmates were kept idle in their cells for nearly four months, and afterwards partial employment only could be provided for them. The financial result of the year's business is of course not so favorable.

The net income of the institution during the year 1875 has been :

From the barrel factory.....	\$17,401 31
Laundry.....	2,249 56
Sundry labor.....	5,367 50
	<hr/>
	25,018 37
Its ordinary expenditures during the year.....	47,413 39
	<hr/>
Leaving a deficit of.....	22,395 02

Notwithstanding the disappointment in the expectations of the managers in the business result of the year, their confidence in their ability to render it self-sustaining has by no means been impaired. The following exhibit is referred to as the ground upon which their expectations are based.

THE EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Since 1872, notwithstanding the deficit reported this year, will show that the institution has not alone been self-sustaining during that period, but that even a surplus of over \$6,000 is still standing to our credit, as will be seen from the following statements :

Year.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1872.....	\$43,247 13	\$47,663 35	\$4,416 22	.....
1873.....	69,501 14	55,206 41	.....	\$14,294 73
1874.....	76,371 61	57,739 84	.....	18,631 77
1875.....	25,038 37	47,413 39	22,395 02	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	214,138 25	208,022 99	26,811 24	32,926 50
Total earnings				\$214,138 25
Total expenditures				208,022 99
				<hr/>
Earnings over expenditures during the last four years..				6,115 26

A result which, under the circumstances, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the tax-payers of the county.

Whilst the reformation of the law-breaker is to be the leading object to be kept in view in the management of institutions of this character, it is certainly just to society and to themselves that they should be made to earn their own living, and relieve the public of the burden of their support. The institution now under notice may be pointed out for the remarkable success which it has attained in this particular.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES AND JAILS RE-VISITED IN 1875.

As much of the time of the General Agent is required for other duties connected with the work of the Board, it has been found impossible to visit all the county institutions in one year. Instead of discharging this important part of his duties biennially as required by the act creating the Board, it has been deemed advisable to engage in it every year, visiting one-half one year and the others the year following. By this mode it has been found practicable to make repeated visits to the same institutions, from which decided benefits have been derived.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited August 31, 1875. This jail to be properly understood must be seen. It cannot be described; originally it may have answered the purpose for which it was designed. I can understand that even now in its curiously arranged apartments, it might be possible to dispose of about one-third of its present inmates, with some degree of safety and comfort. Its original capacity was about fifty. One hundred and seventy-one are *stowed away* in it now. Four or more occupy one cell, the size of which is 8x12 by eight feet in height. On the second tier five and six lodge in one cell. There can be no use in urging a regard to proper hygienic conditions in such a bedlam. No effort of man or woman could preserve any considerable cleanliness. The brush, water and soap when vigorously applied, do ordinarily effect much. They are impotent here, ordinary means for ventilation are in use, with what effect cannot be ascertained by entering a cell, especially when the mercury rises in Fahrenheit to 85°. Forced ventilation if worked by a fifty horse power would be useless. To dissipate the foul exhalations constantly emanating from the throats and bodies of nearly two hundred vagabonds shut up in a prison arranged as this is, is simply impossible.

The jail and court house are placed in near proximity. The intimacy, I may so call it, is close and dangerous. The wonder is that pestilence has not done its dire work ere now. Courts and juries and lawyers have thus far escaped its ravages. It would be wise to be admonished and not to rest too securely, while such a peril is constantly lurking, and may break out any moment.

The number of prisoners now confined is 171. It is in vain to expect even the ordinary prison discipline in such a jail. The warden and his assistants do what they can. They look on and deplore their own helplessness. Take a view of the crowd in the male department, consisting of old and young, white and black, as they congregate in the corridor. He may desire to transfer the juvenile offenders into a separate apartment, place the convict here and the untried elsewhere. But no such classification is possible. It is in vain to attempt to establish habits of order and cleanliness in a population which undergoes such quick and constant changes; for it is to be remembered that this jail is used almost entirely as a place of detention for persons charged with crime. The prisoners sentenced over ten days are sent to the work-house. The longer term prisoners are sent to the penitentiary. I desire it to be distinctly understood that in the above observation, no reflections, whatever, are intended upon the warden and his assistants.

The remedy for these serious wrongs are not to be found in any system of care or management which it is practicable to pursue in a prison thus occupied and arranged, but in a new and suitably arranged jail. Without properly adapted buildings, it is rendered impossible to exercise appropriate care over the criminal and defective classes.

PITTSBURG CITY HOME.

Visited August 17, 1875. This Home is designed for the poor of the city of Pittsburg. It is very similar in style and arrangement to the Allegheny City Home, though of larger dimensions. It was built many years ago, when the population did not consist of one-half its present number, and is, therefore, inadequate to present wants. It is eligibly located on a gentle slope, which fronts on the Ohio river. The grounds are handsomely graded and divided up into walks and carriage-ways, and otherwise tastefully embellished.

Since the former visit the over-crowded wards have been somewhat relieved by fitting up what was the original farm house, in which about forty of the quiet and orderly male inmates have been placed.

Under the careful management pursued in this home, the numerous inmates are judiciously distributed, if not in accordance with the strictest rules of classification in all cases so desirable, yet with as great a regard for their comfort as unfavorable circumstances will admit of.

The moderately insane form an unusually large proportion of the population of the home. Their condition is such as to admit of association with the other inmates in the sleeping and other apartments. There are 79 of

this class. Recent and other cases requiring special care and treatment are sent to Dixmont Hospital, where a large number of the latter are now supported.

More than usual pains is taken to adopt a system of light labor for the chronic insane, from which very decided benefits, here as elsewhere, have been realized.

A resident physician is employed. In addition to the services of Mr. Bullock and his family, a matron—a lady of experience and intelligence—aids in the general supervision of the house.

Under a system like this, united with the benefit of an efficient organization, we are prepared to expect a well conducted institution, in the absence even of many conveniences and advantages. I take pleasure in bearing testimony in behalf of the officers in charge in this respect, and of the fidelity with which they have discharged their several duties.

The general appearance and condition indicate thorough household care and attention. The wants of all classes are faithfully cared for. The hospital wards evidently were under the charge of intelligent nurses and attendants. The bedding was comfortable; the diet was varied, nutritious, and well prepared. Every reasonable want was provided for, and an air of content was visible upon the countenances of all who were receiving shelter and support, in itself the best evidence of kind and provident management.

Various other things exhibiting a degree of considerate care not usually seen in institutions of this class attracted my attention, and are worthy of imitation by others.

Of all the inmates of the county poor house, however diversified may be the ailments and sufferings that compelled a resort to it, the saddest, the most forsaken, helpless and degraded of all is the unfortunate and severely stricken idiot. He receives literally no care from any one, and is suffered to sink to the lowest form of mere animal life, and is finally hid out of sight in some outhouse with the lower order of animals as his only companions. When we consider how much can be done to improve their condition, and recall the cruel neglect which they suffer, all the barbaric usages of the poor house now happily referred to as things of the past fade into comparative insignificance.

Here, I rejoice to state the management was of a different character, nothing could be more touching or better calculated to excite grateful emotions than the spectacle which from time to time presented itself, of careful persons leading by the arm these helpless ones through all parts of the pleasure grounds giving them the benefit of outdoor air and exercise, exerting themselves to interest and amuse them.

Very considerable success was attained in efforts made to train them into habits of cleanliness and self-care.

The children form another large portion of the population, being 42, over one-fifth of the whole number of inmates. More than usual attention is also given to them. The school is kept open during all the year, in which those of sufficient age are taught by a teacher employed for the purpose. They are disposed of in the usual way. They are given to families for adoption to as large an extent as possible, others are bound out as opportunities occur. Care is exercised in the selection, and bonds are taken to ensure a faithful discharge of duty. The bond provides for schooling for three months each year during the term of service, and a new suit when free. It is to be feared however that little or no care or interest is exercised over them afterwards. This is a fact which is everywhere to be deplored, rendered doubly painful by what is known to be generally true, to wit: That in most instances these destitute and neglected children are received by parties who are influenced by considerations of selfish interest and convenience only, caring little or nothing for their welfare.

Attention has been called to this great wrong in frequent reports of this Board thus far without the adoption of a suitable remedy. It is a great and crying evil; a canker which may sap the whole moral framework of our social system, and ultimately undermine the foundations upon which our civil institutions are founded. The establishment of educational and industrial homes by the State, for the entire class of destitute and neglected children is a necessity which cannot much longer be neglected.

Special attention is also given by the intelligent superintendent to the importance of useful employment for the inmates. Every one should be made to feel that subsistence must be earned. The sick and infirm, and those incapacitated by disease, are relieved from any such necessity, and it is fit that proper care be provided for them. But there are large numbers of the usual poorhouse inmates, who are able-bodied, and may, with benefit even to themselves be put to labor. To adapt it to the diversified capacities of these public dependents requires careful thought and the exercise of some ingenuity. Generally, this important matter is very much neglected, the consequence of which is, that the entire population become idle consumers, a heavy burden to themselves as well as to the tax-payers. That this is a mistake which may be corrected, does not, I think, admit of question. Suitable employment in the House, in the shops, the fields, the gardens, the grounds and roads may found for many of the inmates. The exercise of kind but resolute authority and direction by the superintendent may ensure a large success.

More than the usual benefit has already been realized at this institution from it. Four are employed as tailors, four as shoemakers, two as carpenters, two as masons, one as a cooper. All the clothing and shoes for the House are manufactured. The work of the farm, gardens and grounds is

performed by pauper labor. The best effects are derived from such a policy. The poorhouse is divested of much that makes it obnoxious and objectionable. It is made a home of industry in which a consideration is rendered for care and subsistence. The pauper regains his self-respect, and is made content and happy by seeing the fruits of his labors all round him.

The tramps do not forget to stop at this comfortable home. As many as eighty and ninety per day honor it with their presence and enjoy its hospitality.

[For receipts and expenditures see tabular statement.]

ALLEGHENY CITY HOME.

Visited August 20, 1875. Some dissatisfaction with the management of this institution having occurred, a change in some of the officers has been decided on. A new matron has already been appointed. The house is new and of large capacity, but is arranged with many or all the conveniences required to insure thorough cleanliness and order.

Its general appearance and condition, though not decidedly bad, is not what, in many respects, it might reasonably be expected to be. In some particulars the fault is largely in the construction. The water-closets have already fallen into disorder, having been very slightly and imperfectly made. The appearance of neglect and carelessness, so apparent here, may possibly be accounted for in part by the difficulty caused by defective construction. The importance of thorough cleanliness in these apartments will be readily understood, and whatever may interfere with the preservation of entire cleanliness should not be suffered to go uncorrected for a day.

The introduction of the old furniture so long in use at the old poorhouse is also complained of as a great mistake—one from which very serious trouble has ensued. The presence of roaches and bugs, which have already obtained such an undue ascendancy in various parts of this new house, is attributed to it. Although every effort had been made to get rid of these pests, thus far they could boast of no considerable success. In the bakery and kitchen where the roaches literally swarmed, little or no impression had been made to destroy their constantly increasing numbers from the employment of the ordinary means used for the purpose.

To this difficulty or cause of complaint is to be added another. The house being unusually large much careful and diligent household care is of course required. The necessary order and cleanliness cannot be preserved without it. The property being new and the grounds surrounding the house requiring much time and attention from the steward, when all his time and attention were required to his duties in the house, interfered very much

with its proper care. The help allowed him was also very limited, and not at all sufficient for the extent of his cares and duties. But whatever may be the facts in these particulars, whether the blame of a failure to ensure a successful management belongs to one or all who are entrusted with the care of this institution, there can be no question from the perfection in its general plan and arrangement, that it admits of the highest standard of care, and that it may be placed on such a footing as to make it compare favorably with the best of other similar institutions

Content with these general observations, let us now turn attention to the details of its interior management.

The house is not only of large capacity, but is well arranged for the care and treatment of the various classes who usually seek shelter and care in these establishments. The ordinary pauper class first claim attention. The males and females occupy opposite wings on the second story in the main edifice and a part of the south end of the same floor. In view of the fact that a portion of this class are able to render the benefit of remunerative labor, in house and out-door work, here as elsewhere, they are allotted to the most convenient and best apartments. On the east side the infirm female class were accommodated in rooms that were large, airy and somewhat comfortable in their appearance. This class is numerous. Several cases of great suffering were seen, to some or all of which special interest attaches. One was a sufferer from long continued rheumatism, as was evident from badly contracted joints and muscles in the upper and lower extremities; had a babe in her arms, her husband being a resident in the house. This led to the inquiry whether married people of the pauper or defective classes were permitted to dwell together in the home, to which an affirmative answer was given. The managers having failed to establish any fixed rule for guidance in this important matter, Mr. Johnston, the steward, very properly took the responsibility of correcting what must be considered a great wrong. Another bed in the same apartment was occupied by two aged sisters; one afflicted with paraplegia, the other with general debility, both helpless and weary, anxiously waiting for a termination of their continued sufferings.

A female dwarf, well advanced in years, and almost helpless, formed another figure in the group. A very infirm and aged female, with some little capability of rendering help to the rest, completed the list in this room.

A female with a sad history occupies a small apartment on the opposite side of the corridor. With a babe in her arms, she looked a picture of distress. She was evidently suffering under the lowest type of melancholia. On the voyage to this country with her husband and four children, one of the latter sickened and died. Its remains were given to the deep, which proved too much for her endurance. Forsaken by her husband soon after her arrival upon a foreign shore, her misery was complete, and resulted

in the form of mania above stated. She with her remaining children, are inmates of this home. Her case is one of numerous similar ones which require such tender care and treatment as must not be looked for in the county poor houses. I called the attention of some of the managers to the urgent necessity of removing this female, without further loss of time, to Dixmont Hospital, but have not learned with what success. The curable period, it is feared, has passed ere now.

The third story is divided into numerous sleeping apartments, which are occupied by the ordinary class of aged and infirm paupers. Apartments for the insane are provided and arranged on the second story of the rear extension from the main building. Both apartments, one for males and one for females, provided with suitable conveniences, are under the care of competent attendants, and are kept in excellent order and condition. The treatment is kind and proper; neither confinement nor restraints of any kind is practiced. Separate dining rooms, bath tubs, stationary wash stands, water closets, and airing grounds are provided. The house is lighted by gas, and warmed by steam. Services are conducted every other week in a large and well arranged chapel.

From the above, it will be seen that whilst defects may appear in some particulars, there is much to commend. The different classes are judiciously distributed; the house is large; ventilation is effective; it can be well warmed; every facility is provided to preserve cleanliness; good general care is exercised; there is no absolute neglect or suffering.

The population is as follows: Number of inmates, 190, of whom 69, an unusually large proportion, are insane; 2 blind; 2 deaf and dumb; children, 21. The latter are under the care of a competent teacher during the entire year. They are disposed of by letting out and giving them to persons for adoption as opportunities occur.

Expenses.....	\$24,999 19
Out-door relief.....	17,314 08

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.

Visited August 20, 1875. This is one of the better class of asylums, which are to be seen in many counties in the State, and in which the destitute and infirm receive the benefit of thorough care and attention.

The homelike structure with its pleasant surroundings need not again be described, some improvements have been made. The building immediately in the rear of the main edifice, hitherto occupied by aged men, has been raised, making it two instead of one story in height. Considerable relief for the overcrowded apartments will now be obtained by the addi-

tional room which it affords. It is now applied to hospital use. This building is 80x22, one room is thirty-seven feet long, another thirty-four feet. One is designed for cases requiring medical treatment, the other for convalescents, seven or eight occupants were under treatment at the time. Hitherto the rooms at the opposite ends of the main building were arranged for hospital purposes, which can now be used for other classes of the inmates. Judgment and care are exercised in distributing the inmates in this Home. The north side of second story is allotted to females. The comparatively helpless and feeble minded are provided for in rooms in close proximity, evidently with a view that they may enjoy the attention and supervision of others capable of exercising some care over them; still further on are rooms which are used as nurseries. South side, second story, is divided up on a similar way and is occupied by aged and infirm men.

The insane are of a moderate class, requiring no special care or attention. The active cases whenever they occur are sent to Dixmont.

The institution is not of the larger class but is always crowded. It is largely frequented by tramps. The number reaches as high as 1,300 to 1,900 a quarter during the winter season.

Kitchen, bakery, laundry are conveniently arranged and kept in good order. The paupers dine in the same room but at separate tables.

Religious services are by no means neglected, children, of whom there are 25, are also properly cared for. School is conducted during the year. They are disposed of when suitable homes can be found for them. Notwithstanding the unusually large number of children illegitimacy under the perfect rules and regulations of the house never occurs.

A visit to this home cannot fail to impress you most favorably. The comfortable looking residence, the eligible spot upon which it is erected, the tasteful embellishment of the spacious ground, the comfortably furnished apartments, the considerate care and attention extended towards all, with the air of comfort and content visible upon every countenance, make it a place to be remembered and to which you take pleasure in returning.

It continues to enjoy the benefit of Mr. Hultz and family's faithful and competent care. The secret of a successful administration in these as in other institutions is to be traced, not so much to external advantages as in the officers who conduct them.

Present number of inmates 175, of whom 48 are feeble minded, 7 idiotic. For expenditures see tabular statement.

ERIE COUNTY.

JAIL.

September 7, 1875. Number of prisoners, 41 ; three tiers of cells—thirty-six in all ; no special apartments for female prisoners ; two hammocks in each cell ; thirty-seven prisoners waiting trial ; jail originally designed for twenty-five prisoners, and is not adapted to present wants or to any system of discipline.

The prisoners congregate in the corridors, where most of the time is spent. It is needless to add that it is idly and unprofitably wasted. No efforts of a correctionary or reformatory character can be made. City prisoners and vagrants are kept for a few days at a time, making it impossible to exercise desirable household care.

General condition—It is of the iron cage plan, and of moderate dimensions ; always crowded beyond its capacity with a population constantly changing, proper cleanliness and order is hardly to be expected. Ventilation is by no means effective ; washed out once a week ; bedding indifferent, the straw renewed only once every six months ; drain pipes not of sufficient diameter, from which unpleasant consequences occur.

Upper tier in better order—nine prisoners on each side. Water supply ample ; warmed by stoves in the corridors ; light admitted from sky lights and windows from the sides ; seven bath tubs in upper male tier.

General condition not to be commended. Better order and cleanliness might be preserved. Men to whom the care of cells is committed do not discharge their duty. Bedding requires more frequent renewal. The leaky drain pipes ought to be repaired, or larger ones substituted. The sanitary condition has already suffered, and may be worse if these offensive discharges are not stopped. Escapes from jails of this plan are by no means impossible. Five prisoners escaped recently. Sheriff board at 43 cents per day.

It is not assuming too much to say that the intelligent citizens of Erie will not remain content much longer with a jail, in all respects, so inadequate to the wants of the county for its criminal classes. Cost in 1875, \$3,193 14.

POOR-HOUSE.

September 6, 1875. This is one of the better class of almshouses. It has been sufficiently described. It is of large capacity, and contains modern improvements and conveniences. Its apartments are spacious, airy and cheerful. It may be well warmed, its ventilation is effective, the water supply is ample for the bath and every household want. Separation is guarded. Separate tables in a spacious dining room, and table supply am-

ple and of good quality. Lighted by natural gas obtained from a well near the main building. The building in remarkably good order. Food, raiment and out-door relief dealt out with no niggardly hands. Annual expenditures nearly doubled. Three thousand men, women and children received aid from the relief fund. The managers are favored in having the benefit of the continual care of one so competent and faithful as Mr. Griffin and his wife. A successful management must not be looked for, however perfect the building accommodations may be, unless you have a man of discretion, kind but resolute, active and intelligent, as a steward. Let us pass through the apartments of the establishment and take a glance at the details of the manner in which it is conducted.

Capacity of the house 300. A large chapel which is not in use may be converted into sleeping apartments, would enlarge the capacity considerably. School room of large size also. Present number of inmates 190, or 101 males, 89 females, 20 of the entire number being children, 9 of the latter sent to school daily. The proportion of insane is 40, 20 of whom are of a character that require special, ordinary and medical care, and who are cared for in a separate building, the other 20 are of the quiet and harmless class capable of self care, render some assistance in the daily work and are mixed up with the ordinary paupers, other classes, the aged, infirm, the paralytic are appropriately placed in comfortable wards on the second story.

The female side is similarly arranged, has a separate dining room for old ladies. A large room at the end for aged ladies, some cases of moderate insanity provided for in it.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

A two story frame building somewhat comfortably arranged for the more active cases; 6 cells or apartments on each story contain comfortable beds; a corridor on each which is used for dining room and as for association of the inmates; water closet provided in it, also one in each exercise yard attached to it. Have a male and female attendant, warmed by stoves in the corridors.

Water is carried into this department. All bathe once a week; bed clothing changed weekly. Separate yards for males and females.

The old building for the worst cases having been taken down, the inmates were transferred to the one recently erected where a much better standard of care is practicable. During the fall of the year three of the inmates of this department were re-transferred to Dixmont Hospital for medical treatment and care.

I found it in good order, and the inmates under better care than is usually bestowed in county alms-houses. The question whether all of the in-

igent insane class ought not to be transferred into State hospitals is undergoing discussion in this county, what conclusion will be finally arrived at will not long remain a subject of conjecture. In the meantime nothing must be spared for their comfort and well being in their present abodes

Mr. Griffin receives \$1,000; allowed two men for farm at \$25 each per month; physicians, \$850; attendants for insane hospital, \$25 per month; baker, \$15; cook, \$15; engineer, \$25 per month; directors \$1 per day for time spent, amounting to about \$30 per year each.

EXPENSES.

Alms house.....	\$45,436 93
Out-door relief	15,535 42

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 23, 1875. The jail building is located on the slope of a rapidly descending street, in close proximity to the court house. To speak of it in any terms of respect is simply impossible. Nothing perhaps can give a better idea of its present condition than the terms used by a leading citizen when speaking of it: "If the experience of one term in this criminal abode will not deter from the commission of crime, and prevent a return for a second offence, nothing under heaven will."

Very unpleasant consequences have occurred from the neglect into which it has been permitted to fall. The drainage is defective and obstructed, to which must be added the fetid discharges from the court house and its water-closets passing into it and saturating its walls. There are very radical defects in the building itself, which renders unavailing any degree of effort to preserve proper cleanliness. No system of prison discipline is practicable within its dingy apartments.

The question of a better provision for the criminal classes of this county demands attention. So foul and repulsive a receptacle of all that is vile and filthy cannot long continue without danger from infectious disease. The offensive effluvia from the building and the sewerage outside of it may affect the health and lives, not only of the prisoners, but of citizens who reside in its vicinity, and especially of the occupants of the court house, including the learned judges of the law and county officers. To be forewarned is to be fore-armed. If such a calamity should occur, the economic view will not be suffered to influence the remedy. That is plain and simple, which is the entire demolition of the entire building and its accumulated

filth, and the erection of another upon some more eligible site. Delay in this matter may be dangerous. Early and prompt action is what is needed.

It is gratifying to know that the defects of this prison are acknowledged by the county authorities. The court has advised and successive grand juries have recommended a new prison.

At date of visit it contained 9 prisoners ; two of the number were clearly insane. The boy, noticed in a former report, charged and found guilty of homicide, in consequence of his mental disorder, has not been sentenced, but is still detained in prison. Another, charged with horse stealing, was not tried. The attention of the judge to both was requested, under the provisions of the act of April 14, 1873, in order that the proper transfers might be ordered. Short term prisoners are sent to the Western Reform school and the Allegheny County work-house.

POOR-HOUSE.

A change of stewards has recently been made. The condition of the house and of things generally was quite favorable. The buildings are well arranged and kept in good order. The inmates are well cared for. In all respects the evidences of considerate care are visible. The old building continues to be used for the infirm and partially insane. The dining-room in the basement is approached by different stair cases ; men and women occupy seats at different tables, which are well supplied with abundant and nutritious food. The insane also dine here, though at a different hour. In the apartments of this central part of the building the working classes are cared for ; most of them are employed upon out-door work. They have comfortable rooms and receive kind attention.

The new wing or extension, noticed in former reports, is in all respects an admirably arranged building. Excellent judgment has been exercised in providing for the peculiar condition and wants of the insane. The bath, the water-closet, the wash-stand have been introduced. The apartments for the insane are not only well arranged in all particulars, but are sufficiently numerous to admit of separation and classification. Separate airing grounds, suitably enclosed, admitting of the largest liberty, are also provided. No one, I rejoice to say, is strictly confined. Mechanical restraint is not used in a single instance. There are different wards for different sexes.

The management of the insane at this institution cannot fail to commend itself to approval and from which decided benefits have been realized.

This institution, in all its departments and interests, is under judicious care. The farm consists of 180 acres. It yielded in products upwards of \$10,000. Upwards of \$1,200 were expended for out-door relief. The ordinary current expenses in 1874 were about \$23,000, exclusive of the pro-

ducts of the farm. The expense of three insane is included in the above cost. Clothing and shoes are manufactured in the house.

Number of inmates January 1, 1874, 150; entire number admitted during the year, 164; born, 4; died, 13; bound out, 6.

Expenses for 1875, alms-house.....	\$15,512 10
Out-door relief.....	6,765 40

BEAVER COUNTY.

JAIL.

September 2, 1875. Ten prisoners—three have been tried. The terms of three convicts expire in the course of a few days. No insane in this jail. Among the group assembled in the coridor, was a colored man and his wife, the latter charged with bigamy; two for burglary; one for shooting at his brother with intent to kill, and two for violations of the license laws.

Water collected from the roof and pumped into tanks; supply insufficient, and pumping apparatus out of order.

Jail arranged in modern style, but by no means secure; brick partitions in the cells; have water closets, but cannot be used for want of water; no intermediate vestibule from residence; cells reasonably well furnished, some of which are kept in good order; others occupied by prisoners of careless habits, in a very bad condition.

Heating fixtures out of order; confinement in cells usually insisted on, but the want of water and of security interferes. Has an outside enclosure, but not high enough to prevent escapes.

Properly arranged in some respects, it is very defective in others; better arrangements for an ample supply of water are needed. The floors and sides of cells ought to be lined with boiler-plate iron.

General appearance by no means favorable; want of water and the bad character of the prisoners urged as the excuse. A more rigid observance of good prison regulations might be very useful, not only in the preservation of better order in the prison, but to ensure good conduct and subordination on the part of the prisoners.

POOR-HOUSE.

September 2, 1875. Number of inmates 46, of whom 6 are children. Support 16 insane at Dixmont Hospital.

This institution is under excellent care. Mr. Shroads and his wife continue to give it the benefit of their knowledge and experience, and of the faithful attention with which they have always discharged their duties. Both the old and the new buildings are found to be in the best of order as re-

gards cleanliness and its condition generally. It is conducted with discretion, and a humane regard for the variously afflicted inmates. Good hospital care exercised, separation inside and in the grounds is guarded.

There 6 or 7 idiots of a sad character, 2 palsy, 1 epileptic, 1 deaf, 1 dumb, 1 old lady 91 years of age childish, 1 imbecile. A room on the first story is allotted for special cases.

First story new building, 1 man helpless, 1 deaf and dumb, 1 blind, next is a sitting room. In the distant part of the corridor attention was called to a cripple of unusual distressing kind; had been an inmate for 22 years; was 42 years of age, but was cheerful notwithstanding his burdens and privations; can read and write; acquirements from which he draws all his content and happiness. These unfortunate classes were distributed with more care and judgment than is usually found in the county alms-houses. How much may be accomplished for the mutual comfort and benefit of the inmates by a judicious classification, is known only to those who have opportunities of witnessing the consequences which occur from its neglect.

Expenses for 1875, alms-house.....	\$8,200 00
Out-door relief.....	1,269 76

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited August 24, 1875. I am able to report a favorable change in the general appearance of this jail. It was receiving a coat of paint both in the interior and on the exterior, of which it stood in much need. The general arrangement of the cells and corridors remains the same. It is, however, under better household care, and has altogether a more comfortable look. Some defect in the heating apparatus has been repaired or corrected. The water supply, so indispensable in these prison abodes, is still complained of as being insufficient; and the ventilation, though somewhat improved, (is susceptible of being made entirely right by making the skylights moveable,) which will receive attention, as I hope, ere long.

The male department of this prison is considered perfectly secure. The cells set apart for the confinement of females have no claim to any such merit. For want of sufficient room, it is necessary to place several or more prisoners in each cell. They are permitted to congregate the greater part of the day in the spacious corridor, where no doubt the idle hours are spent in the usual unprofitable way.

It contained fifteen prisoners, charged generally with the violation of the license laws, and with petty larcenies. One, an Italian, charged with steal-

ing a horse, is believed to be of disordered mind, to which the attention of the court was requested. The colored man convicted of a murder several years ago continues to be an occupant. Some doubt having arisen about the sufficiency of the evidence, his case has been referred to the Board of Pardons.

The jail is conducted after the plan generally preferred in the western part of the State. The sheriff boards the prisoners at fifty cents a day each. Expenses for 1875..... \$3,244 51

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited August 24, 1875. The house erected two years ago was completed and made ready to be occupied. The former old structure has been taken down, and the inmates transferred into the new establishment. It is a two story brick building, with a Mansard roof, located in the centre of the well-improved farm connected with it, and presenting an appearance that is not only attractive but indicative of substantial comfort. It is arranged and divided up according to approved modern plans. The rooms are airy, spacious, and in fine order. The corridors are of proper width; the dining room is sufficiently wide to admit of separate tables for males and females. Careful attention has been given to the introduction of the conveniences which are so essential to the preservation of cleanliness and good order. Water is introduced into the first and second stories. Bath tubs and stationary wash stands are conveniently located. It is warmed by steam heat. A chapel is provided for religious services, and a school room for the children. Very special consideration has also been given to the peculiar condition and wants of the insane. For those who are destructive and difficult of management, sixteen roomy and well arranged apartments have been provided, eight on each story, so fitted up as to admit of being well lighted and easily kept clean. Some errors of a trifling character have been committed in their construction, which, with some experience, will no doubt be corrected, but the general features of their plan and arrangement are correct, and in accordance with present views. The kitchen and laundry, very important departments in establishments of this kind, are also well arranged and furnished. Both are kept in the best order.

I saw the new establishment under unfavorable circumstances, both the steward and his wife being absent. But the institution continues under the care of Mr. and Mrs. M'Lony, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be well kept.

It contained about 161 inmates, a large proportion of them being aged and infirm. Twenty-seven of the number, or about one-sixth of the whole, are children, twenty of which were under the charge of an intelligent teacher. Whilst the number of destitute and neglected children in the alms-houses

seems to be increasing, and has become a subject of much concern, it is gratifying to know that in many of them considerable care and attention are exercised to train and impart to them the simple rudiments of education.

The insane are of the tranquil class, requiring no special care, associating freely, and helping each other in their apartments and in the grounds.

Separation is carefully guarded in the building. Similar protection had not been provided on the outside. The attention of its intelligent board of directors has been called to the necessity of proper division fences or enclosures.

A small part of the old building has wisely been retained for the accommodation of the traveling pauper, who call in considerable numbers for a night's lodging and entertainment.

Expenses for 1875, \$4,972 48. Out-door relief not given.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited September 1, 1875. Nine male prisoners one female. Two have been tried and sentenced, and one continued in confinement for non-payment of cost, one prisoner charged with arson is evidently partially insane. The attention of the court has been presented to the case.

The jail itself remains without improvements of which it is in much need. There are nine cells in all on the two tiers, they present a forlorn appearance. Dark and dirty and miserably furnished, they cannot be considered fit places for human beings, however debased they may be. The privy arrangement is particularly objectionable.

Three cells are provided for females on the second story of the sheriff's dwelling. One confined at this time for violation of the license law.

It would hardly be possible with the utmost household care to keep this neglected jail in order. The interior part of the building used for prisoners is permitted to fall in ruins, doubtless intending to build a new one, the necessity being generally acknowledged. Average number of prisoners about eight.

NEW CASTLE POOR DISTRICT.

Visited September, 1875. Improvements in good order; have forty-five acres of land. It continues under the charge of the same steward.

Inmates, six females, three boys, two children. No insane, one supported at Dixmont. House in good order; a new orchard set out. Out door relief during the winter largely increased; annoyed with tramps; expenses increased. Mr. Reynolds continues to give the benefit of his services as a director.

MERCER COUNTY.

JAIL.

Sept. 1, 1875. Fourteen prisoners, nearly all untried—offenses of minor grades—one of the number being a boy fourteen years of age charged with larceny ; one female detained for transfer to Dixmont Hospital.

The prison is of the modern style, having on each side of a large corridor a sufficient number of spacious cells. The floors are of wood laid upon iron plates, the sides and ceilings being of that material also. Light is admitted into them from the top, through a latticed frame set in the ceiling—the corridor being lighted from the sky-lights outside. Outside of the main corridor, and separated from it by a heavy wall, an iron stairway conducts you to another set of apartments designed for female prisoners. One of them is used for bathing purposes, and is situated immediately over one for a similar purpose on the first story for male prisoners.

The male prisoners take their meals in the corridor, a stationary iron table being placed in the centre for the purpose.

The general aspect and condition at this time is considerably improved. For obvious reasons, an attempt to preserve entire order and cleanliness is attended with more than ordinary difficulty. The water supply is deficient. The ventilation is rendered troublesome in consequence of the sky-lights being fixed. If set on pivots, so that they could be opened, a simple and cheap remedy would be found.

One other difficulty of a very serious character must not be permitted to pass unnoticed. The drain pipe from the water closet at the court house, located on the opposite side of the street, passes through the basement of this building, being but six inches in diameter it frequently becomes obstructed and bursts, causing a discharge of offensive fecal matter in the cellar. No time ought to be lost in protecting the jail from accidents like this. Repairs of other parts of the building, also, require prompt attention.

The jail is well arranged and securely built, but suffers in appearance by the neglect to paint it. A thorough application of the paint brush in the corridor and in the cells, will improve its appearance much and encourage the keeper to still greater care and attention to preserve it in good order.

I notice, also, that the floor in the corridor is decayed and broken into holes, through which waste fluids are discharged into the cellar, causing dampness and offensive odors to escape therefrom.

It will not be taken amiss, I trust, if I suggest, therefore, on the score of economy and of a proper consideration of what may reasonably be required : First. That sufficient provision be made for a water supply. Second. That the jail be rendered light, and to protect it from decay by several coats of

paint. Third. That the necessary repairs of the drain pipes and of the floors in the corridor.

The sheriff boards prisoners at fifty cents per day. The household care is sufficient. Reading supplied by the sheriff and his family.

Expenses for 1875, \$3,730 64.

POOR-HOUSE.

September 1, 1875. A change of stewards has been made here. William B. Clark has been elected to the position at \$840, allowing him nothing for hired help for the farm, which consists of 112 acres. Present number of inmates, sixty-five, or thirty-five men and nineteen females—of which eleven males and seven females are insane; one blind man; one woman, blind; deaf and dumb, one female—must be added. At same date last year, total inmates, seventy-three adults and two children. One half are native citizens, and one-half foreigners.

These inmates are of a kind that are not only careless in their personal habits, but must be difficult of management. Their appearance is bad, this is largely owing to the imperfectly arranged building; it is faulty in every respect; men and women occupy the same floor promiscuously; married people are no longer permitted to dwell together in this house; the apartments for the insane have board partitions; this part of the house is warmed by heaters in the cellar; very difficult to keep clean and in good order.

Without better building accommodations, and the benefit of modern improvements and conveniences, it is vain to expect much benefit from any care that can be bestowed on it. A thorough and radical renovation is required to place this institution on a footing to compare favorably with others. The duty of exercising the necessary care over the inmates of a building so defective and in such bad condition is by no means an enviable one. Mr. Clark and his wife entered upon the difficult task with an earnestness which may, it is hoped, command a very thorough success.

Expenses for 1874—alms-house	\$7,513 94
Out-door relief	5,288 77

FAYETTE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 21, 1875. This prison is arranged as an iron cage of adequate strength to ensure the confinement of prisoners. It is by no means inviting in appearance. It looks dingy and neglected. The blackened walls and smutched iron bars need a plentiful use of soap and water first,

and the free application of the paint brush afterwards. The whole interior and the floors especially demand attention. The bedding also needs renewing. This jail can be very much improved in appearance, and indeed be made quite attractive, by consenting to take a little trouble in the way I have suggested. I hope the county commissioners will see to it.

The jail has sixteen cells in the main and four in the addition north of it, which is in use for female prisoners. Thirteen prisoners were in confinement. The males, during the day, assemble in the corridors, charged with small offenses; no separation of the untried from convicts.

No attention whatever is given to discipline or moral reformation. The idle hours are passed in playing cards, dancing and telling stories. The effect of such associations and such practice necessarily must be to make the bad worse, and to incline the well disposed towards evil doings. This is especially to be deplored in this case, because the plan of the jail admits of such a system as to prevent them.

Bathing facilities and other conveniences common to modern prisons are also provided in this one.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited June 20, 1875. An increase in the number of inmates over that in former years has also occurred in this institution. In the winter 246 were provided for. The present number is 107. An increase in out-door relief has also been granted. The traveling pauper also frequents it in larger numbers.

The poor-house proper, built in the style of a former day, is in a fair state of preservation. Although the ceilings are low and the apartments small, they are by no means devoid of comfort; but by means of good management on the part of Mr. Stacy, the intelligent steward, the inmates are so well cared for as to have no just cause of complaint.

The rear extension, in which the women and children are accommodated, are crowded to an extent that is neither right nor consistent with a good sanitary condition. The remedy for this, of course, is an enlargement, which fortunately may be effected at trifling cost.

THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AND SICK.

I consider this modest and unpretending structure, with all the arrangements both in the interior and exterior, as eminently worthy of favorable notice. An old brick building in use formerly for the care and treatment of the insane, has been remodeled and renovated. It consists of two stories, the lower for males, the upper for females. It admits of thorough separation, and is made cheerful and homelike in appearance by the exercise of judgment and some taste in the arrangement of the apartments. Too often we find the general plan in county hospitals to be influenced by the require-

ments of the worst cases, thereby making what would be best for the many of secondary importance in providing for a very low condition of the few. It is this mistaken view that so frequently leads to the adoption of plans for the interior arrangement, which makes the hospital, like the prison, repulsive in all its aspects—a place equally dreaded and shunned. Light and air are admitted as if they could not be spared, for the victims of this sad calamity, to whom indeed, in their loneliness, they are so specially important and beneficial. The corridors, the sitting and sleeping rooms, receive nothing in the way of furniture or ornamentation, to brighten and cheer, because bare walls and floors, a straw litter and iron-barred windows may be deemed best for the management of the few whose deteriorated condition may demand such treatment. It is gratifying to say that the influence of these long continued errors is rapidly passing away, and that the hospital for the insane, like the comfortable wards of a well regulated infirmary, is invested with everything to promote comfort and relief, and to inspire gratitude and love. And it may safely be assumed that little or no success was met with in their treatment until what may be regarded as a cardinal principle came to be recognized, to wit: that in our intercourse and conduct towards them we should deal with them as if they were rational, not irrational beings. Their meals should be taken with others at a neatly and well-furnished table; their sleeping apartments must be comfortable and attractive; they must be made to cultivate habits of personal cleanliness; be well and neatly clad; be engaged in cheerful and intelligent conversation; mental entertainment must be provided; pleasant objects for the eye; music for the ear, and plenty of air and exercise to preserve the health of the body. It is by such a treatment, and such only, that any success can be looked for in this terrible malady.

In the small hospital now under consideration, under the influence of a thorough knowledge upon the subject, it may be seen what may be done at a trifling cost, to effect the ends above alluded to. If to advantages of an external character like these, is added what is essential, competent medical care, and the attention and supervision of intelligent, kind and considerate attendants, far more favorable results than we are prepared for will surely follow.

To show what is doing at some of the county institutions in the treatment of the insane, I insert part of a letter from Dr. Ewing, the very intelligent physician of the one now under notice:

UNIONTOWN, PA., *September 25, 1875.*

DEAR SIR:—I send you one of my reports for the last year which will give the information you desire as well as anything I can say further on the subject. Also I will here give you the result of our workings thus far the present year.

In addition to the 26 in insane department at beginning of present year, we have admitted 21, making 37 under treatment. We have discharged 11 restored, 2 improved, and 1 has died. Nine of the eleven restored were recent cases, averaging about four months in duration of disease before admission, and an average residence in asylum of about two months. Two of the eleven were chronic cases, one of these having been insane for eight or ten years, and one for three or four years. Both of them had been treated in Dixmont. One of the improved ones has been insane for twenty years, but is now able to attend to his ordinary business. The other was a recent case, and I think would have recovered entirely had her friends exercised more patience and allowed her to remain longer.

The single death we have had (from consumption) was a recent case of melancholia, induced I think by the disease of lungs.

My short experience in treating mental diseases leads me to believe that a greater number of the chronic insane might be restored, or at least much improved if we could leave entirely out of mind (in treatment) that term chronic, and treat all cases of insanity as though they were recent.

It seems to me to be taken for granted too much that chronic cases are incurable, and per consequence they are allowed to vegetate and live as best they may, and this is not entirely confined to county alms-houses. Whereas if the same means were faithfully and persistently employed that are used with the more recent cases, the number of recoveries and improvements might be greater.

I treat all my cases on this plan, and I think with good result for the chronic ones, and certainly with no detriment to the recent ones.

Very truly yours &c.,

J. B. EWING.

To DILLER LUTHER, *Secretary, &c.*

Expenses for 1875—alms-house	\$10,083 00
Out-door relief.	5,942 15

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited September 11, 1875. A very fine jail; 24 cells; two tiers; arranged for separate system, and well adapted to it; well lighted and ventilated; ample water supply for bath, commode and drainage; two beds in each cell; a ventilating register near the floor in each cell; one for heat higher up; jail clean; bedding comfortable, frequently washed; sacking bottoms of canvass. Diet—bread, molasses coffee for breakfast; soup, potatoes, bread for dinner; next day, meat, bread, water, molasses for supper.

Rooms for female prisoners in separate part of the house ; no jail-yard ; prisoners never taken out ; exercise in corridor, in which they associate the greater part of the day. No employment ; convicts sent to the work-house, and others for higher grade of offenses to the penitentiary.

Sixteen prisoners, of whom one is a female, committed as a vagrant for 30 days ; nearly all have been tried and sentenced, generally for small offenses.

Sky-lights on pivots, by which the air of the corridor is kept pure.

Expenses, \$7,541 88.

KITTANNING POOR-HOUSE.

Visited September 11, 1875. For the poor of the borough of Kittanning. A frame building, two stories high, with 16 rooms. Number of inmates, 7 adults, 6 children ; under the care of overseers. In the winter season as high as 30 to 50 persons are accommodated in it. Out-door relief granted to three persons, \$3 each per week. The annual expenses of this establishment are stated to be \$4,000. It is under the care of a man and his wife, who receive \$400 per annum. It is meanly furnished ; totally devoid of comforts or conveniences, and apparently without attention from responsible and respectable citizens. The house is out of repair ; water supplied from a well adjoining ; front room is occupied by a colored man and his wife, who are allowed \$3 per week, with medical attendance, for maintenance.

Rooms up stairs occupied by females, one room by an idiotic man. With some attention from the respectable gentlemen who act as overseers this house might be made sufficiently comfortable to shelter and provide proper care for the destitute of the city.

The poor of the county are provided for under the overseer system, and the cost of ordinary and medical care under it is stated to be \$50,000 per annum, which I have no doubt is erroneous. The best county poor-houses in the most populous counties in the State do not cost more than half that sum.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 24, 1875. This jail is comparatively new, and is designed for the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline. It is in fair order. It contained 20 prisoners, most of whom were untried. Eight were committed under a charge of burglary. One of the cells was occupied by a female

and her two babes, on a charge of violating the present license law. The answer to the enquiry why the children were consigned to this penal abode was, "Who is there to take care of them?"

The remarkable fact also presented itself to my notice that four of those who were in confinement were insane. Why they should be dealt with as criminals and committed to the cells of a prison was the problem which I was unable to solve, both the president judge and the sheriff being absent at the time. To the request addressed to the sheriff for a history of these cases I received the following reply :

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA., *June 25, 1875.* }

Dr. D. LUTHER :

SIR:—I was informed to-day that you visited our county jail as Agent of the Board of Charities. I am sorry than I was absent from home at the time. I believe you wished to know as to the condition of any insane confined in jail. We have one man, Henry North by name. He was brought here February 21, 1874, on a charge of assault upon his father, who lives in White township, Cambria county. His case was postponed from March court until June court, 1874, and in June there was an application for a committee, who was duly appointed. I think he filed his bond, but am not sure as to that. The person so appointed was to try to get him a U. S. pension, as the general belief is that his insanity comes from a gun-shot wound received in the late war; and since that time of appointing of the committee I have had no instructions. He is not violent, but I believe he should be removed to some more comfortable quarters, as he has no estate. The man Michael Cushing is a Franciscan brother. He was pretty wild when brought here, but he has almost recovered, and I understand that his brothers are making arrangements to have him removed. The man Rodger M'Bride is held on an assault upon his wife when insane. We will have to hold him under that commitment until September court, unless there is some private arrangements made sooner. One Alexander Donaldsen was the worst case. We kept him two days for safe keeping. They removed him yesterday.

Yours &c.,

HERMAN BAUMER, *Sheriff.*

The case of Henry North is one that claims special attention. There is every reason to believe that it is a case of insanity from external injury. A commission appointed by the court would determine that fact. If ascertained to be so, an order ought to be issued under the act of April 14, 1873, to transfer him to a State hospital.

Expenses, \$2,933 20.

POOR-HOUSE.

I found this house in a very satisfactory condition, the apartments clean and orderly. Separation in and outside the building properly guarded; evidences of good care and management everywhere.

The insane enjoy liberty in the house and in these airing grounds. Work is enjoined; all the farm work performed by pauper labor.

One thing of questionable propriety arrested my attention. An exception to the liberty granted to the insane, was that of a poor fellow who was confined to his little room day and night because of his repeated attempts to escape when left out. Here, as in other instances, the consequences of the neglect on the part of the officers of the institution to provide sufficient enclosures to prevent escapes is visited upon the unfortunate inmate who, in the absence of his reason to guide him, naturally seeks the largest liberty. This is not only objectionable but cruel. Make your fences close and higher, that, and not incarceration, is the remedy. To deprive a human being thus afflicted of the air and sunlight which is so necessary to him for a cause admitting of such easy remedy, does not admit of excuse, and is certainly censurable.

Fifty inmates during the winter, 46 at present, of whom 15 are of the insane class of various forms, 9 insane at Dixmont. No children.

Total expenses in 1874, \$9,209 35, this includes \$1,502 67 paid out for out-door relief, and \$1,015 70 for support of 9 insane at Dixmont, 1,240 meals to wayfarers.

Expenses for 1875, \$11,029 41.

INDIANA COUNTY.

JAIL.

June 23, 1875. A very brief notice will suffice for this prison. No change whatever has been made in it. The tax payers of the county are evidently merely tolerating its existence until the county finances will warrant the erection of a new one, which like the court house recently erected shall be a credit to the county.

Two apartments are in use in it for prison purposes. It cannot be depended on for the safe custody of criminals to any extent whatever.

Seven persons were confined in it, six of whom charged with burglary occupied one small apartment, and an insane criminal another. The latter has been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and will be transferred to one of the State hospitals.

Ordinary care is exercised in this jail. Its present condition does not admit of the adoption of any system of discipline.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

JAIL.

September 9, 1875. This jail differs in plan from all others. In some respects it resembles the Pittsburg prison, and the general arrangements like it. It seems to have been influenced by the particular spot on which it was deemed necessary to erect it.

The cell block is in the centre; corridors outside next to the walls. The whole interior is of boiler plate iron, including the floors, partitions and ceilings, with a eye to security. Light deficient, especially in the cells. Two tiers, sixteen cells in all; two iron hammocks in each, designed for four prisoners each, if necessity requires; water commodes in each, but no water conveniences; other apartments for female prisoners on the rear end of the second story, access to which is from the exterior. The separation from the other part of the prison being complete.

This prison is conducted in the way which is usual in this part of the State. The prisoners are in constant association, without respect to age or character. Water supply very deficient, from which unpleasant consequences occur, but which admits of easy remedy by introducing pipes from the town basin. It is warmed by stoves; thirteen prisoners—three females and ten males—one insane detained for transfer to Dixmout; no employment for mind or body; a life of utter idleness, but with food, and shelter, and association with companions, such as they are. A residence in a penal abode thus conducted, can have no terrors to the evil-doer. The so-called punishment, which involves no privation of privileges or personal comforts, may satisfy the sentences of the courts, but has never been known to deter from the commission of crime. Crime is repeated again and again under such a system by the same offenders, as is clearly shown by the recommitals in the prison records.

Expenses for 1875, \$2,213 71.

POOR-HOUSE.

September 10, 1875. That the county poor-house must necessarily be a place in all respects so repulsive in all its aspects, as to be dreaded and shunned, I have never been willing to subscribe to. What can be done by the exercise of some taste and care is shown by the improvements which have been made in the institution now under notice. Under the unremitting care of Mr. David, little by little, year after year, and exclusively with the pauper labor, the buildings, in the manner of grouping or location, in the simple and inexpensive ornamentation of the dwelling, both on the interior and exterior, and especially of the grounds by walks and rare shrubbery has done much to make it attractive and homelike, so that the visitor is not

willing but anxious to linger around so much to make it pleasant and agreeable.

The evidence of thorough attention and diligent care is to be observed in all directions. A place for everything, and everything in its place, is a rule which seems to be rigidly observed. More perfect order is nowhere to be seen. Neither this thing nor that, no debris or garbage of any kind is seen or permitted to mar the general harmony. And what I contend for is, that similar efforts and attention at other institutions will be followed by the same results.

We will now proceed to glance at the mode in which the care of the inmates is exercised. The house not large, may be considered sufficiently so for present wants. It is not arranged in the best manner, but it is entirely comfortable, and what it lacks in conveniences, is made up in the personal attention and efforts which are made to secure them comfort and well-being.

Proper care seems to be exercised in placing the different inmates. The importance of exercising a thoughtful judgment in this matter cannot be over-estimated. To place a garrulous and quarrelsome old woman with one who is quiet, gentle and infirm is simply cruel. To associate in the same room a patient with a burning fever and aching head to whom light and noise are painful, with a company of healthy noisy quarrelsome men would betray utter ignorance of all the rules which are observed in the sick room. A wise discretion is of great moment; in this place attention is given to it. In the centre building, several rooms were occupied by aged females. The moderate insane are also accommodated on the second story. The best and the worst cases occupy rooms in this part of the house. Not the darkest and most indifferent apartments are selected for them, but the best. Proper conveniences—the bath closet and wash stands—are provided for on this floor.

The third story is also partially occupied by this class. The north wing workmen's rooms in fine order.

Total number of inmates seventy-eight; males forty-two, females thirty-four, children two; of whom thirty are insane, blind four.

Under an impression that the price would be raised at Dixmont, the county commissioners ordered the withdrawal of a large number of their insane from that institution, three of whom have been returned to their families.

Mr. David continues as steward; salary \$1,200; hired man, \$35 per month; two girls, \$3 per week; out door relief, \$2,919,80; last year, \$5,000.

Expenses for 1875—alms-house.....	\$21,746,60
Out-door relief.....	1,709 50

WARREN COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited September 4, 1875. A new jail has been built and is now occupied. It is built of stone. The front or dwelling part three stories high. The rear two stories properly arranged for the confinement of prisoners. Contains two tiers, six on the first floor, the same on the second, one arranged for a bathtub; have water closets with plentiful supply of water; partitions between cells of stone, and floors laid upon stone plates. One iron door and double iron window pannels, have iron frame hammocks. A stationary washstand in each cell; gas introduced into dwelling and jail. On the third story of dwelling, four apartments well arranged with closet and water conveniences, sufficiently secure for female prisoners. To be warmed by a heater in the cellar; water is produced by an artesian well; drainage into a sewer which is represented to work well.

In front of the cell blocks there is an ante-room or corridor well lighted and cheerful, which is used as a dining room.

It contains five prisoners, two of whom have been tried. This jail in leading features, in matters pertaining to cleanliness, separation of females and opportunities to enforce a proper system of prison discipline is in accordance with the views of the Board of Public Charities, to whom it was referred.

For small counties this jail may be taken for a model. It is very commodious and secure, and admits of being kept in good order. J. H. Davis, the sheriff, is the present keeper, under whose care it is well conducted and preserved in thorough order.

I was unable to learn its cost, but am under the impression that it did not exceed \$50,000. Expenses in 1875, \$686,61.

WARREN COUNTY.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited September 1, 1875, with Dr. Bartholomew. Number of inmates 45, to wit: 23 females, 22 males; 9 children. This charity, the generous gift of Mr. Rouse, provides comfortable shelter and subsistence to large numbers of the destitute and afflicted of this county. It is under good care and is well conducted. Both ordinary and medical care is faithfully administered. The opposite wings are occupied by males and females; very thorough separation being ensured; have separate stair cases; no communication in the corridors. Rooms well furnished and comfortable; house warmed by heaters in the cellar. Have sitting rooms for men, also for

women; diet, meat twice a day, tea twice a day, bread, potatoes and vegetables. Out-door relief freely granted. Tramps rigidly dealt with.

Good household care is exercised; good order generally observed; government kind.

The interest of the home endowment is about sufficient to pay the annual expenses. The property consists of 400 acres of land, and \$74,000 on interest.

One inexcusable error or neglect on the part of the management must not be permitted to pass unnoticed. Whilst the proper care has been observed to guard the separation of sexes in the building, the importance of similar attention on the outside has been overlooked from which the usual consequence has occurred, one of the demented inmates being enciente at this time. So long as separate privies and pleasure grounds are not provided, no immunity from a recurrence of similar occurrences can be expected. I feel confident that it is only necessary to present this important matter in order to ensure the necessary action on the part of the county commissioners.

GREENE COUNTY.

JAIL.

June 21, 1875. This is a small stone structure two stories high immediately in the rear of the court house, of peculiar internal arrangement, and nondescript in style. It is heavy and somewhat massive in appearance, very dark and dismal in the apartments, recalling to mind the mode of dealing with the criminal classes in feudal times, when convicts were consigned into deep pit falls in which vile and venomous reptiles slowly completed the work of death.

Heavy lumbering wooden doors close the cells and cut off all communication with light and every external thing dead or living. There is a small horizontal window in each cell through which light is admitted sparingly, but which is not sufficient to read or work by. There are four of these on the first floor. Ascending steep winding stone steps you are brought to the loft where two iron cages for the confinement of prisoners are presented to view.

Fortunately this jail is not used for the confinement of convicts having long terms to serve. It is totally unfit for such a purpose. Persons charged with crime are merely detained in it until after trial.

Two prisoners were confined, one for ten days for disorderly conduct, and another an insane man temporarily detained for safe keeping until he can be transferred to Dixmont. It seldom has more than two prisoners.

It is gratifying to know that the county authorities are not satisfied with this jail, and that a new one is in contemplation.

Expenses in 1875, \$832 54.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited June 20, 1875. This is a two-story brick building, of moderate dimensions, with a hall in the centre and a single stair case leading to the second floor, which is arranged for lodging rooms. This, with an extension in the rear of the main building, furnishes all the accommodations for the pauper population of this county. It is arranged in accordance with the views adopted in almost all the counties for buildings of this kind at an early period. The space on each floor is divided into large rooms instead of many small ones, the consequence of which is that such a separation or classification as is demanded, by considerations of personal comfort and moral purity, is rendered impossible. This difficulty has occurred to an unusual extent at this public asylum, as will be apparent by a statement of what was seen and learned at the inspection.

Males and females dine together at the same table.

Males and females occupy apartments promiscuously on the same floor.

Males and females room together.

A man and wife, the latter an idiot, her idiotic mother also an inmate, live together and have idiotic children. Married whilst they were inmates, and with the consent of the officers.

A brother and sister occupy the same room.

An entire family, consisting of men, women and children, occupy one apartment.

A woman with 7 idiotic children, 5 of whom are in the house, making, with 2 grandchildren, 9 idiots, the offspring of one family, some of whom are illegitimate, are in the house at this time.

Nine females occupy another apartment of moderate dimensions.

Three small apartments adjoining each other in a single room are arranged for three insane persons, one female and two males. Their condition was sad, but apparently without remedy.

Enough has been stated to convey an idea of the expedients to which the steward of this establishment is compelled to resort to accommodate its inmates. The fault is not in the management, but in the buildings. The care of the sick, infirm, blind, the crippled and insane in one building is at best and under the most favorable circumstances difficult and trying. But what shall be said of a place under difficulties like these? To provide shelter and food to the destitute is the object of the county poor-house, certainly a humane and noble purpose. If for the want of sufficient room and suitable arrangements such consequences as are referred to occur, in the name

of all that is good and pure, had they not better be suffered to go out of existence? What success can be expected for efforts to diminish pauperism, crime and the increase of the defective class, when these institutions themselves are made the very hot-beds in which these evils and misfortunes are produced and multiplied?

As already stated, the responsibility of the bad state of things at which I have glanced does not rest upon the steward and his family. That they do all that can be done by personal vigilance and activity was very obvious. Upon expostulation being made, they frankly admit and sincerely deplore the wrongs, earnestly hoping and urging that the necessary improvements may be made to correct them and relieve them of injurious reflections to which they are subjected.

The subject is respectfully but earnestly presented to the county authorities for redress. It ought not to be suffered to endure for a year nor a month longer. It admits of easy and by no means costly remedy.

A few suggestions will, I trust, be kindly received.

Either erect a separate building or enlarge the present one for the insane and feeble-minded.

Instead of grates and stoves for each room, warm the house by a heater or heaters from the cellar.

As the requisite cleanliness cannot be preserved without a convenient and ample supply of water, adopt some plan to introduce it into the building.

The capacity of the building for a proper distribution of the inmates does not exceed 34 or 40. It contains at this time 74, consisting of 39 females, 35 males. Of this number 1 is deaf and dumb, 5 blind, 11 insane, 16 idiots, 41 aged, infirm and disabled

Born in the house, 4; died, 18; 3 insane are supported at Dixmont.

Expenses for 1874, \$7,056 69. Tramps average from 20 to 30 per month.

Expenses for 1875: Alms-house, \$5,686 66; out-door relief, \$832 54.

VENANGO COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited September 10, 1875. Eight prisoners; twenty cells, of which eighteen may be used for the confinement of prisoners; cells and bedding in remarkably good order. One prisoner tried and found guilty of murder, has been under sentence for a year, application for pardon. Two for default of payment of costs.

The defective entrance into jail has not been corrected. Another wrong to be removed is the want of suitable apartments for female prisoners. The

grand jury has recommended the fitting up of several rooms on the third story of front building which can be done at small expense and will answer the purpose.

With no better facilities than can be found in many other jails in which prisoners are permitted to congregate, the one under notice may be referred to as a model of cleanliness and good order. The old adage "where there is a will there is a way" is effectually shown.

Religious services are held and proper reading matter distributed.

Sheriff is allowed forty cents per day for boarding prisoners, allowing for a keeper, that being necessary as the sheriff does not reside in the jail.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited with Commissioner Little, September 18, 1875. Number of inmates, 50; males and females equal in number; 3 children. They are classified as follows: Insane, 9; idiots, 2; deaf and dumb, 1; blind, 2; cripples, 8; and remaining one aged and infirm. A well-managed house, baths and washstands and water closets on each story, all in fair order. Water introduced into all parts of the house. Separate dining rooms.

The insane under good care, look clean and well clad; separate sitting rooms; the grounds improved, and the farm rendered productive; labor performed almost exclusively by paupers. Three insane returned from Dixmont and one from Harrisburg. Inmates judiciously distributed.

Farm consists of 275 acres; out-door relief reduced. Tramps are provided for in the city of Franklin; governed by county commissioners; occasional services on the Sabbath.

The steward receives \$900; physician \$3 a visit; allow one hired man at \$15 per month; one cook \$3 per week. Building warmed with heaters in the cellar.

S. M'Alevey remains as steward. I took occasion in the report of 1873, to speak favorably of the building and the management of the officers, and I am happy to add that they continue to merit approval. Whilst a strict economy is observed, all the reasonable wants of the inmates are fully and carefully attended to. The house and the farm also exhibit satisfactory evidences of faithful care and oversight.

Expenses for 1875—alms-house.....	\$5,868 64
Out-door relief.....	2,634 72

FULTON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 17, 1875. A two story ordinary brick dwelling, used as a residence in front, with an extension containing four cells, and one small room, two on each floor, arranged in the rudest and slightest manner, is made to answer the purposes of a jail for this county.

It is unnecessary to say that it is wholly unfit for the purpose to which it is applied, though the necessity of resorting to it, I suppose, seldom occurs in this sparsely settled county. A prisoner charged or convicted of high crimes could be retained only by personal vigilance.

It has no conveniences, and is in the nature merely of a small, hastily constructed lock-up. It contained no prisoners at date of visit. Expenses for 1875, \$238 20.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 19, 1875. Described in former report. It contains seven cells. Three on the second floor and a sitting room are used for storage purposes, and the latter for tramps. One or two on the first floor were in use at this time, but were also partly applied to other purposes.

Very little can be said favorably of this building for prison purposes, having few or none of the requirements which are considered essential to the success of a proper system of prison discipline. Being occupied only at intervals, it will be perceived from what has already been stated, it is scarcely kept up as a prison, its appearance indicating that it is used for such other purposes as convenience may suggest or require. A high brick wall encloses a yard in the rear.

It contained three short term prisoners. They congregate in the cells and small corridors. Employment, instruction, or strict observance of the prison rules and regulations, need not be looked for in jails of this character. It is kept by the sheriff, who is paid forty cents a day for keeping each prisoner.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited June 20, 1875. (For description, see report of 1873, page 21.) It is in accordance with present plans, and may be considered as one of the better class of county poor-houses. It is not free from defects. The sexes occupy different wings of the main building, and proper care has been observed to guard against communication in the corridors; but it was a very singular oversight to have access to the wings on the upper stories by the central stair case only.

The conveniences, such as the bath tub, water closets and stationary washstands are provided; these are kept in reasonably good order. Attention has also been given to other general regulations, which are deemed important in the management of these asylums; for instance, to avoid undue crowding, and for the convenience also of the inmates, sitting and dining rooms are provided for each story, which may also be considered in fair order.

The first floor is occupied for family and for administrative purposes, and a few of the inmates; the second by the aged, infirm and sick; the third for the feeble-minded and insane. Some of the latter are chronic and difficult of management. I have to regret that I do not feel warranted in reporting any improvement in the mode of treatment and management of this class pursued at this institution. A larger number are confined and mechanically restrained than were seen at the former visit. The benefit of outdoor air and exercise, and light employment, does not seem to be fully appreciated. It is to be feared that considerations of convenience are suffered to influence this matter to a very undue extent. It would be a painful reflection, because one or more, upon being allowed the liberty of the grounds, transgressed by wandering beyond prescribed limits, in order to avoid trouble and annoyance, to restrict *all*, with chain and bolt, to their apartments.

We are encouraged to hope much from the interest which the intelligent attending physician manifests in their behalf. The attention of the local authorities was called to the subject, and an immediate reform of the abuse was urged, accompanied by full instructions as to the proper mode of treatment, and the modern appliances for bodily restraint in cases of violent insanity. How well the authorities of the county have responded to the suggestions of the Board of Public Charities, is shown by the following extract from a letter recently received from Dr. C. A. Danaker, the physician in charge of the alms-house :

"I received your letter dated July 13, 1875, giving directions where to procure restraints for the insane. I obtained one set of leather cuffs and a muff, and found they would do very well. But I wanted to succeed and abolish all restraint from our poor-house. I have had the pleasure of doing so, and I can now say that is the first time on record that, of all the insane inmates in the Bedford county alms-house, *there is not one who has any artificial restraint, in any way, shape or form.* We have under treatment ten cases."

Here is a practical result accomplished in an institution where, until now, it was thought necessary to chain almost every insane inmate. It speaks volumes of praise for the humane intelligence of the local authorities of Bedford county, and well illustrates the quietly beneficent instrumentality which this State has provided for abolishing those old-time usages which still disgrace many of the neighboring States. There is scarcely any form of human violence that requires the restraint of chains and iron bolts.

Total number of inmates, 72; out-door relief somewhat increased; vagrants also much greater in number.

BUTLER COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited September 14, 1875. The jail has been remodeled, somewhat after the style of the one at Erie. The whole area has been covered with boiler plate iron, and enclosed with iron bars. There are 20 cells in the two tiers; ascend by an iron stair-case to second tier; a balcony of the same material extending on each side. The cells or boxes are made of plate iron, the ceiling, sides and the wooden floors in them, as well as in the corridors, being covered with it. The defective drainage, noticed in a former report, has been corrected; water and commodes have been introduced; water collected from the roof and conducted into tanks in the attic, which is generally sufficient; iron latticed frames for the bedding, two in each cell, one above the other.

The objectionable arrangement for female prisoners, to which attention was called, has only partially been corrected. Apartments for females ought to have been provided on the second or third story of the dwelling-house. By a singular mistake on the part of the architect the separation is by iron bars only, which does not prevent communication of any kind—the difficulty so much complained of. It is very much to be regretted that it was not made right in this particular, and I trust that it still will be.

The jail has been much improved. It is considered quite secure, and admits of being kept in good order. There is very decided change for the better in this respect. The temperature and ventilation is made effective by registers near the floor and ceiling in each one, and by means of the doors, all of which are open iron barred ones; 41 male prisoners, 1 female.

Whilst I take pleasure in acknowledging the decided improvement in this jail, I feel constrained to express my sincere regret that the entire communication between male and female prisoners was not entirely prevented. The prisoners are well cared for and the jail is well kept.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

JAIL.

June 18, 1875. The rear part of an ordinary brick dwelling near the court house is arranged for prison purposes. The cells, eight in number—four on the lower and four in the second—communicate with a large corridor or space immediately in front, which is also used as a dining and sitting room. It is in this space where the prisoners spend most of their time, and where all of good or evil is received. The cells are made as secure as

possible by lining them with boiler plate iron. They are closed by two doors in the usual manner. They are lighted by horizontal windows, and warmed by stoves. The cells are without modern conveniences, and are indifferently furnished. Both the cells and corridors would be very much improved in appearance by a thorough coat of paint or whitewash.

The management is of the kind usually pursued in jails of this class. An effort to establish a system of prison discipline would be futile, because the jail is not adapted to it in any particular. It is to be regretted, however, that more attention is not given to a better supply of reading matter of a proper character, with a view to mental entertainment and improvement, to the extent to which that agency can be made effective.

They seldom have more than three or four prisoners. At present two are in confinement in it.

Expenses for 1875, \$1,263 39.

POOR-HOUSE.

This house is pleasantly located, well built and arranged for the care of the pauper class. Without any attempt at architectural display, it is home-like, commodious and spacious.

The first story is occupied by the steward and the class of paupers, who, on account of continued usefulness, are given comfortable places in the main building. This department is under thorough care, the best of order as regards cleanliness and neatness being everywhere apparent. Attention has been given to the importance of separation.

In the rear extension accommodations are provided for aged females, and others with their children. If space in the house admitted of it I would advise, that different apartments be allotted to these two classes—one for the aged and another as a nursery. Some additional furniture in this apartment for these aged and infirm females is essential to their comfort. An additional space between the main building and the extension, divided in several apartments, is also in use for aged females. This has a more comfortable look than the other.

The insane are provided for in a frame building erected at a short distance from the main house. The males and females are accommodated on different sides of it, there being a partition between them. They are of proper size, well lighted and capable of being kept clean.

Decided improvement in their condition is visible since last visit. The benefit of out-door air and exercise is now freely enjoyed with such marked improvement as to render some of them capable of usefulness in household work. The females have unrestricted liberty, while the males are taken out frequently, some of them under the direction of Dr. Miller, the physician of the house, and the aid of the steward, have been put to work, and render valuable help about the house. A few remain confined, but a desire

is expressed to give them the benefit of air and exercise as soon as the moderate restraint appliances can be obtained.

Very aged and helpless men continue to be provided for in a separate building described in former report. Considerable improvement has been made in it.

Present number of inmates, men, women and children, 73.

There is much to commend in the condition and management of this institution. The land, consisting of 235 acres, is of good quality, and in excellent state of cultivation. An ample supply of the purest water is obtained from a spring near the house. Vagrants resort to it in increased numbers. Out-door relief has also been granted to an increased extent. The annual expenditure will be larger at this, as well as at other similar establishments.

Expenses for 1875, alms-house	\$4,611 64
Out-door relief	1,757 00

LEBANON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited November 19, 1875. The plan and arrangement of this prison have been noticed in former reports. It was built at a period when the population of Lebanon county was comparatively small and but few criminals had to be provided for. It has long since ceased to be a secure place for the confinement of convicts. Two only of the fourteen cells have any claim to such security as is essential for the safe keeping of dangerous offenders. Strict confinement in this prison, under the circumstances, is of course not enforced. At the time of our visit we found the cell doors wide open, the prisoners associating promiscuously during the day, and two to four sleeping together during the night, there being two double beds in nearly all the cells.

The only way to provide for female prisoners is to place them in one or more of the cells in the same cell-block, both before and after trial; and in order to prevent objectionable verbal communication, the only expedient is to keep closed both doors of the cells in which they are confined—a matter of no small hygienic difficulty, when it is remembered that the cells have very imperfect ventilating arrangements and no water or closet conveniences.

The corridors are more than usually narrow, being sparingly lighted by three small sky-lights. One of the cells on the upper tier is of extra size, which serves as a sitting-room, and where the entertainments usual in this class of prisoners are no doubt freely indulged in.

The system of prison management is calling forth from christian philanthropists an earnest and persistent demand for reformation. It is not only a disgraceful, but a body and soul destroying system. Here it is that lessons in profane and immoral language are given and received; here new plots for future mischief are discussed, and the dark ways of vice and dissipation are explained and presented in attractive forms. Under an utter absence of occupation of any kind, what else can be expected? Employment in such a jail is of course out of the question. Moral or religious instruction is neglected, because probably the prison arrangement is not favorable to it. Even reading matter, we fear, is very meagerly, if at all, supplied. Prison rules and regulations, excepting what merely relates to food and sleep, are not prescribed or enforced. Need surprise be expressed that prisons thus conducted have no terrors to the evil doer? Is it not obvious that there must, in every instance, be mere schools of vice where the criminal is sheltered, fed and clothed for a time, without the privation of any comfort or privilege that is at all essential, soon again to be a transgressor and to be returned a worse man than when he entered?

Nineteen prisoners were confined, a boy under 12 years being one of the number.

In these remarks it is not intended to reflect upon the sheriff or keeper. The fault is in the building. Everything that can be done to preserve it in proper order has been done. Here, as in other cases, nothing but a remodeling and enlargement of the present building, or, what is better, an entirely new one, will remedy the grievances complained of. The site is a favorable one, and the land connected with it sufficiently large to admit of a structure that will answer for a century to come. When will the county authorities awaken to the importance of erecting county buildings commensurate in all respects with present wants, and of such a character as will reflect credit upon this most fertile, wealthy, and beautiful of all the counties in the State?

The cost of conducting this prison for 1874 was \$3,423 41. The boarding expenses, included in this sum, were \$1,856 20. Repairs to the extent of from \$400 to \$500 are also included. In addition to the above, 14 convicts are supported in the Eastern penitentiary, at a cost of \$799 42. The cost of conveying them to penitentiary was \$123 90.

I was accompanied in my visit to this prison by President Coleman and Commissioners Clymer and Bullock.

POOR-HOUSE

Visited April 23, 1875. This county home is very similar to others which are yet to be seen in various places in the State. In size and general arrangement, they were designed for a much smaller population, for which it

is necessary to provide at the present day. The real capacity of this ancient building is from fifty to sixty persons. The present number of inmates is 143. Both the main building and the small hospital located near it, are of course unduly crowded. Each room in the former, all being of moderate size, having three or four *double* beds, with two occupants for each.

The conveniences in general use in these establishments, are of course wanting, which is a source of much labor and difficulty. Water is supplied from wells, and is carried by hand through all parts of the building. The only way of warming the rooms is by stoves in each. The corridors and apartments are not arranged to admit of such ventilation as is essential in a house so densely occupied. The danger to health and life from overcrowding, from the want of facilities to introduce pure and dispel vitiated air, the liability to accident from fire in a dwelling thus arranged, are matters which demand serious consideration at the hands of those who are charged with the duty of exercising care over it. The importance of having heaters in the cellar to warm the house, and water introduced into tanks placed in the attic, from the copious stream flowing near by, by which the requisite cleanliness could be preserved with much less labor, is not yet assented to by the directors. The question of enlargement, or what perhaps would be better, of a new structure should however precede, a decision to make such improvements, and this doubtless is being carefully considered.

At the present time the inmates consist largely of the aged and infirm. The children are also numerous. Only one is admitted as having been begotten in the house. A chapel for religious service and which is likewise used as a school, is located on the premises. School is kept for part of the year for the larger boys and girls.

The hospital contains from fifteen to twenty inmates. Two are idiots—one of an exceedingly low type. The others were sufferers from accidents and various forms of disease. There were six insane, old chronic cases, harmless and passive, not confined or restrained, five of whom occupied apartments in the main building.

Among the defects at this almshouse, must be mentioned the absence of all precautionary arrangements, both in the house and outside of it, to ensure the separation of the sexes, so necessary at institutions of this kind.

The barn, which was destroyed by fire since the former visit, the act of an incendiary, has not yet been rebuilt.

The rooms, so far as bedding and furniture are concerned, are sufficiently comfortable, and are kept in as good order as circumstances will admit. The steward and his wife spare no efforts to exercise the necessary care, not only to keep these old tenements in good condition, but to promote the comfort of the inmates.

Expenses of poor-house.....	\$12,231 28
Out-door relief.....	4,546 39

LANCASTER COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 10, 1875. This prison is under the management of intelligent officers, and is judiciously conducted. The separate system is preferred. It is practicable, however, only to a limited extent. The jail is adapted to it, but like all the other prisons built during the last twenty-five years in the eastern and middle counties of the State, designed for the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline, it provided for the wants of the period in which it was built, forgetting that in the increased wants of a near future it would be inadequate, which involves the necessity of a virtual abandonment of that system. This is deeply deplored by its friends, as their faith in its superiority over other modes remains unshaken.

Steady, continuous labor or employment as an important agency in efforts to effect a reformation of character, is fully recognized. The manufacturing department, as will be seen by reference to their annual report, shows a profit which, though not large, has been attended with satisfactory results in the habits and character of prisoners. Convicts are fully employed; labor is made optional with the untried.

More than the usual attention is given to the employment of reformatory measures. A moral instructor is engaged; religious services are regularly held.

A considerable annual increase in crime is shown by the prison records, which is ascribed to the vices resulting from idleness. It is shown that out of 114 prisoners, 95 were intemperate, 8 moderate drinkers, and 11 temperate.

The anomaly which occurs elsewhere is also occasionally seen here; the commission of moderate crime as an expedient to obtain shelter and subsistence.

Some interesting facts are presented in the statistics of this jail for 1874. The number committed during the year was 1,006, which was 95 more than the previous year, and of which 728 were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, the proportion of drunken and disorderly persons being 215 greater than the previous year.

Of the 114 convicts in 1874, 85 can read and write, 16 can read, and 13 can neither read nor write.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The whole number of cases treated during the year were 231, of which 205 were cured, 25 relieved, and 1 died.

The general order and condition of the prison, as well as the manner in which it is conducted, must be spoken of with favor and approval.

The annual cost of the prison for 1874 was \$15,597 54, being \$196 26 more than in 1874. The profit of the labor of the prisoners for 1874 was \$1,543 42, which is \$678 29 more than in 1873.

The number of prisoners in confinement at date of visit was 139, of whom 61 were convicts.

For financial and manufacturing operations, see tabular statement.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited June 10, 1875. The new edifice in course of erection not being ready for occupation, the large pauper population in this county continues to be provided for in the old building. Under the care of Mr. Brock, an intelligent and faithful steward, having a due appreciation of what is due to the destitute and infirm, as well as of the duties which he owes to the tax-payers, exercises a kind and provident care over them.

A fact by no means usual, mentioned in connection with the management of this institution, is that the farmer and baker are the only hired help—all the work of whatever description being performed by the paupers.

This shows, as already stated in the report of a similar institution, what may be effected in the way of labor with the inmates of these establishments by kind care and skillful management.

A very valuable suggestion is made by Mr. Brock as to a mode of dealing with vagrants, which may lead to beneficial results at other places. It is proposed, after the new building is completed, to devote part of the present one for lodging vagrants. Part of the plan is to surround the end of the building thus occupied, by a wall sufficiently high to prevent escapes, by which labor may be made compulsory. The word then will be, "work or no pay, work or no breakfast." These will be the terms upon which shelter and support will be granted. He may refuse, but he cannot escape. The experiment has been commenced, and found to work well. The refractory soon tire of fasting, and comply with the regulation thus established. Stone from the property is delivered in the enclosure, where it is to be broken for macadamizing roads in the city of Lancaster, which is at convenient distance. Already have returns been realized amounting to \$600 or over. Little or no doubt is entertained by utilizing advantages which this locality possesses, that it may be made sufficiently remunerative to return the cost of maintenance.

HOSPITAL.

This hospital, one of the best in the interior of the State, continues under the care of Mr. Cox. The building itself is provided with modern improvements and conveniences, and is arranged in the best manner for the care

of the sick and insane. A high standard of care and treatment, both ordinary and medical, has been aimed at and successfully established. Much credit is due to the board of directors for the enlightened and liberal views by which they have been influenced in the selection of the officers, and of the medical staff. In the care which has been exercised over this institution, a very evident desire or emulation is exhibited to make it compare favorably with other similar institutions. The numerous apartments are spacious, cheerful, and well lighted and furnished. Thorough classification is admissible and practiced. The general regulations in force in first-class hospitals are adopted and carried out.

I found this hospital in excellent order. It contained 168 inmates, 97 of whom were insane—28 of this class being pay patients. The residue, or 71, were the sick and disabled.

The benefit of a resident physician is enjoyed. The attending and consulting physicians make regular visits twice or thrice weekly. Mr. Cox and his lady are fully adequate to the duties of their situation.

Total number of inmates in all the departments, 1874.....	309
Total number of inmates same month preceding year.....	287
Total number of inmates April, 1875.....	339
Total number of inmates April, 1874.....	302
Total number of inmates January 1, 1875.....	387
Total number of inmates January 1, 1874.....	302

	Lodgers.	Meals.
Vagrants March, 1875	1,096	2,676
Vagrants February, 1875.....	1,208	3,160
Vagrants January, 1875..	1,228	2,875
Vagrants April, 1875.....	538	1,967

Average number per day during the year, 15.

Out-door relief in 1874, \$3,378 91.

Average number of inmates of both institutions in 1874, 328; a great increase occurred in 1875.

The old house continues to be well conducted. Thorough household care, both in the interior and exterior. Bedding comfortable; diet plentiful and well prepared.

The new edifice was completed several months subsequent to this visit. It is a commodious and substantial structure, designed and built under the supervision of John Evans, architect, residing in Lancaster. It is imposing in appearance and excellent in arrangement, having a capacity of 400 to 500 inmates, containing every improvement and convenience of the most advanced ideas of the present time. The building is of brick 228 by 55 feet. To this is added a centre wing 45 feet in width and 70 feet deep.

The lowest part of the front exclusive of the basement is three stories high. On either end of it an additional story has been added, finished with a handsome Mansard roof. The centre of the front building is five stories high, also covered with a Mansard roof. Above this, reached by a winding staircase is a tower which commands a magnificent view. The central wing spoken of is also three stories high, the first story being designed for a kitchen, the second for dining rooms and the third for a chapel.

The rooms of each story, except the chapel, are 13 feet in the clear between floor and ceiling; the latter is 16 feet in the clear. Adjoining the kitchen is the laundry which is large and well arranged. The remainder of the basement is divided in numerous apartments for storage purposes.

The dining room is divided by a board partition. The females occupy the east, the males the west side. A corridor of 12 feet extends through the whole length of the building 228 feet, and is intersected by a similar corridor in the middle of the building running from north to south. The principal story of the building is reached through the central front by a long flight of granite steps.

An elevator is placed near the centre of the building of an approved pattern, reaching from the basement to the upper story. It is intended for raising and lowering heavy boxes of goods, or inmates whose infirmities will not admit of their going up or down stairs.

The system of ventilation adopted by Mr. Evans, is said to be very complete. The flues are built within the walls of each room and consist of upright wooden conductors, in sufficient number to carry off the vitiated air. The sewerage is also very effective, waste of every description finding an easy exit through the labyrinth of pipes into the main, which terminates at the Conestoga creek.

This admirable structure is arranged in all particulars in the very best manner and in accordance with the most advanced requirements of the present day. It has been erected under the care and supervision of an active and efficient board of directors, at a cost that every one admits to be moderate, and in a style and with improvements which reflect the highest credit upon this wealthy and intelligent county. [For expenditures see financial statement.]

POTTER COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited December 10, 1875, by Commissioner A. C. Noyes Found four prisoners in jail: 1 some time since convicted of murder, 1 charged with burglary and counterfeiting, 1 charged with larceny, 1 for non-payment of

fine and costs. Also found two prisoners sent here by the authorities of M'Kean county : 1 charged with murder, 1 non-payment of fine and costs.

I find this jail a model in manner of construction, and architectural design. It is well ventilated, with heating apparatus admirable, drainage from closets excellent ; and I can do no less than to say, that it is a credit to the people of this little county. Sheriff Wells boards the prisoners at four dollars per week each, and furnishes reading matter such as they ask for, if he can obtain the same. Found one of the prisoners reading law. He proposes to act as counsel for his fellow-prisoners, at their trial, after he is acquitted, as he seems sure he will be.

M'KEAN COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited December 10th, by Commissioner A. C. Noyes. A new jail is in process of construction here, which, when finished, will be a creditable prison. It is progressing finely. The former jail was a nuisance, and it affords me much satisfaction to find that it is now a thing of the past, and shortly to be replaced by one that will reflect credit upon the people of this enterprising county. Their prisoners are now kept in the jail of Potter county.

CAMERON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited December 10th, by Commissioner A. C. Noyes. No prisoners in the jail at present. None been sent to penitentiary during the year. One was sent to house of refuge. Most of the prisoners during the year have been placed in jail for minor offences, and for short periods. Sheriff Overhiser boards prisoners at \$3 50 per week each. He keeps the prison in a neat and tidy condition. I find some considerable improvement has been made about the jail since my last visit, especially in the drainage, which is highly commendable. Reading matter furnished prisoners by the sheriff.

ELK COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited November 27th, by Commissioner A. C. Noyes. Find the same old jail, with no improvements since my visit in 1873. It was built many years ago, when the population of the county was very sparse and their

means extremely limited, in comparison with their present numbers, and solid resources. I have no doubt from the well known liberality of the people of that county that long ere this they would have erected a new jail, except for the reason that they have been agitated and excited about changing the county seat. The present jail is a miserable structure, without ventilation and without water to properly cleanse or drain it by sewers. It is also very far from being secure for keeping prisoners—two having escaped this year; one by scaling the wall, the other by digging under. Both charged with burglary; neither recaptured. No prisoners confined in jail now. Four males have been sent to penitentiary during the year—three for burglary, one for shooting with intent to kill. Two females were in jail for short time. Both sent to Dixmont hospital. Sheriff Scull boards the prisoners, and is paid sixty cents per day each by the county. He keeps the jail in as clean and good condition, I think, as is possible under the circumstances. He furnishes reading matter for prisoners when they desire same, in shape of books and newspapers. It may be proper to add that the grand jury at the last session of the court returned the jail as unfit for the purpose intended, and in fact a nuisance.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited December 6, by Commissioner A. C. Noyes. Found 13 prisoners in jail now.

Three charged with highway robbery; five charged with larceny; one charged with perjury; two charged with rape; two for non-payment of fine and costs. Average number of prisoners during the year, eight; three have been sent to penitentiary this year, one for manslaughter, two for larceny.

Sheriff Barr boards the prisoners at sixty cents per day each. He furnishes them good wholesome food and in sufficient quantity I think, as I happened to go in at the time he was furnishing them a meal. He also furnishes them reading matter when they desire it. He keeps the jail as clean and wholesome as possible. The structure is a miserable apology for a prison, without ventilation and without water closets, and filled with sickening stench. It is two stories high with ten cells on each floor, but those on lower floor are so damp as not to be tenable. On the whole, this jail is a disgrace to the good people of this county, and I was assured by many of the citizens that they felt the disgrace keenly, and they hope ere long to have the present insecure, unhealthy and ill-contrived prison removed, and a respectable one erected in its place. Several prisoners have

escaped during the past year, and it would seem that any rogue of medium ingenuity could easily get out unless he was chained.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited January 12, 1876, by Commissioner Noyes. Found an excellent jail here in all respects except some trifling defect in the heating furnace that causes a good deal of coal dust to be carried through the registers into the cells. This should be remedied, and I doubt not will be shortly. The people of this county are certainly entitled to great credit for this model jail building, and the sheriff for the excellent manner in which he manages the same. There are now in jail ten prisoners—four charged with larceny, one with forgery, and the other five for minor offences. Five persons have been sent to the penitentiary during the year, all for participation in the mining riots of last spring. Excepting that riot, this county has been remarkably free from crime during the past year. This is but a fitting result from the labors of many of the charitable and public spirited citizens of this county for the elevation of the youth of their race. One of them I feel impelled to notice particularly, the Hon. James T. Leonard, who has entirely at his own expense erected at a cost of \$50,000 a large and well planned school house at which all the children and youth of the borough of Clearfield are freely educated in the common English branches. For the higher branches a moderate tuition is exacted. The jail is a comparatively new structure. It contains 23 cells and one bath room. It is well provided with water and properly ventilated. No prisoner has ever escaped from it since its erection, now three years I think. Sheriff is paid fifty cents per day each for boarding prisoners, and a reasonable compensation for the washing of their clothing. Reading matter furnished the prisoners by the sheriff or for those of them that desire it.

CLARION COUNTY.

JAIL.

The prison accommodations in this county having become inadequate, a new jail has been erected, suitable in all respects, to present wants and built after the most approved plan. It being impossible to visit it in time for this report, a description is deferred until a personal inspection can be made of it.

TIOGA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited July 29, 1875. This prison is of recent construction and peculiar in style. It is a two story brick, the front part of which, on the first and second stories, is arranged as a dwelling for the sheriff or keeper. The rear part of it is appropriately fitted up for the confinement of criminals. The cell block is insulated, the corridors extending round the quadrangular space. The only light admitted into the cells is that which come from the corridors and the bars of the cell doors, the former not extending more than about one-third of the distance from the top, the effect of which is that these apartments are so imperfectly lighted that it is hardly possible to read in them. The darkness in the upper tier is somewhat relieved by imperfectly arranged sky-lights. The outer walls of the cell block are of heavy stone, the interior being lined with boiler plate iron which is painted of a light color. There being no cellar beneath, the effect of this general arrangement is, that the cells are rendered unusually dark and damp. This applies more particularly to the lower tier. The upper is altogether brighter and more comfortable.

There are eight cells in all. It is difficult to preserve the requisite cleanliness in consequence of the want of the necessary water convenience.

It cannot be claimed that this jail is up to the standard of the day in which it was built. It is not even secure.

It is in reasonably fair order and condition and no fault is to be found with the manner in which it is conducted, being in this respect similar to the management of jails of this class generally.

It contained three prisoners, three of whom were recently convicted of an attempt to rob the bank and were sent to the penitentiary. One of the present number, a deaf and dumb, is committed for an attempt to perpetrate a rape upon a child seven years old, one for wife beating and one for petty larceny. Eight convicts were transferred to the penitentiary during the term of the present sheriff. An execution has never occurred in this county.

Water is carried by hand. Cells are warmed by stoves. Stephen Bowen is the present sheriff.

Expenses for 1875, \$1,183 76.

POOR-HOUSE.

Very considerable improvement has been made in various parts of the main building. Water has been introduced into the kitchen and all the other stories, and arrangements made to protect the house from accident by fire.

The partition referred to in former visits, as necessary to ensure more perfect separation of the different inmates, has been put in and answers a good purpose, relieving the steward of much unpleasant care and anxiety. Other repairs have been made. Some rooms have been papered. The paint brush has been freely applied, giving the house, with the scrupulous cleanliness which is everywhere practiced, a bright and comfortable appearance seldom surpassed. The general condition indicated faithful care and diligent attention. The county is fortunate in having Mr. Robinson and his family, with a five years' experience, and the requisite intelligence and discernment, in charge of its interests in this institution. The steward and his family reside in an adjoining building, by which it is rendered possible to appropriate all the apartments in the main edifice to use for the indigent, an advantage rarely realized. It is solely owing to this circumstance, that this house, which is by no means large, has lodging accommodations sufficient for 100 inmates, without uncomfortable crowding.

Present number of inmates 51, generally aged and infirm; 27 males and 24 females; 3 epileptic, 3 idiots and 2 insane. They are judiciously distributed, due regard being had to considerations which render association pleasant or otherwise. Attention was directed to a group who occupied sitting rooms on the second story, of more than usual interest. One man was 95 years of age, one 92, one 90, one 85, one 82, four from 70 to 76. In other apartments, one female was 90, three others from 70 to 75. This extreme longevity certainly indicates good care and a generous bill of fare. They were free from special ailments. Content seems to have been written upon every face.

Three deaths last year. Out-door relief forms part of the benevolent work, and is dispensed to some extent. Tramps are not encouraged and resort to it very sparingly.

The expense is about the same as last year. The cost per caput, including repairs and improvements, adding also the products of the farm, but excluding interest on cost of the property, is about \$1 85 per week. Considering the extent to which repairs and improvements have been made during the year this is certainly doing well.

Religious services are held regularly every other Sunday. The clergyman is paid \$50 per annum.

With some additional improvements, such as a separate kitchen, and water closet conveniences, and continued good management, a comparison with other county alms-houses having far greater advantages, need not at any time be feared.

Total expenses for 1875—alms-house	\$5,194 80
Out-door relief	897 88

BRADFORD COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited July 28, 1875. This new jail was fully described in the General Agent's report for 1873. (See page 25.)

For a limited number of prisoners it will compare favorably with other first class prisons. It is built of the best materials, and is in no way slighted. It contains all the modern prison improvements and conveniences, water is introduced into all parts of it. It is thoroughly warmed by heaters placed in the cellars, and the ventilation by special arrangement is entirely satisfactory. The front is handsomely and conveniently arranged as a dwelling for the sheriff; the prison block being in the rear. There are 27 spacious well arranged cells. It is built of stone, the walls being unusually massive. The entire cost of this structure was \$66,851. It is well worthy of examination by all who contemplate the erection of similar buildings in other counties.

The entire arrangement is favorable to the preservation of perfect order and cleanliness. There can be no excuse therefore if it is not always kept so.

It is adapted to the separate system, though it is not strictly enjoined.

Nine persons were confined in it; one female, and a boy about 15 years of age for horse stealing. Work or employment at trades is not enjoined; the practice as in some other counties being to send convicts to the penitentiary in order to have the benefit of their labor, there being no confidence in prison labor where their numbers are so few. The number of convicts supported in the penitentiary in 1873 was 15.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited July 31, 1875. This jail, of which favorable mention has heretofore been made, continues to be well kept. In the cells and the building generally, good household care is exercised.

Of the 42 cells on the lower and upper corridors, two, or one at each end, on the opposite sides, are of larger size, for hospital and other uses; for which the smaller ones are not suitable. On the present occasion one was occupied by two female prisoners. Without realizing all the benefits which this well arranged jail is calculated to afford, indiscriminate association is not allowed in it. The prisoners, excepting for short periods, being separately confined. It is to be regretted that employment of suitable kind is not provided, doubtless on account of the short term prisoners only being kept,

those of long term being sent to the penitentiary. The reason assigned for which is, the wish to obtain the benefit of the labor which they are obliged to perform in the State prison, and which is not here put into operation.

The prison is conducted in the ordinary way. No special reformatory means or influences are in use. Religious services are however held every Sabbath.

It contained 30 prisoners, one of the number having been convicted of murder, and is ordered shortly to be executed. Number supported in Eastern Penitentiary, 40.

WILLIAMSPORT POOR-HOUSE.

Visited July 31, 1875. Considerable improvement has been made in this small establishment. An addition to the main building has been made by which six additional chambers have been provided; on the first floor one of these is used as a dining room others on both floors are arranged for sleeping apartments.

This small house is designed for the poor of the city of Williamsport. It is pleasantly located about one and a half miles distant from it, on one of the public avenues leading from it. About six acres of ground are connected with it. I was favorably impressed with its management, the house being clean and in good order. The furniture is partly new, the bedding adequate and well kept.

It contained seven inmates, all of whom render more or less assistance about the house, one is aged, another is dropsical. I saw no cases of suffering or neglect. Out-door relief continues to be largely dispensed. Tramps frequent it in the winter season, as many as twenty-two in a single night to the annoyance of the settled occupants.

Expenses for 1875—alms-house.....	\$4,687 58
Out-door relief.....	12,968 81

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited July 21, 1875, with Hon. Mr. Chalfant and Dr. Shultz. This prison was built many years ago. No changes or improvements are attempted to be made upon it, partly because of the limited extent to which prison accommodations are required, and probably also upon the principle that it is unwise to put new patches upon old cloth.

It is so entirely insecure that none but the untried and very short term prisoners are kept in it, a practice that is pursued in other counties having

similar jails, the effect of which is to create a demand for accommodations in the State prisons for which there is no adequate provision.

Four prisoners were recently confined in this jail of whom three escaped, leaving one who makes himself useful generally, in in-door and out-door work. At the time of visit he was absent, having been sent on an errand or taken an evening walk or airing. No concern whatever was felt about his return, the sheriff's wife alleging that he never failed to return about meal and bedtime.

The prisoner was doubtless content with the so called imprisonment. To what extent penal discipline, when thus conducted, is instrumental in deterring from the commission of crime, it is not difficult to imagine.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

WILKESBARRE JAIL.

Visited May 20, 1875. This imposing looking structure continues under the care of Mr. Lifts, as warden, who commends himself to favor by the satisfactory manner in which he discharges his duties.

The cells were found in fair order, the exceptions being those which are allotted to vagrants, who resort to the prison to some extent, and whose careless and filthy habits cannot be corrected during the brief period they are permitted to remain.

A single industry continues to be carried on, and which, on account of the insufficient light in the cells, is conducted at the end of the corridor. Female prisoners were observed to be engaged at the cell doors sewing carpet rags—a kind of work which may be performed with very imperfect light. Complaint continues to be made of defective ventilation in the cells, which doubtless must be owing to defective construction.

The general appearance, especially of the corridors, is more than usually bright and cheerful. Water is abundantly supplied, and the heating apparatus also gives satisfaction. The jail has 72 cells, and is conducted on the separate plan, though no special attention is given to reformatory measures or influences. That important object must not be expected in jails where, as in the present case, short term prisoners only are retained. Carelessness in this respect is to be regretted, the result of which may be seen in the extent to which re-commitments of the same persons uniformly occur.

Number of prisoners, 63; one slightly insane, committed for 20 days.

With a better system of moral and religious instruction and for mental and bodily employment, this jail will be made to rank among the best conducted in the State.

Expenses 1875, \$11,113 72.

WYOMING COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited July 23, 1875. Described in former report. No changes or improvement, the building having been but recently built; contains 6 cells, located in the rear part of the house, which is occupied by the sheriff and his family. It is surrounded by a stone wall about 12 feet high.

The cells have two doors, also water closets. The jail is reasonably secure. Long term prisoners not kept. It is conducted in the usual way. It contained 4 prisoners, charged with the smaller grade of offenses.

The general appearance does not impress you favorably. More attention to household care might reasonably be expected in a county building. Reading matter and, if possible, light employment might be provided with benefit to the prisoners and profit to the county.

Two convicts were supported in the penitentiary in 1874.

Expenses 1875, \$616.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited July 26, 1875. This strangely built fortress is in fair order and condition. It is seldom occupied by more than two or three prisoners. Three are confined at present—two young men charged with an attempt to break into a bank, and one female for malicious mischief, about whose sanity doubts are entertained. She has not been tried, the sheriff having stated he believed it was designed to have her transferred to a hospital.

An execution of two murderers occurred during the year.

The jail is supplied with proper conveniences; support seven convicts at the Eastern Penitentiary, the object being, no doubt, to obtain the benefit of the labor for the cost of maintenance.

The jail is built in a very substantial manner.

Expenses for 1875, \$1,001 63.

MONTROSE AND BRIDGEWATER DISTRICT POOR-HOUSE FOR THE POOR OF MONTROSE AND
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIPS.

Visited July 27, 1875. A change has been made in the office of steward, Martin Tewkesbury was elected two year ago. He is allowed \$400 per annum, and a hired man \$20 per month. The farm consists of 112 acres. The dwelling in use is a small two story frame, which is made entirely comfortable, and is sufficient to accommodate the small number of inmates.

usually provided for. It contains about ————rooms in the second floor which are used for bed rooms.

This is one of the district poor-houses that is conducted in a way deserving of favorable mention. The considerate care of the family relationship is exercised without distinction. The house is clean and in good order. The two aged ladies noticed in former report, are deceased Mrs. Newton died a year ago ; Mrs. Marsh, in May last. Have three inmates at present, one man aged 90, one colored man and a colored boy. The colored man renders valuable service. Considerable out-door relief is dispensed. It is frequented by tramps. The concern is very carefully and economically conducted The products of the farm being nearly sufficient to pay all expenses.

NEW MILFORD DISTRICT POOR-HOUSE.

A small frame house formerly the residence of a farmer, having never been touched by paint or white-wash brush, and in other respects altogether unattractive, is occupied by the steward. Ninety-six acres of land belong to it. A one story frame has been recently built, containing two apartments down stairs, and three on the next floor. It was occupied by two females, one insane and in a very deteriorated condition. The other was afflicted with partial paralysis. There are three other inmates, making five in all. The other three assist in the daily work.

W. C. Shay is steward. He is allowed \$400 and what help he actually needs. The number of inmates never exceeds nine. Out-door relief granted to some extent. The farm not sufficient to pay all expenses, including the out-door relief; ten cows are kept. The house had a careless appearance. Evidently the farm and the dairy demands nearly all the time and attention of the steward and his wife.

SUSQUEHANNA AND OAKLAND DISTRICT POOR-HOUSE.

Visited July 27, 1875. H. M. Parks, steward ; salary \$350 ; farm 137 acres ; five cows ; butter, grain, hay on ground sold to a sufficient extent to pay expenses.

House a one story frame, unpainted ; small in dimensions ; present number of inmates two, seldom have more. The main object in conducting this small establishment is to keep down the demand for out-door relief. The two inmates assist in the work and pay the cost of their subsistence in labor. The interior has a comfortable look and is in good order.

An enquiry is suggested by what is stated to be a fact here and at other places, viz : If the only object in keeping open these very small district poor-houses is to deter or prevent the applications for out-door relief, is not their establishment of very questionable propriety ? This may be a cheap way of avoiding the expense which must always be incurred for the relief

of human want and suffering, but is a resort to such an expedient in any sense justifiable or consistent with the duty incumbent upon individuals and communities?

WAYNE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited August 5, 1875. A one-story, well constructed jail, corridor 8 feet wide; eight cells, 4 on each side, two of which are in the front and separated from the cell-blocks by an iron latticed door inside of vestibule, are used for female prisoners. Cells enclosed by two doors, both of iron, inside one latticed; have commodes in each cell, with a plentiful supply of water. Heater in cellar. Small yard surrounded by a stone wall, which in consequence of its insufficient height may be deemed useless. Vertical windows, stone partitions, the floors of stone flagging, overlaid with concrete, and resting on brick arches.

This prison was found in tolerable order and condition, and is kept or managed with discretion. Though very diminutive, it is quite sufficient for present wants.

Two prisoners; average number 2; supported in Eastern Penitentiary 7. Expenses for 1875, \$2,788 80.

HONESDALE AND TEXAS POOR DISTRICT.

This small establishment was referred to in a former report as one of the best of its class. It continues to merit this reputation. The same steward and busy, active wife have charge of it; better household care can nowhere be seen. To say that the house, in its various departments, is neat, clean and in order, is a faint statement of the truth. In all that relates to thorough condition of the house and care of the inmates, this small charity claims entire approval.

The demand for additional accommodations has induced the managers to erect an additional building. It is a two-story frame, divided into twelve rooms, 8×10 feet, designed for single beds. Two apartments are suitably arranged for the insane class. The building is designed for males only, the apartments in the main house being reserved for females. The requisite attention is being given to the importance of separation in the internal and external arrangements. The cost of this new structure is about \$2,000. The arrangement for warming it in the winter season cannot well fail to be effective. The wants of the aged and infirm have been duly considered by the intelligent board of managers, and necessary conveniences have been provided. Present number of inmates, 13; is frequented by tramps; had

100 in all in the winter, making a large item in the expense of the institution. Out-door relief is dispensed to a larger extent than in the former years.

The farm consists of 118 acres. Its condition has been improved. Additional storage room being required, an additional barn has been built.

Expenses for 1875, alms-house.....	\$2,788 80
Out-door relief.....	<u>1,110 92</u>

PIKE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited August 4, 1875. The old court house, which is now abandoned, (a new one having recently been erected,) formerly was used for the double purpose of administering justice and as a place for the confinement of public offenders. Two apartments in the old structure continue to be used for the purpose. No one will pretend for a moment that it has any claim whatever to security, or is in any respect a proper place for the use to which they are now applied. The lower story of this ancient building is simply a ruin, the doors, windows and floors being in a state of decay. Five prisoners were confined in this so-called prison, two in one apartment, three in the other. Two are quite young, and are charged with firing into a passing passenger train, "merely for fun." A third with an attempt to obstruct a train. There is reason to doubt the sanity of the latter. Neither had been tried.

It being impossible to restrain the prisoners they enjoy the liberty of the rooms on the first story, which are in part occupied by the warden.

The court room on the second story, no longer required for court purposes, is to be fitted up as a prison. This is no doubt entirely practicable, there being ample space to provide suitably for the limited prison wants of this small district. Nothing but the expenditure made in the erection of the new court house, I was assured, prevented this from being done the present season.

The warden boards the prisoners at 68 cents each per day. The prison fare is sufficient. Long term prisoners are in all cases sent to the penitentiary. Four are supported there at the present time.

Expenses from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875, including board of prisoners, fuel, light, &c., was \$467 70.

MONROE COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited August 7, 1875. The old jail described in former reports having been found inadequate, has been taken down, and the foundations for one of more suitable size and plan began in its place.

The front is designed as a dwelling for the sheriff, and is to be forty-three by thirty-two feet, two stories in height, to be built of brick, with cellar, and four rooms on first and four on second stories.

At date of visit it was designed to have the jail immediately in the rear, to be but one story high. After a conference with the county commissioners and Judge Dreher, in which the inconveniences and disadvantages resulting from such an arrangement were explained, this part of the original design was re-considered and subsequently changed. With the additional story the new jail will contain sixteen cells eight by twelve feet. The corridor will be ten feet wide. Water will be introduced into all parts of the building. Heaters will be placed in the cellar, with the proper arrangements for conducting heat into the corridors and cells. The jail will be of stone, and will be built with an eye to security. Commodes will be provided, and the general arrangement in other respects will be of a character to adapt it to the separate system of confinement.

The new structure, though of small dimensions, is deemed sufficient for the limited wants of this county for a long time to come. Proper regard will be paid in the interior arrangement for the separation of male and female prisoners.

No prisoners at present. Several escapes at short intervals of each other having occurred from the old jail.

An arrangement has been effected with the commissioners of Northampton county for the custody of prisoners until the completion of the new building.

The cost of this jail will be from \$20,000 to \$23,000.

One prisoner is supported in the penitentiary. Expenses incurred for prisoners in 1875, \$239 29.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 8, 1875. A first class jail, kept in excellent order and conducted with economy, judgment and discretion. All that relates to the external condition is favorable. Water supply abundant, heaters adequate,

ventilation effective. The bath and every requisite facility for the preservation of order and cleanliness is at hand.

It was built and arranged for the separate system, which is faithfully observed.

The importance of uniting labor with confinement is also appreciated by the inspectors of this jail. The contract system is preferred. The labor of prisoners is let out to a contractor at 40 cents a day. The result, so far as pecuniary profit is concerned, is complained of and is not satisfactory, but decided benefits are claimed from steady, continuous employment upon the habits and characters of the prisoners themselves. All thus employed are easily governed and controlled. The idle are difficult of management, careless and negligent of order and cleanliness and of the observance of prison regulations generally. Prisoners mostly are anxious for work. A considerable increase of prisoners over former years has occurred, alleged to be owing to inability to obtain work. Vagrancy is also much increased from some cause.

Although this prison is amongst the best conducted in the State, no high standard of moral or religious instruction is aimed at. Even reading matter is not supplied in sufficient quantity.

The use of the cells for carrying on industrial employments, interferes with the success of the separate system, as it involves the necessity of placing more than one prisoner in a cell. This is to be regretted, as the object to be attained is not to be penal merely, but correctional.

Thirty-seven prisoners were in confinement, of whom eighteen are convicts.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited June 8, 1875. On your approach to this fine estate your attention will be attracted by the substantial character of the improvements and the perfect order which is everywhere visible. In all directions you behold the evidences of faithful care and attention and the indications of unsurpassed industry, thrift and plenty.

The main building (the poor-house proper) built in 1845, though not arranged with the conveniences of the present day, is by no means defective in matters deemed of vital importance. The different sexes occupy opposite wings, the access to which is by different stair cases, with no means of communication in the corridors on the upper floors. The prevention of association in the dining and sitting rooms on the first floor is also well guarded.

This central house is occupied by the usual class—such of the paupers as are able to make themselves useful in the work of the house and farm.

It is in the best of order as regards cleanliness; and as to the sleeping apartments, their appearance is calculated to make you suppose that you are passing through the comfortable apartments of a prosperous home.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND INSANE.

The latter occupy the lower story in departments arranged for the purpose. Much improvement has been made in them; they have been renovated and lime coated. Strict confinement was abandoned. Nearly all the occupants of the cells were in the ground enclosed for the purpose. Three insane were returned as incurable from the State Hospital at Harrisburg. One of the number being the Polish girl noticed in former reports.

Both male and female insane are admitted into the same exercise yard, there being no division fence and the reliance being on the care of one attendant. Five of the number are chained to the ground, the reason assigned, for which is, that they are not only difficult of management but dangerous.

There are two errors here, which if corrected, will not fail, I hesitate not to say, to give the greatest satisfaction. The fence enclosing the ground is too low. Make that higher and run a fence through the middle from end to end, you can then allow them the largest liberty without an attendant.

If restraint is necessary upon any one, use the appliances for the purpose made by John M. Fisher, 3889 Market street, Philadelphia. This apparatus is made and arranged so as not to injure the patients in any way whatever, or admit of their hurting themselves or anybody else. The *muff*, the *wrist band straps* or the *mittens*, all made of leather, ensures the necessary protection and safety, and does away with the necessity of manacles and chains, which are both cruel and repulsive.

The hospital contained 44 inmates, 17 males, 24 females, 3 children; 4 deaf and dumb, 7 blind.

Very thorough attention is given to the importance of productive industry on the part of the paupers, which contributes so much to a successful management. A two-story brick building is used for the purpose of carrying on trades. Weaving, shoemaking and tailoring are conducted in it. A separate shop is provided for the carpenter. A bakery being arranged in the basement. A slaughter house is close by. A gushing spring of the purest water supplies all the water required for household purposes. The well-arranged dairy contained supplies of the best kind and in abundance; milk, butter and fresh meat are preserved in perfect sweetness and purity in it.

Whole number of inmates, 246, of whom 5 are children. Last year, on the first of March, the number was 188, increase over former year 58, which, to some extent, is ascribed to want of employment.

The item of out-door relief granted from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1875, was \$2,518 30, an increase of about \$1,000 over former years.

The number of vagrants have also been much increased. In 1874, 6,436 males, 154 females; total, 6,590; number of meals, 14,226; lodgers,

5,723; also showing an increase, and ascribed to the same cause. To a greater extent than usual they consisted of two classes, the professional tramp, and others honestly seeking employment.

The annual expenses during the year will not be less than \$20,000.

This entire establishment compares very favorably with the better class of alms-houses in the State. Mr. Henry Heninger continues to act as steward.

Expenses for 1875, alms-house	\$16,763 21
Out-door relief.....	3,036 84

NORTAMPTON COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited April 22, 1875. This is one of the better class of jails. It is located near the court house, in a commanding situation of much beauty, and highly favorable to drainage and ventilation. It is arranged in accordance with Haviland's plans, designed to carry out the Pennsylvania system of prison discipline.

The cells are 15 feet long, 8 feet wide and 11 feet high. They are well lighted by windows, so that in all respects they are fit for use as workshops.

Having realized the benefits of a regular system of employment, the managers of this prison, notwithstanding no very satisfactory pecuniary results can be expected, are earnest advocates of its continued use, believing that without it, it is vain to expect any success in any reformatory measures or discipline which may be adopted. The contract system is preferred. The former contract for the employment of eight or ten convicts is still in force. A new one has been entered into, in which from twenty to thirty hands are employed in the manufacture of harness and horse collars. The county is to receive \$500 until expiration of former contract, when \$1,000 per annum is to be paid. A profit of \$1,200 was realized last year.

Discipline is more strictly enforced, and labor is enjoined on all who are able to render it. In this respect the example set by this jail is highly commendable, and is worthy of imitation by others. When we can see our jails so constructed and managed as to insure a system of continuous labor carried on in them, then may we hope for a reduction of crime.

A stricter discipline has been established, moral and religious influences receive attention. Reading matter is supplied.

The sanitary condition of this prison is unusually favorable, a remarkable immunity from sickness and death having been enjoyed.

There were 42 prisoners, of whom two are females. The prisoners, to a large extent, are convicts, the crimes being of a low grade; one untried, charged with malicious mischief and attempt to set fire to a barn, is believed to be feeble-minded to an extent to render his accountability doubtful.

Some inconvenience results from the use of numerous cells for working purposes, and renders unavoidable the necessity of placing more than one in some of the cells. A matter of great importance in every instance in the erection of jails is that in deciding upon the dimensions of such edifices the vision is not to be confined to present want but to the future, when, with the increase of population, there must necessarily be a corresponding increase in the wants for accomodation.

Expenses for 1875, \$11,852 80.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited April 9, 1875. I met the directors of this institution on this day, by appointment. The object being to have a consultation about certain improvements which they propose to make.

An inspection of the different departments was made in order to ascertain their present condition, and the manner the institution was conducted.

The former steward had retired from the service in which, for a long period, he had been engaged, and a younger, more active and energetic one selected to fill his place.

I take pleasure in reporting a very decided improvement in the general appearance and condition. The different apartments in the old poor-house proper, (a building built many years, but not adapted to present wants,) were in a state of thorough order and cleanliness. It was being fully occupied by the ordinary pauper class; their condition being, in all respects that was essential, quite comfortable. Steam heat has been introduced to warm it thoroughly. Spring water is conducted in various parts of it, the fountain being sufficiently elevated to admit of its being conducted into all the stories of this and other buildings. The hand of improvement has been busy in other respects in this department. Some of the old furniture has been discarded and other newer and better substituted.

The comfort and welfare of the inmates of this house are well cared for.

Our attention was next directed to the hospital, which is a two-story brick, with an attic, located within a very short distance of the main house. Considerable repairs have been made, by which its condition is much improved. A new floor has been laid in the corridor. It contained 53 inmates, who were placed on the second and third stories, the first being in use for kitchen, dining-room and some rooms for the aged and infirm. Many cases of a painful and distressing character were witnessed on the

upper floor. One blind, one deaf and dumb, several cripples, one paralytic, one with hands and both eyes shot out in a slate quarry, one forlorn idiot in the basement on a litter of straw, with scarcely any appearance of the human nature left. This house was also found in very good order; every care and attention were given to make the unfortunate sufferers as comfortable as their several conditions would admit of.

We next passed to the insane department. It was about this department that the present directors and steward felt most solicitous. They manifested the deepest concern upon the subject, and were entirely willing to make any improvement that might be considered necessary. No just complaint can or was made of the upper floor of this hospital. Taken as a whole it compares favorably with others. It was well arranged and not devoid of conveniences. The fault was not so much in the building as in the manner of conducting it. To one part of the building, however, decided objection was made, and which was stated to be unfit for the use to which it had been applied. I allude to the lower story or basement, in which the worst cases of the insane were confined. In order to provide suitable accommodations for this class the directors very wisely decided to extend the present building in a westwardly direction. The necessary improvements and conveniences will be introduced, and 32 additional rooms will be added.

This wing will be designed for the use of the males, reserving the entire original building for females. It will contain the necessary water and closet conveniences, a bath-room, ventilating flues, steam heat, with the most approved arrangements to preserve cleanliness to the utmost possible extent. It is intended to transfer the five persons from the basement, and others of the same character from the upper stories, in the first story of this new building—the apartments in which are to be constructed of good size, well lighted and made as comfortable as possible.

The board of directors deserve great credit for their liberal views and the readiness with which they were willing to act upon the suggestions of this Board and carrying them into execution. When completed according to the plan which has been adopted, it will be rendered entirely practicable to give the unfortunate class for whose benefit it is designed such care and treatment as their helpless and dependent condition requires.

Expenses for 1875: Alms-house, \$14,545 39; out-door relief, \$814 89.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 9, 1875. Prisoners, 62; there being only 34 cells, four of which are used for working places for weavers and shoemakers, making it necessary to place two and three in a single cell, which is a virtual surrender of the separate system for which the jail was specially designed. The capacity on the separate system is 34; present number of prisoners, 62.

The want of sufficient room is a subject of much complaint. The evils which flow from prison associations are everywhere deplored. The whole object of penal discipline is defeated when conducted in such a way as not to require the surrender of personal privileges. The idle hours are passed in ease and social enjoyment. Can it be supposed for a moment, that imprisonment thus inflicted has any terrors to the evil doer? The numerous recommitments exhibit the result of such a policy. This jail has been unusually crowded during the year, the consequence of idleness and intemperance.

With sufficient cell accommodations, a very favorable result might be expected from the labor which would be carried on. It has been interfered with during the year. With the benefit which never fails to be derived from regular employment, aided by the exercise of reformatory influences and separate confinement, the reports of this jail, I feel assured would show a very favorable record.

The jail is in good order and is economically conducted.

Whole amount of money drawn from the county treasury during the year.....	\$36,474 42
The amount of credit, for goods sold, prison board, manufactured goods on hand, and outstanding book accounts.....	30,701 48
	<hr/> 5,772 94 <hr/>

This account does not show the annual cost, as the large sales of goods manufactured included those of several years.

Nine convicts are supported in the Eastern Penitentiary. Amount of deficiency paid over amount earned \$477 42. A. R. Bace is the warden.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited June 9, 1875.

Number in the house January 1, 1874.....	395
Admitted during the year.....	404
Born in the house.....	19
Died during the year.....	59
Bound out.....	21
Remaining in the house January 1, 1875.....	423
Out-door relief to.....	<hr/> 1,253 <hr/>

The inmates as classified as follows: 6 are colored; 71 insane and idiotic; 83 are under medical treatment; 7 boys under 12 years; 13 girls also under that age; adult males, 251; adult females, 149; average number in the house in 1874, 376. 4,419 lodgings and 11,206 meals furnished to tramps. Out-door relief to 188 females. Amount appropriated by the county commissioners, \$45,088 70. Credit is given to the directors for \$13,188 61, for amount applied for out-door relief. The farm paid a profit in 1874 of \$5,879 83. Present population 57 more than at same period last year. The item of out-door relief is several thousand dollars higher. Vagrants are also provided in larger numbers.

The household cares are of the best character. Every department, as well as the bedding and furniture, generally are preserved in the best of order.

INFIRMARY.

Under the direction and through the influence of Dr. Shannon, the able physician of the house, a system of medical and ordinary care and treatment has been established in this and in the insane department, which ensures to the inmates the benefits of the best conducted hospitals. Darkness, gloom and filth are not tolerated here. The chambers are bright, airy, pure. Water in abundance. The bath tub and closet conveniences are at command. And so far as is practicable, what must everywhere be regarded as important to comfort and to success in medical treatment, an intelligent separation or classification is practiced.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Further evidences of improvement may be noticed here also. It is well provided with conveniences and is kept in remarkably good order. In addition to the valuable care of Dr. Shannon, and of his assistant, Dr. Huntzinger, the benefit of a trained superintendent is given to this class of inmates. The largest personal liberty is permitted. Restraint or confinement have not been practiced in a single instance. One recent case was observed in a fair way of recovery. Four cases were discharged, cured, during the year. If the statistics could be given there is reason to believe from the care and treatment received by the insane at this institution, that the percentage of cured and improved would be shown to be unusually high. The whole internal management cannot be referred to, excepting in terms of commendation. Much credit is due to Mr. Beck, the steward, and his lady.

Expenses in 1875, alms-house.....	\$40,927 64
Out-door relief.....	19,242 84

BERKS COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited 1875. Repeated visits have been made during the year to this well managed prison. It is always found in good order. It is governed by a board of inspectors appointed by the court, which meets monthly and exercises a close supervision over all its affairs. It is conducted on the separate plan; the plan of the building being favorable to it. All the convicts are employed in their cells, shoemaking and weaving being the only trades. The untried so far as is possible are not permitted to be idle, the work of the house of various kinds being enjoined on them. Prisoners are not permitted to associate in the corridors, both classes, the convicts and the untried being required to occupy their cells except for the time which may be necessary for the latter, to clean the corridors or perform such other work outside of cells as may be required of them.

Convicts remaining in prison January 1, 1876, thirty-one; awaiting trial, twenty-two; vagrants remaining, twenty-eight.

The industries have suffered from the general depression—neither of the branches of work carried on being profitable, pecuniarily. It is gratifying to know, however, that the benefits of continuous employment as a reformatory measure are fully appreciated and recognized by its intelligent board of managers.

The prison receipts during the year are stated to be \$15,016,05, the expenditures \$30,559,91. Thomas Wells continues as warden.

POOR-HOUSE.

The house recently erected is fully completed and has been occupied during the entire year. It is spacious, and built in a way to admit of extensions at a moderate cost, which the necessities, which have already occurred, show will have to be provided. Without the additional wings, which I understand to be part of the original plan, the capacity of the house is somewhat limited, not exceeding accommodations for over 250 persons. The heating and ventilating arrangements, which are always supplied at heavy expense, have been found to be effective, and are doubtless amply sufficient for any enlargement of the building which it may be found necessary to make. In the interior arrangement of the building due regard has been paid to the necessary facilities for classification and separation. The dining room is divided and approached from different staircases. The sexes occupy different wings, with no communication through the corridors. The structure is eligibly located, and is arranged and provided with every necessary convenience and comfort.

The two brick buildings in use for the more active cases of the insane, have been refitted and renovated, with the object in view of accommodating the worst cases of that class of inmates. These buildings have been much improved, proper water and other conveniences having been introduced, and may serve present purposes. But as a general rule, it is not conducive either to a wise economy or to the success of the highest standard of care and management, to have a population of this kind distributed through so many different buildings at a distance from each other. It is fair to assume that, with the expense already incurred, the benefits of which can be rendered available to any enlargement which may be found necessary. The plan will be to group the buildings, so that all classes may be accommodated in them, and be under the supervision and care of one general superintendent, with the necessary assistants constantly under his eye and direction.

The splendid estate continues under the care of Mr. Fisher, an active, energetic man who devotes himself very earnestly to the heavy duties which are resting upon him. The large landed estate, consisting of six hundred acres, is but part of his burden. The institution, with a population of nearly 500 of all classes, are dependent upon his care and supervision for their proper care and comfort. It is no small compliment to state, that he has shown himself to be equal to the demand that is made of him.

The inmates are well cared for. The farm and buildings are kept in good order. Economy is practiced wherever it can be enforced without injury or hardship. All that that can well be done to promote the comfort and well being of the sick and suffering is freely and faithfully rendered.

A recent report shows that the county establishment contained 566 inmates, which is far beyond any former number. In a single month 5,454 meals were furnished to tramps; on a Saturday 97 of the latter at the poor-house. The usual number is about 60. From 22 to 25 barrels of flour are used per week; 14 hogs, weighing 3,691 pounds, were killed on Monday, and from three to four steers are killed per week.

The inmates are distributed partly in the new house to the extent of about one-half; one-fifth in the building which the steward occupies and another portion in the insane departments.

The expenditures for the year were as follows:

Alms-house.....	\$42,927 56
Out-door relief.....	5,154 63

PHILADELPHIA.

MOYAMENSING PRISON.

Visited October 14, 1875. Special interest attaches to this prison. It is here where the merits and defects of the separate system may be regarded as having received its fairest test.

In the male department, from the want of a sufficient number of cells to accommodate the great increase in the number of prisoners, that system has been practically abandoned. Two, three, and even four convicts are placed in a single cell. Every cell of this department is thus crowded, not excepting the convict corridors. The effect of intimate association for prolonged periods, of the criminal classes, is well understood, and need not be enlarged on. A reference to the prison records showing how largely the population is made up of recommitments of the same offenders, affords the most convincing evidence of its pernicious effects, and how utterly vain it is to expect any degree of success from reformatory measures or influences, under circumstances so inexcusably wrong and prejudicial.

If we turn to the female department a result of a different character is seen. After the transfer of the debtor's department, and the extension of the building by which a large number of additional cells were provided, it became practicable to allot a separate cell for every prisoner. The exercise of salutary discipline could thus be undertaken with a hope of improvement. When separated from all evil communications, and left to commune with himself and his maker, the prisoner no longer resists the kindly efforts of friends for his good. Moral and religious truth is accepted, and soon begins to produce its legitimate fruit upon his character. Hope, that he may recover himself from the degradation into which he had sank, begins to dawn upon his darkened mind; new principles of conduct, and new plans for a correct and honest life are formed, and he departs from his penal abode after the expiration of his term in all respects a better and a wiser man. That such are the results of this system when judiciously and skillfully enforced, is fully verified by actual experience in the female department of this prison, as compared with what occurred before the additional cell room was provided, which occurred about the year 1868.

The expenditure required to enlarge the female department is thus shown to have been not only wise but economical. An increase in the number of cells resulted ere long in a decrease in the number of prisoners. No better argument could possibly be made in favor of a similar enlargement for the overcrowded male department.

We need not enlarge upon this important subject. The records of crime abundantly confirm the fact, that the growth of crime is directly stimulated by the undue congregation of prisoners. It can scarcely be doubted that

the association of a number of prisoners in a single cell, reduces to the moral level the worst prisoner.

This Board feels that this want in the case now under consideration can no longer be overlooked, and that either the extension of the prison or the construction of a new one is a pressing necessity.

The total number of prisoners at date of visit was 707. In male block, convicts, 396 ; untried, 248 ; number of cells in convict block, 204 ; number of cells in block for the untried, 248 ; female convicts, 28 ; untried, 35 ; number of cells in female department occupied by prisoners at date, 63 ; unoccupied, 80.

Mr. Chandler continues his faithful attention and services in behalf of those who, in consequence of misconduct and crime, are subjected to the discipline of this prison. The satisfactory result which has been realized is largely due to the skillful manner in which reformatory influences are exercised.

As nothing can be better calculated to convey a correct impression of the benefits derived from a rigid observance of the separate system, than the extent to which prison cells are now occupied, as compared with a former period, I append a statement which is a copy of the records of the female department in this prison.

Expenditures in 1875, \$109,338 56.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON, }
PHILADELPHIA, *December 1, 1875.* }

DR. DILLER LUTHER:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries, I beg leave to make the following reply :

Total number of prisoners in prison on the 14th of November, 1875.. 707

Number in male convict block	396
Number in male untried block.....	248
Number in female convict block.....	28
Number in female untried block.....	35

Total.....	707
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Number of cells in convict block.....	204
Number of cells in untried block.....	204
Number of cells in female block.....	140

Total.....	548
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Total number of cells female department occupied by prisoners, amounted on the 14th of November, 1875, to.....	63
Total number of cells.....	143
Unoccupied.....	80

Total number of commitments for the years, (of females:) 1870, 3,609; 1871, 2,998; 1872, 3,442; 1873, 3,500; 1874, 3,215; 1875, 2,729, to December 1, 1875.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH K. HEWELL,

Clerk Philadelphia County Prison.

In the convict department there are 11 cells not occupied by prisoners to sleep in, they are used for work shops, diet cells and punishment cells.

The untried department has 9 cells used for diet cells and punishment cells.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited October 9, 1875, with Commissioner Bullock. The general appearance and condition of this prison exhibits faithful care and attention on the part of the keepers. In its general management, it deserves to be ranked among the better class of county jails. Though adapted to the separate system, it is seldom strictly observed not because it is not preferred, but solely on account of its being rendered impracticable from the want of sufficient room. The wants of the prisoners are well cared for as regards diet, bedding, temperature and an ample supply of water for all purposes.

To as large an extent as possible employment is given to the prisoners, shoemaking being the only trade. Thirty of the whole number which at date of visit was 61 were thus employed.

A separate building in the rear of the jail has been erected for traveling tramps or vagabonds. The commitment of this class has increased about 25 per cent over the previous year. The expense of their commitment and discharge with their board, is complained of as being greater than their care at a first class hotel would be.

Some repairs have been made since our last inspection. The walls enclosing the blind cells under the main cells on the first floor have been removed, thus removing all danger of escapes. The flooring of the cells has also been renewed, and two new heaters placed therein in place of those worn out. The cells have been frequently whitewashed, and the interior

has been kept in as cleanly and healthful condition as circumstances would admit. A connection between the water pipes and the traps in each cell was urged by the local visiting committee and approved of by the board of inspectors, but without action having yet been taken to effect the object so far as we are informed.

The want of sufficient room continues to be deplored, as an insuperable difficulty in the way of the success of all reformatory measures and influences. In few cases have the officers been able to keep convicts in separate confinement during the year. It is earnestly hoped that the county authorities will feel the necessity of providing for the increased demand of prison accommodations, so that a more efficient system of discipline may be enforced.

Religious services have been held during the year every Sabbath in the corridor of the prison, which have been made more effective by the addition of a cabinet organ.

The expenses during the year 1874 were \$18,877 16. The amount received from the manufacturing department was \$5,382 16. The total amount standing to the credit of the manufacture of boots and shoes was \$8,624 29.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Visited April 27, 1875. Some defects in the heating and drainage arrangements in the main building have been corrected. The heaters having been proved to be inadequate, steam has been substituted. The corridors on each story, the dining room, sitting rooms, the working rooms, and a few of the larger apartments devoted to special purposes are sufficiently warmed by means of the arrangements made for its use. It is not conducted into the chambers generally. The heat admitted through the transoms opening into the corridors being deemed sufficient.

The water supply continues to be satisfactory.

Gas has recently been introduced by means of the Steiner gas machine, with which hydro carbon or gasoline is successfully manufactured on the spot. It gives entire satisfaction.

The defective drainage has also been corrected by substituting a larger drain pipe (12x14 inches,) and giving it a more rapid inclination, by which the object in view is thoroughly effected.

A partition has been run through the spacious dining room, through its length, dividing it in two, one side for males, the other for females, which it is said had become a matter of necessity.

In the rear of the building separate exercise grounds have been enclosed. In the building, as well as on the exterior, this important matter has received the proper attention.

The building itself is placed on a gentle eminence, with a spacious lawn in front, which has been much improved and embellished since former visit. In the plan of this edifice, regard has been had to modern ideas of what is required in a proper management of this class of institutions. Profitable employment in apartments arranged for the purpose is enjoined. Clothing and shoes are made and repaired. A considerable amount of light outside and household work is also performed by males and females. A large room is set apart for a day school, and for religious services, which are held every Sabbath. The diet is generous and well prepared.

The buildings being favorably arranged, little or no difficulty has been experienced in ventilating it. The general rule is to clean it (scrub) all over once a week. During the winter more frequent purification is rendered necessary, on account of its being occupied more, by the inmates, during the day as well as night. The presence of so large a number of inmates of careless habits, spending idle hours in these establishments, is always unfavorable to entire order and cleanliness. Here, as elsewhere, are to be seen the effects of it, notwithstanding every effort may be made to prevent them.

THE HOSPITAL.

The old stone building is used as an infirmary. I found in its usual good order. It continues to enjoy the benefit of the same care, a man and woman who occupy the relation of husband and wife. It is an old structure, somewhat decayed and of course difficult in the absence of conveniences to keep in a perfect state of purity and cleanliness. And yet I know of no establishment, to which I can point to show what can be done by the faithful use of muscle, the brush, water and soap. From the entrance door upon all the floors and in all the rooms, the beds and the suffering inmates themselves, every thing looks clean and bright.

The inmates are variously afflicted, not a few cases of very great hardship are presented to attention. Of the two crippled brothers noticed in former report, one remains. Both suffered from contracted limbs to such an extent as to be incapable of locomotion, the result of scarlet fever in both. A chair on rollers has been supplied by some kind hand, by which he can be moved from place to place; much might be done for his entertainment, and perhaps improvement, under such a system of care and treatment as is enjoyed at the School for Feeble-Minded Children at Media. What kind friend will interest himself in his behalf.

At the end of the corridor sat the distressed mother of five children, deserted by a worthless husband, herself so afflicted with St. Vitus dance as to be almost helpless. Dependent, friendless and incapacitated for usefulness of any kind this is one of those sad cases so frequently met with in almshouse inspections which presents the strongest appeal to human sympathy,

and for which there seems to be no other alternative than the dismal life of the poor-house

The Insane Department.—This also is an old stone building, but has been remodeled for the above purpose. It has no claim to a first class building, but is by no means devoid of comforts and conveniences. It is divided into twenty (20) different apartments on the first and second stories for the insane, besides four others in the basement.

It is proper to say that it was found in very good condition, being perfectly clean throughout. It is somewhat rudely arranged for the purpose, has windows with iron guards for excited patients, transoms of wire over doors on upper floors, in basement light is imperfectly admitted and the arrangement and furniture in these lower rooms cannot be spoken of in terms of commendation. But the patients (colored) are of a class that seem content. Some of them prefer these apartments to those on the upper floors.

Some of the insane were confined to their apartments others had the privilege of the corridors. But all were permitted to go out when the weather was favorable with such care and attention as their several conditions admit of.

In addition to these cases thirty-one (31) in all two other insane persons are in confinement in the basement of the infirmary hospital, Anthony Alfona, an Italian, is one strictly confined at certain periods, is filthy and unmanageable, has a bed of straw. His condition is bad.

Gotleib Glester, this is an inmate of six weeks, is an inebriate, but is so much improved as to justify the hope of complete recovery.

This institution was re-visited (infirmary and hospital) with Commissioners Bullock and Wells, October 9, 1875. The impression made upon the Commissioners and General Agent of the Board, was that although the buildings were not adapted in all respects for the purposes for which they were now used, their general condition was such as to commend them to favorable notice

Expenses for 1875—alms-house.....	\$28,362 85
Out-door relief.....	6,694 50

From this amount must be deducted the income of the farm. The average monthly number of inmates is 259. Number of tramps to whom aid was supplied, 4,660.

BLOCKLEY ALMS-HOUSE.

Visited October 6, 1875. This densely crowded establishment for the relief and employment of the poor of the city of Philadelphia was again visited, and its inspection continued through several days.

The main front of the huge quadrangle was first approached. This is devoted to adults in health. This large class is again divided and subdivided. First, that of sexes; second, that of old men and old women. These are sheltered and fed in wards by themselves. Incurables, those suffering from ailments beyond the reach of human skill, are kept together. The first floors are considerably given to the aged and the permanently afflicted. They are cared for in large, cleanly and well-ventilated apartments. The dormitories of numerous wards set apart for the old, the incurable, and the paupers still in the prime of life and in possession of limbs and faculties, are small single rooms, opening from the main apartments in two tiers—the upper ones being reached by light stairs and galleries. Nearly all in this locality are able to go to the dining room for their meals. Further on, in this same wing, are apartments for the infirm. Their meals are brought to them, having separate tables and seats for each one. Next is a blind man's room, 27 in number, with part of the adjoining one, also occupied by this class, all under excellent care, and apparently entirely content and happy.

The second story of the men's wing is similarly divided and occupied, and is also in unexceptionably good order. Men capable of more self-help are placed on this floor. A ward is also appropriated to boys. Some of the apartments on the third floor were occupied by old men also—one of them with paralytic cases, 15 in number, all kept in thorough order.

The attic was used for colored men—24 in number. Their meals were brought to them; they had sufficient bedding, and were made quite comfortable.

We next passed into the children's asylum. It contained 138 inmates, ranging in age from two days to fourteen years. The infants are gathered to the foundling ward, there being 15 of this class in the ward at the time. A merrier crowd can nowhere be seen. "They prattle, play, and their chorus of merry voices rings out as blithely as though there were no such things as misery and alms-houses in the world." From the foundling ward of the asylum we pass to the nursery, where are congregated chattering toddlers from two years to five and six years of age—a merry, bright-eyed congregation of juveniles. Each one is provided with a small rocking-chair; toys strew the floor—the gifts of kind-hearted visitors. Comfortably clad, evidently very well fed, the chubby little ones form the only pleasing spot in the long catalogue of misery at Blockley.

The infirmary department in the asylum also had its share of inmates; and their ailments are watched and cared for with parental fidelity and tenderness. There is a school room too, where those old enough are taught; and a play ground, quite spacious once, but curtailed now by the supplemental hospital buildings. The dormitories for the juveniles are roomy,

well lighted, excellently ventilated, and as clean as new pins. All the beds are covered with snow white spreads. The bedding is ample, cozy and warm. A matron superintends the asylum—a motherly lady—motherly in disposition, not in years. She takes pride in her charges, and speaks of them as “my children.” The way in which the little ones cluster about her, and lovingly caress her, is the best evidence that her kindness is uniform, and not an “artificial amiability put on before company.”

A large space is allotted to hospital use on the first story. First you are conducted into surgical wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for the treatment of recent cases, each having about 21 beds. A dining room, with kitchen adjoining, for surgical convalescents is immediately beyond, next to which are the bath room and water closets. Some distance beyond this is the pharmacy, where prescriptions are put up to an extent that I will not undertake to name. The lecture room is in near proximity where 160 students are in attendance upon the instructions given by eminent surgical and medical professors. The laboratory and cabinet are immediately beyond. The clinic ward for cases to be operated on is upon the same floor and in the same range of apartments.

On the second floor you continue to find still further sub-divisions and classifications. No. 1 is a venereal ward, No. 2 is an eye ward, No. 3 is a ward for skin diseases. Here a dining room, bath room and water closets are provided.

On the third story will be found still other classes. A ward for inebriates, a ward for convalescents, one for colored medical cases. Dining room, kitchen and closets. One nurse and assistant for each.

A special apartment is allotted to cases of *mania a potu*, where are found the necessary appliances for the successful treatment of this class of cases.

Women's medical wards on the west side of the quadrangular building, are similarly arranged and sub-divided. Six wards are in the charge of two nurses, with assistants, on the second floor. Third story, five wards, 43 occupants and 23 beds.

The wards on the first floor are occupied for women's surgical cases, with dining room, kitchen and other conveniences.

The wards of the hospital are models of cleanliness and comfort, well ventilated, warmed in the most approved manner, and carefully and conscientiously managed. This hospital reflects the highest credit upon the officers and managers.

A high wall separates the insane department from the rest of the Blockley establishment. The building appropriated to this unfortunate class is divided up for males and females, with a still further division to separate the more active from the chronic or harmless cases. A large space was allotted in the beginning for this purpose. Large as it was, it has proved

too small for several years. The population of this department is 1,135, who are placed in 17 wards, averaging about 67 to each.

Two pavilions of similar dimensions and style have been erected for the chronic and harmless class of the insane, which will relieve the main building to the extent of 166 patients. It is designed as a temporary measure, the intention being to provide a new and separate building for the insane.

The average population of the four departments of the House for 1874 was :

Insane department, (assistants included,)	1,080
Hospital department .....do.....	824
Out wards, (men 984, women 732,).....	1,716
Children's Asylum, (assistants included,).....	144
Total	<u>3,764</u>

Number of deaths in 1873.....	870
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Number of deaths in 1874.....	796
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Decrease	<u>74</u>
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The weekly cost of the patients :

Hospital department.....	\$3 14
Insane department.....	2 18
Children's Asylum.....	1 79
Out wards.....	<u>1 34</u>

Average weekly cost of all inmates.....	<u>1 99½</u>
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During the year 8,304 meals were furnished to transient persons, (which is included in the cost of out wards,) and 4,212 persons furnished with lodging.

Expenditures for 1875 :

Alms-house.....	\$398,124 65
Out-door relief.....	<u>120,188 72</u>

GERMANTOWN.

FOR THE POOR OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Visited November 9th, 1875. This edifice was built about five years ago. It is located on a gentle eminence near Chelton avenue, has a central projection with two wings, being two stories high, with a Mansard roof. It is substantially built, and well-arranged for the purpose for which it is de-

signed Water, in plentiful supply, is introduced into all parts of the house. Bath rooms, stationary wash stands and water closets are provided on the second and third floors. It is warmed by heaters in the cellar. The sexes occupy different wings of the building, and separation both in the interior and exterior is well guarded. The importance of attention to this matter, evidently is fully recognized by the managers. An inspection of the building and examination cannot fail to make a very favorable impression. Judgment is exhibited in distributing the various inmates. The aged, the infirm, children and their parents, the noisy and the incorrigibly careless and filthy, the sick, are each appropriately placed. No one suffers for the want of considerate care and attention. The apartments are bright, pure and cheerful, and furnished with praiseworthy liberality. Comfortably housed and adequately fed, cared for in health and in sickness, no one has just cause of complaint in this well conducted establishment, but I should be wanting in what I conceive to be a duty if I here omitted to bear testimony to the very superior household care and order which are everywhere to be observed in it. Such scrupulous cleanliness in the corridors, in chambers, bath rooms, kitchen, closets, cellars, up stairs and down stairs, in door and out door, is seldom seen and never surpassed. Mr. and Mrs. Dace, the steward and matron, may safely challenge comparison in this respect.

Fourteen acres of land are connected with this property. Supplies are largely drawn from it. The house has a capacity for about 100 inmates. At date of visit it had 50, consisting of 22 males, 21 females, 7 children. One of the females is incurably insane, three others feeble-minded. One other insane is supported in Blockley alms-house.

Expenses for 1875, alms-house	\$8,251 14
Out-door relief	7,836 82

HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF OXFORD AND LOWER DUBLIN, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited November 5, 1875, with Commissioners Wells and Dickinson. A minute description of this building need not again be given. It is pleasantly located near the town of Holmesburg, and consists of a large stone structure, the central projection being four stories high, with wings three stories in height. It is arranged in the style of the better poor-houses of the present day, having the benefit of modern arrangements for heating and ventilating the various apartments; and by means of an ample supply of water, which is pumped up into a tank on the attic, every facility for baths and water-closets, as well as household purposes generally, is fully

enjoyed. Connected with the institution are 146 acres of arable and well cultivated land, from which are derived an ample supply of the products of the field and the garden for all the wants of the house.

I take pleasure in reporting a very decided improvement in the general appearance and condition of this house. The board of directors, as well as the steward and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Henning, are evidently discharging their respective duties with the utmost diligence and fidelity. We found the apartments in thorough good order and cleanliness. The bedding and furniture, though not so abundant as we could desire to see them, were adequate and comfortable.

That there are some defects about the arrangements of this house, and of a character to be deplored, but of easy remedy, cannot be denied. The arrangement for the separation of the sexes, which in every well regulated establishment of the kind at the present time is considered a matter of cardinal importance, is not well guarded either in or outside of the house. To guard against the disgraceful consequences which never fail to occur from the want of attention to this most important matter, we here again urge, as we have heretofore done, entire separation in the house; and by means of separate outside enclosures, separation outside of it. The necessary protection against a recurrence of what has so frequently occurred at this place must not be expected, except by the arrangement which we suggest; and we trust that the intelligent board of directors, with whom we had an opportunity of conferring at our visit to-day, will not fail to provide for it.

Fifty-two inmates are provided for at the present time—18 males, 21 females, 12 children, two of the latter being illegitimate and begotten in the house. The active cases of insanity have been sent to the insane department of the Philadelphia alms-house, and one to the State hospital at Harrisburg, making seven in all, the alms-house being \$3 40 per week. There are in addition to these three females in a state of chronic dementia, and one idiot boy of a sad and painful character.

The entire expenses for the year 1874 for house, farm, miscellaneous expenses, out-door relief were \$19,142 25. Of these sums, \$3,151 86 were for the farm, and \$2,982 72 for out-door relief. In the above year vagrants fed, 3,171; lodged, 1,711. Besides the products of the farm consumed in the house, sales were made to the amount of \$3,905 28.

The attention of the Board of Charities having been called to the charges of neglect and cruelty alleged to have been practiced upon several of the inmates, preferred by a resident in the vicinity of the institution, the Commissioners of the Board who were then present instituted a thorough investigation into the grounds upon which they were based, and found them to be entirely without foundation.

The net cost for the year 1874, including out-door relief, was \$10,031 41.
The cost for 1875: Alms-house, \$10,184 14; out-door relief, \$584 29.

ROXBOROUGH POOR-HOUSE, FOR THE POOR OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD, PHILADELPHIA.

Visited November 9, 1875. I have no changes to report in the condition of this establishment. It undertakes to provide for but few inmates; the number seldom exceeding nine. These are accommodated in the west wing of what was originally a farm house. It is without conveniences, and is in no wise adapted to the purpose for which it is now used. The dependent and helpless beings now in it are accommodated on the second and third stories, which are without facilities for the necessary heat, the bedding being at the same time insufficient. The latter, as well as the bedsteads, present anything but an inviting look, and from long use can scarcely be considered fit for a place of any kind. The difficulty of protecting furniture, such as was presented to our attention, from vermin, forms a just subject of complaint, and is readily understood. Why this establishment should be kept up at all, when ample accommodations with modern conveniences are provided in the Germantown poor-house, which is located only four miles from it, seems difficult to understand.

The inmates consist of seven men and two women, one of whom is demented. Three insane are supported in Blockley alms-house. A small frame house is used for the accommodation of vagrants. As many as nine in a single night in the winter season visit it.

The expenses for 1874, including the item of out-door relief, were \$2,779 62, in addition to the products of the farm. Forty acres of land are connected with it, twenty-five of which are under cultivation, and fifteen used for pasturage.

Expenses for 1875—alms-house.....	\$1,178 54
Out-door relief.....	623 42

BLAIR COUNTY.

POOR-HOUSE.

The poor-house of Blair county was visited since the last report by Commissioners Bakewell and Wells, and was found in a condition that does not justify a repetition of former reports as to evidences of good and faithful care and attention. The general aspect of the house was not creditable.

The floors, staircases, passage-ways and rooms, generally, did not indicate any persistent effort to preserve cleanliness, and this was especially noticeable in the infirmary, which was far from presenting that tidy and comfortable appearance which should always surround the sick.

A more serious defect was found in the almost entire abandonment of any systematic separation of the sexes, an evil to which this board has too frequently been compelled to call attention in this class of institutions, and the gravity of which is not likely to be exaggerated. A whole floor of this poor-house, appropriated to women and children, was found vacated for the reason assigned, that their presence was disturbing to the officers of the house, who occupy apartments on the floor below, and these inmates being crowded into another wing, have caused a condition of promiscuous intercourse that is most objectionable.

The accommodations for the insane are very bad. There is scarcely any separation between the rooms thus occupied, and men and women, both white and black, and of various ages and mental conditions, are freely mingled together on the ground floor of the building, most of the rooms being extremely unclean. It is with much regret that it is again reported that the sad case of the unfortunate woman to whom we have formerly referred in these reports, remains unrelieved and unchanged. For twenty-three years this wretched victim of a wretched seducer has languished in the confinement of the insane department of this poor-house, and was again found crouching with her deformed and crippled limbs upon a litter of straw in absolute nakedness, save as a small blanket laid across her shoulders, afforded a semblance of covering.

Bright, comely, intelligent and respectable in her early womanhood, this poor creature, destroyed in mind and body by the cruel crime of a man whom she trusted, has sunk far below the average condition of a Pennsylvania farmer's domestic animals, a condition, the details of which we forbear to state. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that the present board of directors, to whose special attention this sad case has been called, have evinced a cordial willingness to do all in their power for its alleviation, and for the general improvement of the institution. Suggestions have been laid before them for these purposes, and it is believed that there will be an earnest effort made to carry them into effect.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

JAIL.

Visited June 15, 1875. One hundred prisoners—capacity about thirty-five—some of the forty cells, from necessity, being used for other purposes.

The over-crowded condition of this prison is of course destructive of the separate system. I have seen four prisoners in a single cell, in the summer months. It is easy to conceive what the atmosphere and their condition generally must be when thus occupied. The wonder is that pestilence does not sweep through them as if by hurricane.

The demand for additional jail accommodations in this county is very pressing. The wants growing out of the rapid increase in population in important centres of course were not foreseen when this was erected; an error which involves the necessity for enlargement when it is not convenient to make it. A special difficulty encountered in this instance, is the want of sufficient ground at the locality now occupied; but it is a necessity from which there is no escape.

The limited capacity of this jail compels a resort to expedients which is admitted to be objectionable, but cannot be avoided. The tried and untried are frequently placed in the same cell. It is in vain to think of the usual jail classifications here, bad as that is in many of our jails. To confine one hundred persons in a place where the legitimate capacity at the utmost is forty, requires that they should be crowded together without regard to nice distinctions.

For this there is but one remedy, and that is enlargement. In no instance in the State, I can safely affirm, is that necessity more urgent. I have no complaint to make on the part of the warden; he does all he can. No effort on the part of officers can prevent the evils resulting from a neglect to provide adequately for the wants referred to.

The subjoined statements contain items of interest. The county is supporting at least thirty-five convicts in the Eastern Penitentiary, and nine in the House of Refuge.

Mr. Amos Early, treasurer *ex-officio* of the Dauphin county prison, reports that during the year ending December 31, 1874, he received \$17,522 94, and paid out \$15,733 98, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,788 96. There were 4,312 vagrants committed: 549 for drunkenness, 701 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 155 for larceny, 79 for assault and battery, and 227 for minor offences. Two of the inmates, during this period, were hung, one died of apoplexy, and one died from injury to the spine. The highest sentence imposed was solitary confinement at hard labor for twelve

years, and the least was the imposition of fine and costs of suit. Nineteen were sentenced to the Penitentiary, and nine to the House of Refuge.

Expenses for 1875, \$11,205 44.

POOR-HOUSE.

Visited with J. Amos Fisler, director. It will be remembered, from descriptions given of this building in former reports, that immediately in front of the original poor-house a new building was erected some years ago, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, the former, which is still standing, being connected by an extension of the corridor from the new into the old building.

At date of visit 196 inmates were accommodated in these two departments. The new house being occupied by the strictly pauper class, men, women and children in separate wards. The old house or hospital as it is now termed being used for medical and surgical wards, and for the insane.

The new building is arranged in all respects in accordance with modern plans. The corridors are wide; water is introduced; steam used for heating; bathing and water closet conveniences being also provided. The house being properly arranged little difficulty is experienced in effecting the requisite classification which is judiciously carried out by the managers. Some difficulties are experienced. A fuller water supply would be more favorable to the preservation of entire purity in the water closets, and still more space save the necessity of placing six double beds in apartments of a size that ought not to contain more than three single ones. This state of things was observed in both the male and female wings, and is only submitted to as a matter of unavoidable necessity.

No pains are spared to make these apartments comfortable, and to keep them in good order, a duty that is faithfully and successfully discharged by Mr. Bowman, the steward, and his family.

The hospital department will not bear so rigid a scrutiny. It is old and decayed, the wood and plaster work have become soiled and tainted, rats and vermin occupy largely and defy disturbance. Conveniences have been introduced; it can be well warmed; water also for bathing and other purposes has been brought into it. It is very evident that the directors and the officers in charge of it are doing all that can be done to make it as tolerable as possible for the large number of inmates who now occupy it, (being upwards of 100,) but candor demands the confession that it is unduly crowded, that it does not admit of proper ventilation and cleanliness, and that it is in all respects insufficient for the use to which it is now applied.

The second floor of this building is divided into medical and surgical wards for males and females, under the care of Dr. Reminger, the physician of the house, all of order and system that is possible under very unfavorable circumstances have been established. The apartments being somewhat

large are necessarily few in number, which gives rise to the necessity of crowding in the same room, not only too many persons, but cases of the most opposite character.

A remedy for these difficulties is most important, and may be provided fortunately at trifling cost. If from economic considerations, the county commissioners should refuse to take this building down and substitute in its place a new one of sufficient size and proper arrangement, the present one by the addition of another story, and the removal of the water closets outside of the central part of the building into wings connected with it, it is more than probable that sufficient accommodations would be afforded. But the improvement must not stop here. The whole of the interior of the building must be renovated and re-arranged. The floors, the doors, the plastering, everything must be torn up and cast out, so as to admit of such a division of apartments, and location of conveniences as are deemed essential in every well regulated hospital.

Total number of inmates 196, of whom 25 are insane, 42 children.

Vagrants are no longer permitted to occupy the main buildings. A small frame building has been erected, suitably arranged for the purpose, at some distance from them; and acting upon suggestions made at the Altoona convention, a work-house has been erected, where they are employed at breaking stone, which is supplied from the property. The roads leading to the alms-house have already been macadamized for considerable distances. Under this system of management a reduction of one-half in the number of callers has occurred.

Expenditures for 1875—alms-house.....	\$27,127 29
Out-door relief.....	12,071 07

CONCLUSION.

The work of another year has been brought to a close. The field which has been traversed and explored is by no means circumscribed, but extends to all parts of the State. Human suffering, however varied, destitution as seen in county alms-houses and in asylums, the blind and the deaf, those upon whose darkened minds the light of reason has ceased to dawn, as well as those who have wandered into forbidden paths and occupy penal abodes; wherever gathered in institutions established for their care and support, have been visited, and the result of the observations made in the discharge of this duty is again laid before you.

If carefully read, the reports in which, to a large extent, they are embodied, will not fail to reveal much of improvement and enlargement, both

in the management and in the institutions designed for the indigent and afflicted classes. It is gratifying to know, in the review of what has been accomplished, that the earnest efforts of the Board have not been fruitless. Higher standards of care and treatment have been attained, abuses have been exposed and corrected ; and whilst wasteful and extravagant expenditure has been checked, adequate provision for all reasonable wants has been encouraged and increased. The importance of the work demands continued care and unremitting attention.

With a grateful sense of personal obligation to all the members of your honorable Board, I respectfully submit the accompanying report.

DILLER LUTHER,
General Agent and Secretary.

HARRISBURG, *December 30, 1875.*

STATISTICAL REPORT.

PART FIRST.

REPORT
OF
ANDREW J. OURT, M. D.,
STATISTICIAN OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
FOR 1873.

The report herewith submitted for the convenience of the reader has been divided into two parts; the first devoted to separate reports of each of the penitentiaries, reformatories, institutions for deaf and dumb, blind, feeble-minded children, and hospitals for the insane; and the second to combined statistics of each class of institutions where more than one of the same kind exists; also of such miscellaneous statistics as are worthy the attention of the student and philanthropist.

The character of statistical reports is such as to prevent them from ever being popular with the *general reader*, requiring peculiar and exacting study to fully understand them. They are, however, to the jurist, the statesman and the legislator of immense importance, and demand their careful attention and scrutiny. In the data here furnished each in his specialty will find subjects for consideration in the statistics of the various correctional, reformatory and charitable institutions, which can here be best studied in their relation to each other. It is only from statistical data that we can learn the practical results of theories and systems, and be enabled to decide on what modifications or changes are necessary in laws relative to the criminal, pauper and unfortunate classes of society, in order to effect their eradication or reduction to their lowest minimum. Without the information relating to these subjects, obtained from the experiences of the several institutions, or systems here presented, he cannot definitely know whether ignorance or intelligence, vice or virtue, crime or justice, honesty or dishonesty, are on the increase or decrease.

It cannot be denied that the marked evidences of christianity, or the highest civilization in any State, are the efforts made for amelioration of

the condition of deteriorated or degenerated humanities, known as the ignorant, the criminal, the destitute and the unfortunates. No mind having a comprehensive conception of these topics, in the present state of civilization, will say that anything is useless, as the contribution of any data is not only valuable but essential, every item of knowledge being in some way connected with all other knowledge.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania contributes largely to provide for the punishment and safe keeping of criminals, whether in youth or manhood, and has appropriated large sums to penitentiaries, reformatories, for education of deaf and dumb, blind, feeble-minded children, and to hospitals for the insane. It has not altogether neglected its aid in the erection and support of institutions founded with a view to extend relief to suffering humanity, and while it may be a question as to how far the Legislature ought to contribute of the public money to local charities, it should not be forgotten that many of these institutions are not local in their character, a few of them receiving inmates from every part of the Commonwealth, and in this way relieve the State of a part of its burden. Besides, this class of institutions require a large amount of private or pecuniary assistance from benevolent citizens, and it is to be hoped that as a general rule the representatives of the people will, as in the past, acknowledge their claims upon the State, and supplement private benevolence by favorably responding to applications found worthy of consideration by an examination into their claims by the Board of Public Charities.

The aggregate of appropriations, so far as we have been able to ascertain, including \$70,666 67 by the Provincial Assembly to the Pennsylvania Hospital, (excluding penitentiaries,) from 1793 to 1875, is seven millions four hundred and sixty-two thousand and twenty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$7,462,021 62,) as follows: Reformatories, \$1,474,550; Institution for Deaf and Dumb, \$996,570 22; Institution for Blind, \$866,454 77; Training School for Feeble-minded Children, \$394,961 96; hospitals for insane, \$2,756,818; other hospitals, \$645,166 67; homes, &c., miscellaneous charities, \$327,500. It should be stated that to some of the grants to hospitals, making the aggregate of \$645,166 67, the Legislature attached provisions making it necessary to raise, by private contribution, \$505,000 before the amount appropriated could be drawn from the State Treasury; also to homes, &c., to which \$327,500 was appropriated, conditions were attached, to make their grants available, that \$100,000 should be raised by contributions from benevolent citizens. As a fact worthy of record we here append the names of the various institutions or charities, and the aggregate amount which has been appropriated by the State to aid in erection of buildings, for repairs, improvements, or maintenance of their inmates.

Reformatories:

House of Refuge, Philadelphia, 1827 to 1875, 49 years.....	\$795,500 00	
Reform School, Pittsburg, 1850 to 1875, 26 years	679,050 00	
		\$1,474,550 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb, 1821 to 1874, 54 years....	996,570 22	
Institution for Blind, 1833 to 1875, 43 years.....	866,454 77	
Training School for Feeble-Minded, 1854 to 1875, 22 years,	394,961 96	

Hospitals for Insane:

State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, 1818 to 1875, 28 years.....	\$819,939 50	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont, 1852 to 1874, 23 years.....	813,428 50	
State Hospital, Danville, 1869 to 1875, 7 years,	873,450 00	
State Hospital, Warren	250,000 00	
		2,756,818 00

Medical Hospitals, &c.:

Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, (by Pro- vincial Assembly).....	\$70,666 67	
University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila- delphia.....	200,000 00	
Jefferson College Hospital, Philadelphia.....	100,000 00	
Marine Hospital, Erie.....	90,000 00	
Orthopædic Hospital, Philadelphia.....	25,000 00	
Lackawanna Hospital, Scranton.....	20,000 00	
German Hospital, Philadelphia.....	20,000 00	
General Hospital, Twelfth ward, Pittsburg..	19,000 00	
St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia.....	15,000 00	
Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburg.....	15,000 00	
Anthracite Hospital, Schuylkill county.....	15,000 00	
Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg.....	13,000 00	
Infirmery, Pittsburg	12,000 00	
Will's Hospital, Philadelphia.....	10,500 00	
Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia.....	10,000 00	
Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.....	5,000 00	
Wilkesbarre Hospital.....	5,000 00	
		645,166 67

Homes, &c.—Miscellaneous Charities:

Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia	\$80,000 00
Soldiers' Home, Philadelphia	22,000 00
School of Design ....do.....	15,000 00
Sanitary Soldiers' Home, Pittsburg	15,000 00
Home for Friendless Children, Wilkesbarre..	13,000 00
Western Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf Mutes, Pittsburg.....	12,000 00
Asylum for Insane Females, New Brighton..	12,000 00
St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg.....	11,000 00
Orphans' Home, Lancaster	10,000 00
Orphans' Home of Pittsburg and Allegheny..	10,000 00
Educational Home for Boys, Philadelphia ...	10,000 00
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia.....	10,000 00
Penn Widows' Asylum, Philadelphia	9,000 00
St. John's Orphan Asylum	9,000 00
Home for Friendless Children, Lancaster....	7,000 00
Home of the Friendless, Pittsburg and Allegheny.....	7,000 00
Orphan Farm School, Zelienople	7,000 00
Society for Alleviating Miseries of Public Prisons, Philadelphia.....	6,000 00
Sheltering Arms, Pittsburg.....	5,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Harrisburg.....	5,000 00
Polytechnic School, Philadelphia	5,000 00
Eastern Experimental Farm.....	5,000 00
Lutheran Orphan Home, Philadelphia.....	4,000 00
Industrial Home for Blind Women, Philadelphia	4,000 00
Foster Home, Philadelphia	4,000 00
Home for Destitute Colored Children, Philadelphia	4,000 00
School of Design, Pittsburg.....	3,000 00
Orphan Home, Womelsdorf.....	3,000 00
Home for Little Wanderers, Philadelphia....	3,000 00
Union Temporary Home, Philadelphia.....	2,500 00
Rosine Association, Philadelphia.....	2,000 00
Jewish Foster Home, Philadelphia.....	2,000 00
Union School and Children's Home, Philadelphia	2,000 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Erie.....	2,000 00

Children's Home, York.....	\$1,500 00	
Prison Society, Allegheny.....	1,500 00	
Children's Home, West Philadelphia.....	1,000 00	
Old Man's Home, Philadelphia.....	1,000 00	
Orphans' Home Shepherds of the Lamb, Phil- adelphia.....	1,000 00	
School of Design, Wilkesbarre.....	1,000 00	
		\$327,500 00
Aggregate of appropriations from 1793 to 1875.....	7,462,021 62	

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following is a brief synopsis of the criminal business of the various courts of the State, as presented in the full and complete returns of the clerks of criminal courts for the year ending September 30, 1875. The reader is referred to part second of the statistical report for a detailed statement, showing the counties in which crime has increased or decreased, offences charged with the result of grand jury and court proceedings, also, the crimes for which prisoners were convicted in the several counties, &c.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF 1874 COM- PARED WITH 1875.	1874.	1875.	Increase over 1874.	Per cent. of increase.
<i>Grand Jury Proceedings:—</i>				
Number of persons charged with crime	22,014	20,040	*1,974	*8.97
Number of bills laid before grand jury	16,428	16,643	215	1.31
Number of bills returned as true bills	12,319	11,911	*408	*3.31
Number of bills returned as ignored..	4,728	4,703	*25	*.53
<i>Court Proceedings:—</i>				
Number of bills tried.....	6,358	6,079	321	5.05
Number of acquittals.....	3,247	3,356	109	3.36
Number of convictions.....	3,000	3,385	385	12.83
Number of <i>nolle prosequies</i>	1,574	1,442	*132	*8.38
Number plead guilty to indictment...	1,804	1,782	*22	*1.22
Amount of recognizances forfeited....	\$193,750	\$143,471 28	*\$50,278 72	*25.95

There was a decrease of 1,974, or 8.97 per cent, in the number of persons charged with crime in 1875 as compared with the preceding year. The number of bills laid before the grand jury increased 215, or 1.31 per cent. Of the 16,614 bills disposed of in 1875, *i. e.*, returned as "true" or "ignored," there is a decrease of 433, or 2.54 per cent., over the previous year. The decrease in "true bills" was 408, or 3.31 per cent.; of ignored bills, 25, or 0.53 per cent. The proportion of "true" to "ignored" bills is 72 to 28, being the same as it was in 1874.

*Decrease.

The court proceedings show the number of bills tried have increased 321, or 5.05 per cent. Of the 8,183 finally disposed of, *i. e.*, acquitted, convicted or *nolle prosequi*, there is an increase of 362, or 4.63 per cent.; the acquittals increased 109, or 3.36 per cent.; convictions, 385, or 12.83 per cent.; and *nolle prosequi* decreased 132, or 8.38 per cent. The number who plead guilty to indictment has decreased 22, or 1.22 per cent. The amount of recognizances forfeited was \$143,471 28, a decrease of 25.95 per cent. less than the previous year. If the number finally disposed of at court be represented by 100, a comparison with the preceding year will give the following results:

	Acquitted.	Convicted.	<i>Nolle pros.</i>		Proportion plead guilty.
1874.....	42	38	20	= 100	23
1875.....	41	41	18	= 100	22

CONVICTS AND PRISONERS.

We estimate the population of the State, on September 30, 1875, to be 3,895,541, and the following statement will exhibit the population of the criminal classes in the penitentiaries, county jails, work house, and house of correction, either as convicts, summarily convicted by justices of the peace, &c., otherwise in prison for payment of fine and costs by court, or awaiting trial at the above date.

CRIMINAL CLASSES.	CONVICTS.				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.				OTHERWISE IN COUNTY PRISONS.		Aggregate in prison Sept. 30, 1875.....
	Penitentiaries.	County prisons	Work house...	Total convicts.	County prisons	Work house...	House of Cor- rection.....	Total.....	For paym't of fine or costs by court....	Awaiting trial.	
Sept. 30, { 1874.....	1,063	877	143	2,083	243	354	593	1,190	67	449	3,789
{ 1875.....	1,264	934	177	2,375	202	191	1,277	1,670	42	579	4,666
Increase, September 30, 1875.....	201	57	34	292	*41	*153	684	480	*25	130	877
Per cent. of increase,	18.9	6.5	23.8	14.0	*16.9	*46.0	115.3	40.3	*37.3	28.9	23.1

From the above it will be seen that on September 30, 1875, there were 2,375 convicts, viz: 2,280 males, 95 females in the penitentiaries, jails and work house, being an increase of 292, or 14 per cent., over the preceding year, or 18.9 per cent. in penitentiaries, 6.5 per cent. in county jails, and 23.8 per cent. in work-house of Allegheny. This increase was exclusively of males, equal to 306, or 15.5 per cent.; the female convicts decreased

* Decrease.

14, or 12.8 per cent. The number of male and female convicts in these institutions were as follows :

CONVICTS.	SEX OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT.						RECAPITULATION.		
	Penitentiaries.		County prisons.		W'k-house.				
	Males.....	Females..	Males.....	Females..	Males.....	Females..	Males....	Females..	Total.....
September 30, { 1874.....	1,053	10	787	90	134	9	1,974	109	2,083
{ 1875.....	1,253	11	862	72	165	12	2,280	95	2,375
Increase Sept. 30, 1875.....	200	1	75	*18	31	3	306	*14	292
Per cent. of increase.....	19.0	10.0	9.5	*20.0	23.1	33.3	15.5	*12.8	14.0

In addition to the 2,375 convicts, there were, on September 30, 1875, in the county prisons, work-house and house of correction, 1,670 prisoners, summarily convicted by magistrates or justices of the peace, for disorderly conduct, breaches of the peace, &c., being an increase of 480, or 40.3 per cent. This increase was exclusively at the house of correction, Philadelphia, which equalled 684, or 115.3 per cent. On the contrary, this class of prisoners had decreased in county jails 41, or 16.9 per cent.; in the work-house at Allegheny, 163, or 46 per cent. There were also 42 prisoners confined in county jails, under sentence of court, for payment of fine and costs, &c., being an increase in the number of the preceding year, of 25, or 37.3 per cent. The number of prisoners in county jails awaiting trial, on September 30, 1875, was 579—an increase of 130, or 28.9 per cent., on the previous year. The aggregate of all classes of prisoners in confinement, was 4,666, being an increase of 877, or 23.1 per cent., over the number at corresponding period of last year.

A consideration of these facts at the present time is important, in view of legislation for the erection of another penitentiary, or the perfecting of county jails for those convicted of the lesser offences. An able writer on penology has said: "The true philosophy of enlightened legislation, the highest benevolence, the safeguards of society combine to protest against the result of penal jurisprudence, which temporarily punishes a person convicted of crime, for the first time, or of crime of the lesser degrees, by permanently making him a convict, (by penitentiary imprisonment,) and marking him as such during his after life. The nearer the punishment is applied to the home or neighborhood influences and associations of this grade of prisoners, (by commitment to county jails,) the less likely is it that such person will leave these influences after the punishment is over. He can then obtain a social position, and thus be saved from the inevitable results of congregate degradation with congregate convicts, when his liberty is regained."

* Decrease.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The number of this class confined in the reformatories of the State on September 30, 1875, was 726, being a *decrease* on the number at same date of previous year of 171, or 19.1 per cent. The sex and number of the delinquents in these institutions were as follows :

	REFORMATORIES.						RECAPITULATION		
	House of Refuge.			Reform School.			Males...	Females,	Total....
	Males...	Females,	Total....	Males...	Females,	Total....			
September 30, { 1874	469	127	596	225	76	301	694	203	897
{ 1875	381	114	495	171	60	231	552	174	726
Decrease	88	13	101	54	16	70	142	29	171
Per cent. of decrease.....	18.8	10.2	16.9	24.0	21.1	23.3	20.5	14.3	19.1

It thus appears there has been a decrease in the number of juvenile delinquents, not only in the aggregate, but also in each institution. The decrease in the House of Refuge, as compared with the previous year, was 101, or 16.9 per cent.; in the Reform School 70, or 23.3 per cent. It is noteworthy that the decrease of white is greater than that of colored delinquents, as may be seen thus :

	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.						AGGREGATE.
	White.			Colored.			
	Males...	Females,	Total...	Males...	Females,	Total...	
September 30, { 1874.....	571	153	724	123	50	173	897
{ 1875.....	445	137	582	107	37	144	726
Decrease	126	16	142	16	13	29	171
Per cent. of decrease.....	22.1	10.5	19.6	13.0	26.0	16.8	19.1

The decrease in number of white delinquents was 142, or 19.6 per cent., of colored, 29, or 16.8 per cent. Of the white, the decrease in males was 126, or 22.1 per cent., females 16, or 10.5 per cent. Colored males 16, or 13 per cent.; females 13, or 26 per cent.

The growth of crime, whether of delinquents or adults, is by all persons admitted to be a serious evil, but its real extent, and the proper remedies for its prevention and eradication, as far as possible, is but little known. It is a question surrounded with great difficulties, our first duty, however, towards its solution is to ascertain as far as possible all the facts relating

to them. This we are endeavoring to do, and in the statistical reports of the various institutions will be found in detail the result of our labors. "It is no reproach that the study of statistics has not yet led to the discovery of any great universal law, as in astronomy and physics. The researches are yet too recent, the field hitherto explored too narrow. There are phenomena in political and social life to be observed, which, aided by discoveries in other sciences, may bring to light new laws, and lead to its becoming a science, the limits and application of which would be difficult now to define. This may be left to the future. At present there is ample ground to cultivate." We come now to consider the

UNFORTUNATE AND INDIGENT CLASSES.

They comprise the insane and idiotic, deaf mutes, blind, paupers and indigent persons. Their aggregate number in institutions under control of authorities making reports to the Board of Public Charities were on September 30, 1875, 30,742, being an increase of 7,644, or 33.09 per cent., as compared with the number at the same date of the previous year. The following summary will exhibit the number at each period:

WHERE MAINTAINED.	Number Sept. 30, 1875.	Increase over 1874.	Increase per cent.
<i>Insane and idiotic:</i>			
In State Hospitals at Harrisburg, Dixmont and Danville	1,167	39	3.46
Friends' Asylum	85	*5	*5.55
Pennsylvania Hospital (Kirkbride's)	416	*10	*2.34
Philadelphia Hospital	1,128	53	4.93
Alms-houses	1,315	46	3.62
Maintained by out-door relief	66	8	13.89
Maintained by townships	169	18	11.92
Training School for Feeble-minded Child'n	221	*10	*4.33
Total	4,567	139	3.14
<i>Deaf and dumb:</i>			
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	294	75	34.25
Alms-houses	66	16	32.00
Maintained by townships	14	5	55.56
Total	374	96	34.53
<i>Blind:</i>			
Institution for Blind	203	3	1.50
Alms-houses	160	29	22.13
Maintained by townships	39	10	34.48
Total	402	42	11.67
<i>Paupers, &c.:</i>			
In alms-houses	6,842	510	8.05
Receiving out-door relief	17,617	6,575	59.55
Receiving township relief	940	282	42.86
Total	25,399	7,367	40.86
Aggregate	30,742	7,644	33.09

* Decrease.

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

We estimate the number of insane and idiotic living in the State on September 30, 1875, to be 7,164, viz. : 4,666 insane, 2,498 idiotic. It will be observed from the above statement that nearly two-thirds, 4,567 or 63.75 per cent., of their number are provided for in institutions or by public authorities. There has been an increase of the number thus cared for, as compared with last year, of 139, or 3.14 per cent. This increase is largely of males, as may be seen thus :

INSANE AND IDIOTIC.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1874, there were.....	2,207	2,221	4,428
On September 30, 1875, there were.....	2,319	2,248	4,567
Increase	112	27	139
Per cent. of increase.....	5.07	1.21	3.14

DEAF AND DUMB

The number of deaf mutes living in the State on September 30, 1875, are estimated at 1,475. Of this class only 374, or 25.36 per cent., (one-fourth,) are maintained in institutions or by public authorities. There has been an increase of 96, or 34.53 per cent., on the number supported a year previous by the same authorities. The increase of this class also is greater of males than females, thus :

DEAF MUTES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1874, there were.....	142	136	278
On September 30, 1875, there were.....	198	176	374
Increase	56	40	96
Per cent. of increase.....	39.43	29.41	34.53

BLIND.

There were, it is estimated, 2,193 blind persons living in the State on September 30, 1875. Of this number, 402, or 18.33 per cent., (about one-sixth,) were provided for in institutions for the blind, alms-houses, or maintained by township authorities ; there has been an increase of 42, or 11.67 per cent., in the number thus provided for as compared with the preceding year. This increase was equal with each sex, as follows :

BLIND.	Males.	Females.	Total.
On September 30, 1874, there were.....	228	132	360
On September 30, 1875, there were.....	255	147	402
Increase	27	15	42
Per cent. of increase.....	11.84	11.36	11.67

PAUPERS AND INDIGENT.

The indigent class we divide into *paupers* those who are maintained in alms-houses, and the *indigent* which are partly supported by out-door or township relief. The former class (excluding the insane, idiotic, deaf mutes and the blind, which have been enumerated in the several classes to which they belong, page 195,) number 6,842, being an increase of 510, or 8.05 per cent., which increase is largely made up of children. The increase of adult male paupers being only 98, or 2.87 per cent.; females, 182, or 8.80 per cent.; while the increase of children was 230, or 26.90 per cent., as follows:

PAUPERS.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
On September 30, 1874, there were..	3,411	2,066	5,477	855	6,332
On September 30, 1875, there were..	3,509	2,248	5,757	1,085	6,842
Increase.....	98	182	280	230	510
Per cent. of increase	2.87	8.80	5.11	26.90	8.05

Of the 1,085 children, 616, or 56.77 per cent., were boys, and 469, or 43.23 per cent., girls. At the same date the previous year the boys were in proportion to the girls as 58 to 42.

The causes of destitution are various. We have classified them under the following heads, showing the number and increase of each class as compared with the preceding year:

OUT-DOOR RELIEF—ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	1875.	Increase over 1874.	Per cent. increase.
From old age	3,745	919	32.52
Death, absence or desertion of husband or father.....	7,978	2,542	46.76
Temporary sickness or want of work.....	5,779	3,110	116.52
Single women in receipt of relief.....	115	4	3.60
Aggregate	17,617	6,575	59.55

The great increase in the number destitute from temporary sickness or want of work was to be expected from a year of such unexampled commercial embarrassments, and which has no doubt contributed largely to the increase of the convict population in penal institutions.

Of the number destitute from old age or permanent disability, the increase is 267, or 11.94 per cent. of adults, and 652, or 110.51 per cent. of children, thus :

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY OLD AGE OR PERMANENT DISABILITY.	ADULTS.			Children.	Adults and children.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
September 30, 1874, there were.....	656	1,580	2,236	590	2,826
September 30, 1875, there were.....	728	1,775	2,503	1,242	3,745
Increase	72	195	267	652	919
Per cent. of increase.....	10.98	12.34	11.94	110.51	32.52

The 1,242 children comprised 527, or 42.43 per cent., boys, and 715, or 57.57 per cent., girls. At the same date of previous year the boys were in proportion to the girls as 48 to 52.

As to the 7,978 relieved on account of death, absence or desertion of husband or father, the wives, &c., dependent increased 565, or 26.43 per cent., and the children 1,977, or 59.95 per cent., as follows :

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY DEATH, ABSENCE OR DE- SERPTION OF HUSBAND OR FATHER.	Wives, &c.	Children.	Total.
September 30, 1874, there were	2,138	3,298	5,436
September 30, 1875, there were	2,703	5,275	7,978
Increase	565	1,977	2,542
Per cent. of increase.....	26.43	59.95	46.76

Of the 5,275 children, 2,280, or 43.22 per cent., were boys, and 2,995, or 56.78 per cent., girls. A year previous the boys were to the girls in proportion as 47 to 53.

The 5,779 relieved on account of their own or sickness in family and want of work, 1,445 were males, 1,182 wives dependent, and 3,152 children. The increase over the number at corresponding date of last year is shown thus :

DESTITUTION CAUSED BY TEMPORARY SICKNESS OR WANT OF WORK.	ADULTS.			Children.	Adults and children.
	Men.	Wives.	Total.		
September 30, 1874, there were.....	705	543	1,248	1,421	2,669
September 30, 1875, there were.....	1,445	1,182	2,627	3,152	5,779
Increase	740	639	1,379	1,731	3,110
Per cent. of increase	104.96	117.68	110.50	121.82	116.52

The 3,152 children comprise 1,657, or 52.57 per cent., boys, and 1,495, or 47.43 per cent., girls. The sex of the children of the previous year were 711 boys, 710 girls

If we analyze the causes for which the adult males, 1,445, were relieved, one-third, 481, or 33.28 per cent., were assisted on account of their own sickness, being an increase of 222, or 85.71 per cent. more than the number at same date of preceding year; 177, or 12.25 per cent., (one-eighth,) were relieved on account of sickness of a member of a family or a funeral. This class, as compared with previous year, increased only 57, or 47.5 per cent. The largest number, 787, or 54.47 per cent., were relieved on account of want of work, being an increase of 461, or 141.41 per cent. This, as we have previously stated, was to be expected from the great depression of business during the year

The remaining class receiving out-door relief in districts connected with alms-houses are single women, who numbered 115, an increase of only 4, or 3.60 per cent., as compared with the preceding year, the white females decreased, and the colored females greatly increased.

SINGLE WOMEN RELIEVED.	FEMALES.		Total
	White.	Colored.	
September 30, { 1874, there were.....	108	3	111
{ 1875, there were.....	98	17	115
Difference	*10	†14	†4
Per cent. of difference	*9.26	†466.67	†3.60

TOWNSHIP RELIEF.

This class comprises all persons relieved in counties, townships and boroughs where there are no alms-houses, (excluding the insane, idiotic, blind and deaf mutes, which have been enumerated in their respective classes on page 195,) the same numbered 940, being an increase of 282, or 42.86 per cent. The increase of adults was 191, or 40.21 per cent.; children 91, or 49.73 per cent., as follows:

MAINTAINED BY TOWNSHIPS.	ADULTS.			Children...	Adults and children,
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
September 30, { 1874, there were...	212	263	475	183	658
{ 1875, there were...	319	347	666	274	940
Increase	107	84	191	91	282
Per cent. of increase	50.47	31.94	40.21	49.73	42.86

Of the 274 children, 130, or 47.45 per cent., were boys, and 144, or 52.55 per cent., girls. Of those remaining a year previous, the boys were in proportion to the girls as 43 to 57.

* Decrease.

† Increase.

VAGRANTS.

In addition to the criminal, unfortunate and indigent classes are the vagrants or tramps. These are not paupers, as has been heretofore said. "The genuine pauper—the friendless man or woman who from age, disease or other unavoidable disability is unable to earn the food and shelter which God intends all His children to share, becomes properly the charge of society. Policy and humanity both decree that his suffering shall be reduced to a minimum average, he is no more to be punished for his poverty than the blind man for his blindness, or the cripple for the weakened limb which hinders him from keeping step with his fellows."

There is no debt due from society to this idle, vicious element found roaming through the State obtaining subsistence, first from one alms-house, then another, and who are too often encouraged in this wandering, predatory life. How much of this evil is due to partial time in manufacturing districts, to trades union restrictions, which generally favor tramping, to our defective way of administering justice and reformatory effort, we are unable to say, the actual notion, however, which pervades this class is, "that the State owes them a living, and society a Sunday school morality, and having failed to provide them with either, deserves to be pilfered in the person of her citizens." It will not be denied that we have been too lenient with tramps, and if the evil continues to grow at its present rate—becoming a profession as it has—it will provoke radical measures for its restriction or suppression. The number of this class relieved in each quarter of the past year, as compiled from the returns made to this Board, are as follows :

VAGRANTS RELIEVED DURING QUARTER ENDING	ALMS-HOUSES.		OUT-DOOR RELIEF.		Total.	Increase over quar. of pre- ceding year.	Per ct. of in- crease each quarter
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
December 31, 1874 ..	31,400	1,908	3,025	108	36,441	13,988	62.30
March 31, 1875	62,641	2,745	5,748	58	71,192	36,738	106.63
June 30, 1875	22,521	1,215	270	56	24,062	118	.49
September 30, 1875..	15,122	873	627	73	16,695	*1,502	*8.25
Total	131,684	6,741	9,670	295	148,390	49,342	48.81

* Decrease.

Of the 148,390 relieved, the proportion of males to females were as 95 to 5; and of the 138,425 relieved in the alms-houses the sexes were in the same proportion, while of the 9,965 assisted by out-door relief the males were to the females as 97 to 3. The number of lodgings furnished this class of persons is shown by the following statement:

LODGINGS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUAR- TER ENDING	In alms- houses.	Out of alms- houses.	Total.	Increase over quar. of pre- ceding year.	Per ct. of in- crease each quarter....
December 31, 1874.....	37,677	2,388	40,065	18,216	83.37
March 31, 1875.....	53,471	5,654	59,125	24,375	70.14
June 30, 1875.....	24,945	97	25,042	2,194	9.60
September 30, 1875.....	16,145	486	16,631	1,213	7.87
Total.....	132,238	8,625	140,863	45,998	48.49

It will be observed that 95 per cent. of 148,390 vagrants received one night's or 140,863 lodgings, being an increase of 45,998, or 48.49 per cent., more than the preceding year.

The number of meals supplied to the vagrants or tramps during the several quarters of the year were as follows:

MEALS FURNISHED VAGRANTS DURING THE QUAR- TER ENDING	In alms- houses.	Out of alms- houses.	Total.	Increase over quar. of pre- ceding year.	Per ct. of in- crease each quarter....
December 31, 1874.....	76,442	4,157	80,599	34,781	75.91
March 31, 1875.....	118,664	6,128	124,792	48,769	64.15
June 30, 1875.....	54,469	202	54,671	9,212	20.26
September 30, 1875.....	35,103	979	36,082	2,624	7.84
Total.....	284,678	11,466	296,144	95,386	47.51

The 148,390 vagrants relieved, received 296,144 meals, an average of two to each. The number of meals furnished exceeded the previous year by 95,386, or 47.51 per cent.

The foregoing statement of vagrants does not include the lodgers in station houses of the cities, of whom we have no returns.

To the foregoing brief summary of the numbers in the criminal, defective and indigent classes we append the accompanying statistical reports, which will furnish information in regard to expenditures or cost of maintenance of these several classes; also as to their age, sex, color, nativity, civil and industrial relations, habits, &c. An examination of them, and those cognate questions which are so clearly allied therewith, will furnish in themselves matters of great interest and value to the jurist, the statesman, the student of social science and the philanthropist.

January 31, 1876.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY—ALLEGHENY.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, *Warden.*

The number of convicts in this penitentiary at the beginning of the year was 417; to which were added, during the year, 292—an increase of 99, or 51.3 per cent., on the number admitted the preceding year. Number discharged, 184—leaving in confinement 525 at the end of the year, September 30, 1875.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
October 1, 1874, there were	379	2	35	1	417
Committed during the year.....	260	2	29	1	292
Population.....	639	4	64	2	709
Discharged during the year.....	164	2	17	1	184
Remaining Sept. 30, 1875	475	2	47	1	525

The average number supported during the year 1874 was 426.5, of whom 399.1 were county, and 27.4 United States prisoners—being an increase of 3.8 on the average number of the preceding year. The county prisoners increased 4.2, and United States prisoners decreased 0.4.

The cost of maintenance is shown by the following statement :

Salaries of officers.....	\$24,350 00
Provisions.....	\$28,459 43
Clothing, including shoes.....	5,047 30
Fuel and gas.....	5,008 79
Beds and bedding.....	1,684 34
Medicines and medical supplies.....	1,168 55
Water rent.....	1,140 00
Ordinary repairs	2,061 50
Sundry expenses.....	4,238 93
Repairs and improvements	460 93
Profit and loss, depreciation of tools, &c.....	1,218 90
	50,488 70
	75,838 70

The cost of maintenance, including salaries, was \$177 79 per caput, or an average daily cost of 48.71 cents, of which sum the State paid for salaries, 15.64 cents; convict labor, including gain on manufacturing, 16.59 cents, leaving a balance in deficiency of labor of 16.48 cents.

The Legislature appropriated to this institution, in 1874, \$14,350, to wit: Salaries of officers, 24,350; repairs to buildings, \$2,500; steam pipes, \$2,000; workshop building, \$15,000; library, \$500; also, the usual gratuities to discharged convicts.

The amount received from the Commonwealth during the year 1874, was \$29,686, viz: \$7,511 being the balance of State appropriation for 1873, and \$22,175 being one-half of appropriations for 1874.

The other sources of income were:

Labor in shoe shops	\$12,911 11	
Labor in broom shops	1,401 49	
Labor in marble shops	963 37	
Labor on new work shop, building, &c	2,025 21	
Weaving, including labor	387 44	
Shoemaking, including labor	447 59	
Segarmaking, including labor	6,376 62	
Sale of coke, tar barrels, &c	1,311 51	
		<hr/>
		\$25,824 40
From United States, for support of their convicts	5,362 10	
From counties, for maintenance of convicts	19,302 20	
		<hr/>
		50,488 70
		<hr/>

The amounts charged to the respective counties of the western district for maintenance (being their deficiency of support by labor) of their convicts, with the number of days they were supported, whole and average number belonging to each county, also the value of their labor, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	CONVICTS.			Convict labor.....	Amount charged to counties, being deficiency of support by labor.....
	Whole number,	Average number	Number of days supported.....		
Allegheny.....	225	149.2	54,464	\$8,714 24	\$7,216 58
Armstrong.....	23	12.3	4,506	720 96	597 04
Beaver.....	9	4.1	1,483	237 28	196 49
Bedford.....	10	4.2	1,524	243 84	201 93
Blair.....	18	12.1	4,411	705 76	584 45
Butler.....	8	5.3	1,934	309 44	256 25
Cambria.....	13	7.6	2,768	442 88	366 76
Cameron.....	1	.1	43	6 88	5 69
Centre.....	10	8.2	3,005	480 80	398 16
Clarion.....	13	9.6	3,500	560 00	463 75
Clearfield.....	15	9.4	3,439	550 24	455 66
Clinton.....	25	14.5	5,313	850 08	703 97
Crawford.....	26	18.5	6,769	1,083 04	896 89
Elk.....	7	2.6	943	150 88	124 95
Erie.....	31	22.1	8,080	1,292 80	1,070 60
Fayette.....	27	16.4	5,992	958 72	793 94
Forest.....	1	1.	365	58 40	48 36
Fulton.....	2	.4	162	25 92	21 46
Greene.....	3	2.2	809	129 44	107 19
Huntingdon.....	7	3.4	1,228	196 48	162 71
Indiana.....	5	1.5	555	88 80	73 53
Jefferson.....	11	6.7	2,439	390 24	323 16
Juniata.....	2	1.3	458	73 28	60 68
Lawrence.....	9	6.7	2,437	389 92	322 90
M'Kean.....	2	1.7	604	96 64	80 03
Mercer.....	14	9.	3,285	525 60	435 26
Miffin.....	10	7.1	2,579	412 64	341 71
Potter.....	5	3.7	1,347	215 52	178 48
Somerset.....	8	3.7	1,354	216 64	179 40
Venango.....	24	15.4	5,627	900 32	745 58
Warren.....	12	6.2	2,251	360 16	298 25
Washington.....	16	11.6	4,232	677 12	560 74
Westmoreland.....	30	21.3	7,771	1,243 36	1,029 65
Total of counties.....	622	399.1	145,677	23,308 32	19,302 20
United States.....	39	27.4	10,014	.....	5,362 10
Aggregate.....	661	426.5	155,691	23,308 32	24,664 30

The statement of expenses and average number of this institution relate to the year ending December 31, 1874. All other statistics are for the year commencing October 1, 1874, and ending September 30, 1875.

The following table exhibits the crimes for which the 292 convicts received were convicted; also, the age, sex, color, and other characteristics of the prisoners received:

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of convicts committed to this penitentiary, with the crimes for which convicted, compared with the sex, color, age, nativity and other characteristics of the prisoners received during the year ending September 30, 1875.

[illegible]

Parents dead.....	1				1	1				3		1								7
Father living.....	2				1	1				3	1	4	1							30
Mother living.....	7	3			3	2	2			1	25	1	1							55
<i>Schools :—</i>																				
Attended public school	21	4	1	3		7	12	1	11	1	87	3	1	6	1	14	1	3	11	192
Attended private school					1				1		2			1						5
Did not go to school.....	3					1	4	2			20			2		3		3		38
<i>Education :—</i>																				
Illiterate.....	4						4	2			13			2		3				31
Read only.....	4	1		1	1	3			2		23			1		5		1		43
Read and write.....	1	3	1	2		6	9	1	9	1	73	3	1	6	1	9	1	3	10	160
Superior education.....									1											1
<i>Habits :—</i>																				
Absinents.....	7	1	1	3	1	3	2		6	1	34	1		6		3	1	4		76
Moderate drinkers.....	1	8	3			3	5		4	38	1	1		2	1	10		3	7	89
Occasionally intemperate	4					1	6	2	1	30			1	1		4		2		51
Intemperate.....	5						3	1	1	7								1		19
<i>Civil condition :—</i>																				
Single.....	1	16	3		1		3	13	1	8	73	2	1	5	1	13	1	8		153
Married.....		7	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	31	1		4		3	3	5	1	71
Widowed.....		1					1		2	2	5					1		1		11
<i>Army or navy :—</i>																				
Served in army or navy.....		7	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	7	21		1	3		3		2	1	59
In neither.....	1	17	2		1		5	14		5	88	3		6	1	14	1	13		176

Industrial relations:—

Unapprenticed	3	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	3	10	4	1	1	1	1	37	222
Apprenticed and absconded	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5
Apprenticed and served time out																39	26
Not bound, but served four years																9	
<i>Convictions:—</i>																	
1st conviction	1	6	2	4	1	5	3	1	1	3	15	4	1	2	1	2	200
2d.....do.....1 here																	2
2d.....do.....2 do																	18
3d.....do.....2 do																	1
7th.....do.....2 do																	1
3d.....do.....3 do																	7
4th.....do.....4 do																	3
<i>Parental relations:—</i>																	
Parents living																	
Parents dead	5	3	3	1	3	2	1	1	4	13		1	2				182
Father living																	8
Mother living	1	1				1					2	2					36
											1	1	2				66
<i>Schools:—</i>																	
Attended public school	1	6	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	12	2					233
Attended private school																	8
Did not go to school						2					4	1					46
<i>Education:—</i>																	
Illiterate																	
Read only						2	1	1									37
Read and write						2	1	1	1								57
Superior education	1	6	3	2		2	2		1	4	8	3		1	2	1	197
<i>Habits:—</i>																	
Abstinent																	1
Moderate drinkers	2	1															88
Occasionally intemperate	1	2	2			1	1										107
Intemperate	3		2	1	3												73
	1				1												24
<i>Civil condition:—</i>																	
Single																	
Married	1	2	3	2	1	1	2										180
Widowed	3			2		3	1										99
	1																13
<i>Army or navy:—</i>																	
Served in army or navy	1	1	1	3	1	3											77
In neither	5	2	1			2	3	1									215

Color and sex.—Of the 292 convicts sentenced to this penitentiary during the year ending September 30, 1875, 260, or 89.04 per cent., were white, 29, or 9.63 per cent., colored males; 2, or 0.69 per cent., white, and 1, or 0.34 per cent., a colored female.

Crimes.—The crimes committed were 235, or 80.48 per cent., against property and 57, or 19.52 per cent., against persons. If each class of crime be represented by 100, the relation of the sexes to the character of crime committed will be as follows:

White males, convicted of crimes against property, were as $90\frac{1}{2}$ to 82 against persons; white females, convicted of crimes against property, were as 1 to 0 against persons; colored males, convicted of crimes against property, were as $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 against persons; colored female, convicted of crimes against property, was as 0 to 2 against persons.

Ages.—There were 13, or 4.45 per cent., 16 and under 18 years of age; 45, or 15.41 per cent., were 18 and under 21; 84, or 28.77 per cent., from 21 to 25; 68, or 23.29 per cent., between 25 and 30; and 82, or 28.08 per cent., were 25 years of age and upwards. Nearly one-half, 142, or 48.63 per cent., of the convicts received were under 25 years of age. The nature of the crime committed by minors and adults is exhibited in the table, and may be briefly classified thus:

Minors, convicted of crimes against property, were as 22 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ against persons; adults, convicted of crimes against property, were as 78 to $89\frac{1}{2}$ against persons; or, under 25, convicted of crimes against property, were as 51 to 40 against persons; 25 years and over, convicted of crimes against property, were as 49 to 60 against persons.

Nativity.—Over one-half, 165, or 56.51 per cent., of the convicts received were born in Pennsylvania; 74, or 25.34 per cent., one-fourth, were natives of other States of United States; 17, or 5.82 per cent., were born in Ireland; 15, or 5.14 per cent., in Germany; 7, or 2.40 per cent., in England; and 14, or 4.79 per cent., in other foreign countries. A comparison of the nativity with the class of crime for which convicted gives the following results:

Natives of Pennsylvania, convicted of crimes against property, were as 58 to 49 against persons; other Americans, convicted of crimes against property, were as 28 to 16 against persons; natives of Ireland, convicted of crimes against property, were as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 against persons; natives of Germany, convicted of crimes against property, were as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 against persons; natives of England, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ against persons; other foreigners, convicted of crimes against property, were as 5 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ against persons.

It will be observed that of the foreign born that the largest proportion were convicted of crimes against persons being as 35 to 14 against property.

On the contrary, the largest number of American born were convicted of crimes against property in proportion as 86 to 65 against persons.

Industrial relations.—There were but few of the convicts received who had served an apprenticeship to any trade or calling. 222, or 76.03 per cent., three-fourths, had not been bound; 5, or 1.71 per cent., were bound but left before the expiration of their minority; 39, or 13.36 per cent., were bound and served until they were 21 years of age; and 26, or 8.90 per cent., had not been bound but had served four or more years at a trade or calling. The class of crime for which these convicts were convicted may be stated thus:

Never bound, convicted of crimes against property, were as 79 to 65 against persons; bound and left, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to 0 against persons; bound and served time out, convicted of crimes against property, were as 12 to 19 against persons; not bound but served four or more years, convicted of crimes against property, were as 7 to 16 against persons.

Convictions.—Nine-tenths, 260, or 89.04 per cent., of the convicts received were for their first conviction; 2, or 0.69 per cent., had been previously imprisoned once elsewhere, one in the Eastern State Penitentiary, the other in West Virginia; 18, or 6.16 per cent., were received on their second conviction, the former one having been also to this penitentiary; 1, or 0.34 per cent., were received on third conviction, two having been to this, and one to penitentiary in Kentucky; another was received on seventh conviction, second time here, the five prior convictions having been to penitentiaries in other States; 7, or 2.40 per cent., were received on their third conviction, the two previous ones having been to this penitentiary; and 3, or 1.03 per cent., were received on their fourth conviction, all of the former ones having been to this penitentiary. Of the 32 convicts received who had been more than once convicted, it will be observed that 28 had been in no other prison than this; and 4 had been in penitentiaries in other States.

Parental Relations—There were 182, or 62.33 per cent., over three-fifths, of the convicts received who had both parents living when they were 16 years of age; 8, or 2.74 per cent., had lost both parents before that age; 36, or 12.33 per cent., had only their father, and 66, or 22.60 per cent., their mother only living when 16 years of age. The influence of parental restraint, as exhibited in the class of crime for which whole and half orphans were convicted, as compared with the crimes committed by those having both parents living may be stated thus:

Had both parents living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 61 to 68 against persons; whole and half orphans, convicted of crimes against property, were as 39 to 32 against persons; or, had father only living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 13 to 11 against

persons; had mother only living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 23 to 19 against persons; had lost both parents, convicted of crimes against property, were as 3 to 2 against persons.

Schools.—Four-fifths, 238, or 81.51 per cent., had attended public, and 8, or 2.74 per cent., private school; leaving 46, or 15.75 per cent., about one-sixth, who did not go to school. The influence of school training on the class of crime for which convicted may be inferred from the annexed statement:

Attended public school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 82 to 81 against persons; attended private school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to 5 against persons; did not go to school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 16 to 14 against persons.

Their average age on leaving school was 13.6 years.

Education.—Of the convicts received only 37, or 12.67 per cent., were unable to read or write; 57, or 19.52 per cent., could read only; 197, or 67.47 per cent., two-thirds, could read and write; and only 1, or 0.34 per cent., had a superior education. The influence of ignorance and education may be inferred from the character of the crime committed:

Illiterate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 13 to 10½ against persons; could read only, convicted of crimes against property, were as 13 to 24½ against persons; could read and write, convicted of crimes against property, were as 68 to 65 against persons; superior education, convicted of crimes against property, were as 1 to 0 against persons.

Habits.—Nearly one-third, 88, or 30.14 per cent., of the convicts admitted did not use malt or spirituous liquors; 107, or 36.64 per cent., used them moderately, but never to excess; 73, or 25.00 per cent., one-fourth, became occasionally intoxicated; and 24, or 8.22 per cent., one-twelfth, were intemperate or frequently intoxicated.

The relation of these habits to the character of crime committed by them may be stated thus:

Abstinent, convicted of crimes against property, were as 32 to 21 against persons; moderate drinkers, convicted of crimes against property, were as 38 to 31½ against persons; occasionally intemperate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 22 to 38½ against persons; intemperate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 8 to 9 against persons.

Civil Condition.—Three-fifths, 180, or 61.64 per cent., of the convicts had never been married; 99, or 33.91 per cent., one-third, were married; and 13, or 4.45 per cent., were widowed. A comparison of their civil condition, with the class of crime for which convicted, gives the following result:

Single, convicted of crimes against property, were as 65 to 47 against persons; married, convicted of crimes against property, were as 30 to 49

against persons; widowed, convicted of crimes against property, were as 5 to 4 against persons.

Of the 99 married, 56 were married men, who, besides their wives, had 164 children living, thus:

20 had each 1 child, making	20 children.
11....do....2 children, making	22 "
7....do....3....do....do.....	21 "
9....do...4....do....do.....	36 "
1....do....5....do....do.....	5 "
3....do....6....do....do.....	18 "
1....do....7....do....do.....	7 "
3....do....8....do....do.....	24 "
1....do...11....do....do.....	11 "

Total, 56 married men, with. 164 children; and one married woman, besides her husband, had 2 children, and another had 4 children living.

Of the 13 widowed, there were 6 widows who had 25 children living:

2 had each 1 child, making	2 children.
1...do....4...do....do	4 "
2...do....5...do....do	10 "
1...do....9...do....do	9 "

Total, 6 widows, with..... 25 children living when received in penitentiary.

Army or navy.—About one-fourth, 77, or 26.37 per cent., of the convicts received had served in the army or navy. The remainder, 215, or 73.63 per cent., had not served in either. In regard to the class of crimes for which convicted those who—

Served in army or navy, convicted of crimes against property, were as 25 to 32 against persons; served in neither, convicted of crimes against property, were as 75 to 68 against persons.

Physical health and mental condition of the convicts received during the year stated as follows:

PHYSICAL HEALTH.		MENTAL CONDITION.	
Good	203	Good.....	202
Impaired	89	Impaired .....	...
Total.....	292	Total.....	292

It will be observed that over two-thirds, 203, or 69.52 per cent., were received in good, and 89, or 30.48 per cent., in impaired physical health. The mental condition of all is reported as having been good.

Occupations.—The pursuits before conviction of the 292 convicts were:

Agent, insurance.....	1	Merchants.....	2
Barbers.....	6	Millwright.....	1
Bartenders.....	3	Millers.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	3	Miners.....	14
Boilermakers.....	3	Moroccodresser.....	1
Brakesmen.....	8	Moulders.....	4
Bricklayer.....	1	Musician.....	1
Brushmaker.....	1	Nailcutter.....	1
Butchers.....	3	No occupation.....	7
Carpenters.....	6	Oil well drillers.....	5
Carriage driver.....	1	Painters.....	3
Cashier.....	1	Paperhanger.....	1
Catchers in rolling mill.....	2	Paver.....	1
Caulker.....	1	Pedlars.....	2
Chairmaker.....	1	Physician.....	1
Clerks.....	7	Plasterers.....	4
Conductor.....	1	Porter.....	1
Coker.....	1	Printers.....	3
Cooks.....	4	Puddlers.....	4
Cooper.....	1	Rigger, &c.....	1
Cutler.....	1	Roller.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Sailors.....	3
Engineers.....	5	Segarmakers.....	3
Farmers.....	15	Shoemakers.....	7
Firemen.....	2	Stonecutters.....	5
Gardener.....	1	Tailors.....	3
Gasfitter, &c.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Glassblowers.....	2	Teamsters.....	2
Gunsmith.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Harnessmakers.....	2	Trunkmaker.....	1
Housewives.....	3	Umbrellamaker.....	1
Laborers.....	98	Waiters.....	2
Leatherfinisher.....	1	Watermen.....	6
Lumbermen.....	2	Weavers.....	2
Machinists.....	2		
Marblecutter.....	1	Total.....	292
Matchmaker.....	1		—
Medical student.....	1		

Sentences.—The sentences of the 292 convicts received during the year ending September 30, 1875, into the Western Penitentiary, were :

SENTENCES.	WHITE.		COL'ED.		Total	SENTENCES.	WHITE.		COL'ED.		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Males	Females	Males	Females	
6 months.....	1				1	3 years and 9 mos.	1				1
9....do.....	1	1			2	4 years.....	5		2		7
1 year.....	40	1	2	1	44	4 years and 6 mos.	1				1
1..do..and 15 days..	1				1	4 years, 10 months					
1..do..and 1 month,	9		1		10	and 28 days.....			1		1
1..do..1 m'th, 3 days	2				2	5 years.....	15		1		16
1 year and 2 months,	11				11	5..do.....4 mos.	1				1
1..do.....3....do..	11		4		15	5..do.....6....do..	3				3
1..do.....4....do..	4				4	6..do.....	3				3
1..do.....6....do..	16				16	6..do.....6....do..	1				1
1..do.....7....do..	1				1	6..do.....10....do..	1				1
1..do.....8....do..	3				3	7..do.....	7		2		9
1..do.....9....do..	1				1	7..do.....6....do..			1		1
1..do.....11....do..	1				1	8..do.....	1				1
2 years.....	40				40	9..do.....	1				1
2..do.....3....do..	7				7	9..do.....9....do..	2				2
2..do.....4....do..	2				2	10..do.....	3				3
2..do.....6....do..	10				10	10..do.....6....do..			1		1
2..do.....8....do..	2				2	11..do.....6....do..	1				1
2..do.....9....do..	4				4	12..do.....			1		1
2..do.....10....do..	4				4	13..do.....6....do..	1				1
2..do.....11....do..			4		4	15..do.....	1				1
3 years.....	30		6		36	20..do.....	2				2
3..do..and 20 days..	1				1	23..do.....	1				1
3..do..and 1 month,	2				2	For life.....	1				1
3..do.....3....do..	1				1						
3..do.....6....do..	3		3		6	Total received...	260	2	29	1	292

The average sentence was 2 years, 11 months and 27 days; or white convicts, 2 years, 10 months and 29 days; colored convicts, 3 years, 8 months and 14 days. The average sentence of white males was 2 years, 11 months and 3 days; white females, 0 years, 10 months and 15 days; colored males, 3 years, 9 months and 18 days; colored females, 1 year.

CONVICT POPULATION.

The convict population of this penitentiary for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 709, viz: 639 white, 64 colored males; 4 white, 2 colored females.

Health.—The usual share of good health has been enjoyed by the inmates of this institution. In a population of 709, only 8 deaths occurred, 6 white and 2 colored males. The rate of mortality on population was 1.13 per cent.; or of white males 0.94 per cent.; colored males 3.12 per cent.

The greatest number sick at one time was 15, viz : 12 males and 3 females. The number of serious cases of illness under treatment on September 30, 1875, were 10, as follows :

DISEASES.	White.	Colored.	DISEASES.	White.	Colored.
Asthma	1	.....	Phthisis	1	1
Diarrhoea	2	.....	Scrofula	2	.....
Debility .....	.....	1	Total, all males ..	8	2
Erysipelas	1	.....		
Fistula in ano	1	.....		

Punishments.—The number of different individuals punished, kind of punishment, and number of times inflicted is presented in the next statement, thus :

KIND OF PUNISHMENTS.	No. of times.	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PRISONERS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs or irons	34	33	.....	33
Dark or punishment cells	292	243	.....	243
Number of meals stopped	942	246	.....	246
Number of meals of bread and water, (excluding those in dark cells)	879	99	.....	99
Other punishments				

Of the population in this penitentiary during the year, there were 33, or 4.65 per cent., placed in irons or handcuffs; 243, or 34.29 per cent., were subjected to dark or punishment cells; 246, or 34.70 per cent., had their meals stopped, on an average four meals each; and 99, or 13.96 per cent., had their diet restricted to bread and water, on an average of nine meals each.

Tobacco and Liquors.—No liquors are furnished except as ordered by the physician, its total cost during the year was \$85 50. Tobacco is issued under authority of an act passed in 1866, average cost four cents per man per week. Nearly all use it more or less, and its continuance is earnestly advised.

Industries.—Contract work is now the most remunerative. The contract shops at the close of the year earning at the rate of \$4,000 per month. During the first part of the year men employed in all the industries of the prison worked but half time, owing to the depression in all branches of business. The prison receives fifty cents per day for contract labor. Shop labor averages ten hours per day in the summer, and eight and-a-half hours per day in the winter. Nearly all have tasks, which can be accomplished in less than the working hours if reasonable diligence be exercised. Weav-

ing is the only work carried on in the cells. The profits for the year of the several industries were as follows :

Weaving, including labor.....	\$387 44
Segarmaking, including labor.....	6,376 62
Shoemaking, including labor.....	447 59
Labor in shops.....	17,301 21
Total.....	<u>24,512 86</u>

Any who refuse to labor are placed in solitary or dark cells as may seem requisite, on bread and water diet, until they agree to conform to the rules and regulations.

A repair and labor squad perform all prison work, cook, bake, sew, clean, and sweep; this labor though essential is not productive, its cost is not charged, but a record is kept of the time so employed.

Over-work.—With productive labor it is practicable to furnish over-work, for which the prisoner is allowed the value of all work he may perform beyond his allotted task. The following was earned at over-work during the year :

Shoemaking.....	\$795 96
Broommaking.....	61 96
Segarmaking.....	235 80
General work.....	15 00
Total.....	<u>1,108 72</u>

Money earned by over-work can be expended for useful articles, or transmitted to family or friends, or if preferred, placed to their credit until discharged.

Library.—The whole number of volumes in the library which have been catalogued, are 3,573, embracing works on history, biography, miscellany, novels, magazines, travels, poetry, science, morals and religion. Over 500 are in German, the remainder in the English language. Each prisoner receives a book every two weeks, and the privilege is suspended for malicious injury of books or flagrant breach of rules. The library is under the care of, and the books are distributed by the chaplain, with prisoners' help. There were 710 new books added to the library during the past year.

Religious and Moral Instruction.—Religious services are held in the chapel every Sabbath, also whenever a death occurs; all the prisoners being in attendance. A Sabbath school is held in the afternoon of every Sunday, at which about one-third of the prisoners are present. They are divided into classes of eight to ten each, in charge of experienced teachers, many of whom occupy prominent positions in the city, and nearly all have been teachers since the school was started, over six years ago. Ministers of any

denomination visit prisoners when desired, and Catholic priests make weekly visits to members of their church. Every cell has a Bible, and most of them other religious books. All the religious and moral instruction is under the personal charge of the chaplain, Rev. J. L. Milligan, who also makes frequent visitations at the cells during the week.

Education is a prominent feature; every prisoner can obtain a slate, copy-book, primer or other primary book, if he will use them; a day school in charge of an experienced teacher is doing much good. And we may here state, that many literary and religious newspapers are subscribed for by the prisoners, or donated by various publishers; prisoners are also privileged to have books of a suitable character purchased for or sent to them.

Correspondence.—Each prisoner whose conduct conforms to the rules, may write to his family or one of his friends, once every month; he can also receive a letter from his family or friends once every month. All the letters both to and from the prison, must relate strictly to family or business affairs, of which general movements in regard to procuring a pardon must form no part. Each letter is inspected by the chaplain, and any matter of a dubious character is suppressed. Visits to prisoners from friends are limited to one visit to one person in three months; the time allowed, ten to fifteen minutes; visits must be in presence and hearing of an officer, usually the overseer in regular charge of the prisoner.

CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Of the convict population, 709, for the year ending September 30, 1875, there were 184 discharged, viz: 164 white, 17 colored males; 2 white, 1 colored female. The following statement will exhibit how they were discharged, also the number remaining at the end of the year:

HOW DISCHARGED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penitentiary population.....	639	4	64	2	709
<i>Of which there were discharged by—</i>					
Commutation law	125	1	12	1	139
Pardon	23		2		25
Died	6		2		8
Expiration of sentence.....	6	1	1		8
Order of court.....	3				3
Escaped	1				1
Total discharged	164	2	17	1	184
Leaving in confinement October 1, 1875..	475	2	47	1	525

From the above we learn of the population, 709, one-fifth, 139, or 19.60 per cent., were discharged under the commutation law; 25, or 3.53 per cent., were pardoned; 8, or 1.13 per cent., died; an equal number were

discharged by expiration of sentence; 3, or 0.42 per cent., were removed by order of court; and 1, or 0.14 per cent, a white male, escaped. The total discharged was 184, or 25.92 per cent., one-fourth of the population.

Industries.—The trades taught, or occupations of the 184 convicts during their imprisonment, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	White.	Colored.	OCCUPATIONS.	White.	Colored.
Baking	5	1	Marble-work.	2	1
Barber	1	1	No occupation	12	3
Bricklaying	1		Nurse	1	
Broommaking	17	1	Segar-box making ...	1	
Carpenter	2		Segarmaking	29	
Dye-house	1		Sewing (females) ...	2	1
Engineer		1	Shoemaking	40	6
Gasmaking	1		Spooling	1	
Gardening	1		Tailoring	2	
Jobbing	22	2	Weaving	1	1
Knitting	1		Wash-house	20	
Labor	2				
Library	1				
Machinist	1		Total discharged ...	166	18

Time served.—The period of imprisonment, or actual time served by the 184 discharged convicts, was as follows :

TIME SERVED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 1 year	29	1	5	1	36
1 and under 2 years	63	1	6		70
2... do... 3... do...	87		2		39
3... do... 4... do...	15		1		16
4... do... 5... do...	10		2		12
5... do... 6... do...	6				6
6... do... 7... do...	3				3
7... do... 8... do...	1				1
10... do... 11... do...			1		1
Total discharged	164	2	17	1	184

It will be observed, of the 184 discharged, one-fifth, 36, or 19.56 per cent., served less than one year's imprisonment—the colored being in proportion to the white as 33 to 18; more than one-third, 70, or 38.04 per cent., served from one to two years—the white being to the colored as 39 to 33; one-fifth, 39, or 21.20 per cent., served from two to three years—the white in proportion to the colored as 22 to 11; 16, or 8.70 per cent, served from three to four years—the white being to the colored as 9 to 6; 12, or 6.52 per cent., served from four to five years—the colored in proportion to the white as 11 to 6; 6, or 3.26 per cent., (all white,) served from five to six years; 3, or 1.63 per cent., served from six to seven years, (all white;) one

white male served from seven to eight years, and a colored male served ten years, one month and three days.

The 139 discharged under the commutation law, by a reduction on their original sentence for good conduct, of 29 years, 9 months and 22 days, served on an average 2 years, 3 months and 4 days.

The 25 who were pardoned, served on an average 2 years, 6 months and 13 days.

Of the 8 who died, the average time they served before decease, was 1 year, 3 months and 10 days

The 8 who were discharged by expiration of sentence, served on an average 1 year and 8 months.

The 3 white males discharged upon order of court, served 1 year, 6 months and 10 days.

The one white male who escaped, had served 2 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Education.—Of the convicts discharged 7 (6 white, 1 colored male) learned to read during their imprisonment; 6 (all white males) learned to write; and 24 (17 white, 7 colored males) learned to read and write.

Physical health.—The bodily condition of the 189 at the time of their discharge was as follows :

COLOR AND SEX.	PHYSICAL HEALTH.		Total.
	Good.	Impaired.	
White males	141	23	164
White females	2	.....	2
Colored males	13	4	17
Colored female	1	.....	1
Number discharged	157	27	184

It will be observed that 157, or 85.33 per cent., of the convicts were in good and 27, or 14.67 per cent., in impaired health. Of those discharged in good health the white were in excess of the colored in proportion as 86 to 78. On the contrary, more colored prisoners than white were discharged in impaired health, the former being to the latter as 22 to 14.

Mental condition.—The mental condition at the time of discharge of the 184 convicts was as follows :

COLOR AND SEX.	MENTAL CONDITION.		Total.
	Good.	Impaired.	
White males	158	*6	164
White females	2	.....	2
Colored males	15	2	17
Colored female	1	.....	1
Total	176	8	184

* 3 insane.

The mental condition of 176, or 95.65 per cent., at the time of discharge was good, and only 8, or 4.35 per cent., were impaired. Three of these were insane. Of those discharged in good mental condition the white exceeded the colored in proportion as 96 to 89. On the contrary, of the impaired the colored were to the white as 11 to 4.

Weight.—The increase or decrease in weight of the convicts discharged is presented thus :

COLOR AND SEX.	Number weighed.	Stationary.	Gained.	Losing.
White males	153	9	60	84
White female	1	.....	.....	1
Colored males	14	1	8	5
Colored female	1	.....	1	.....
No. weighed on reception and discharge,	169	10	69	90

Of the 169 weighed, only 10, or 5.92 per cent., had neither gained or lost weight; 69, or 40.82 per cent., two-fifths, had gained, and 90, or 53.25 per cent., over one-half, had lost weight during their imprisonment. Of those who lost weight, the white were to the colored in proportion as 55 to 33.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The number remaining in confinement in this penitentiary on September 30, 1875, was 525, viz :

White males	475	Colored males	47
White females	2	Colored female	1
Total of white	477	Total of colored	48

Employment.—Of the 525 in confinement, the following statement will exhibit how they were employed :

OCCUPATIONS.	NO. OF CONVICTS.		OCCUPATIONS.	NO. OF CONVICTS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Broommaking.....	88	.....	Shoemaking.....	147	.....
Idle.....	48	.....	Sick.....	9	.....
Invalid & convalesc't,	16	.....	Weaving.....	16	.....
Marble shop.....	16	.....	Whipmaking.....	58	.....
Old and infirm.....	10	.....	Winding.....	4	.....
Repairs and labor....	75	.....	Total remaining...	522	3
Segarmaking.....	35	.....		
Sewing.....		3			

Of the above convicts who are able to labor, 309 are on contract work, and 55 on State account.

Improvements.—In the summer of 1874 a work shop building was erected, 48 feet wide by 200 feet long, two stories in height with a basement partially above ground. It is divided into six large rooms or shops, heated by steam, and otherwise supplied with requisite conveniences. After a thorough test, it is very gratifying to state that the arrangements in this new building for light, ventilation and heating are complete and satisfactory ; also, there have been erected a new relief battery of three large boilers, steam pump, additional heating pipes, steam elevator and new iron doors at the ends of the cell blocks.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY—PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, *Warden.*

The number of convicts admitted into this penitentiary during the year ending September 30, 1875, was 331—an increase of 72, or 27.8 per cent., on the number received in the preceding year.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Males.....	Females..	Males.....	Females..	
October 1, 1874, there were.....	555	6	84	1	646
Committed during the year....	283	4	43	1	331
Population.....	838	10	127	2	977
Discharged during the year	212	4	22	.....	238
Remaining September 30, 1875.....	626	6	105	2	739

The average number supported during the year 1874 was 634.1, of whom 615 were county and 19.1 United States prisoners—being an increase of 35.6 on the average number for the year 1873. This increase was 30.3 in county, and 5.3 in United States prisoners.

The cost of maintenance is shown by the following statement:

Salaries of officers.....		\$27,000 00
Provisions.....	\$33,966 90	
Clothing.....	4,652 37	
Fuel.....	8,527 60	
Light.....	5,866 76	
Shoes for convicts.....	1,488 64	
Incidental expenses, (water rent, soap, brushes, etc.,).....	1,942 65	
Horse expenses.....	129 04	
Medicines, &c.....	1,165 07	
Jobbing.....	5,243 36	
House and cell furniture.....	890 02	
Manufacturing implements.....	31 50	
Wages.....	6,123 98	
Profit and loss for stock and manufacturing pur- poses.....	10,524 73	
		80,552 62
		<u>107,552 62</u>

The cost of maintenance, including salaries, was \$169 61 per caput, or an average daily cost of 46.47 cents, of which sum the State paid 11.67 cents for salaries; gain on manufacturing, 1.60 cents; prisoners' labor, 10.03 cents—leaving a balance in deficiency of labor of 23.17 cents.

The Legislature appropriated, in 1874, for this penitentiary, \$28,500 for the following purposes: Salaries of officers, \$27,000; repairs, \$1,000; books and stationery for library, \$500; also the usual gratuities to discharged convicts of five dollars to those resident within, and ten dollars to those resident over, fifty miles from the penitentiary.

The other sources of income were:

Cordwaining, including labor and profits.....	\$8,137 32
Cane work.....do.....do.....do.....	4,678 90
Weaving.....do.....do.....do.....	2,985 27
Segarmaking.....do.....do.....do.....	2,790 02
Wood work.....do.....do.....do.....	2,285 29
Smith work.....do.....do.....do.....	1,023 99
Garden.....do.....do.....do.....	566 84
Tailoring.....do.....do.....do.....	319 04
Tinsmithing.....do.....do.....do.....	50 36

Jobbing.....	labor of convicts.....	\$978 60
Baking, cooking, &c	do.....	900 60
Incidental labor.....	do.....	818 10
Making and mending clothes, &c	do.....	468 96
Making fires, &c.....	do.....	434 10
Flooring corridors.....	do.....	266 40
Hospital or medical department.....	do.....	170 70
Stable work	do.....	92 70

26,967 19

Less interest at debit of account..... 32 62

26,934 57

From United States, for support of their convicts 1,448 67

From counties, for maintenance of convicts..... 47,162 39

75,545 63

The amounts charged to the respective counties of the Eastern district for maintenance, (being their deficiency of support by labor) of their convicts, with number of days they were supported; also, the whole number and average number belonging to each county, and the value of their labor, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	CONVICTS.			Convict labor.....	Amount charged to counties, being deficiency of support by labor.....
	Whole number.....	Average number.....	No. of days supported,		
Adams.....	5	4.5	1,655	\$211 87	\$301 18
Bradford.....	13	7.5	2,744	284 90	565 74
Bucks.....	64	39.2	14,314	1,786 86	2,650 48
Carbon.....	8	5.1	1,860	105 70	470 90
Chester.....	9	7.4	2,707	373 84	465 33
Columbia.....	4	3.4	1,226	88 15	291 91
Cumberland.....	18	10.5	3,820	552 02	632 18
Dauphin.....	50	30.4	11,105	1,119 30	2,323 25
Delaware.....	2	.7	256	7 80	71 56
Franklin.....	22	9.8	3,556	220 31	882 05
Lancaster.....	2	1.9	694	82 26	132 88
Lebanon.....	12	7.3	2,675	253 59	575 66
Luzerne.....	57	36.6	13,352	1,311 79	2,827 33
Seranton city, (Luzerne co)	6	4.5	1,652	300 02	212 10
Lycoming.....	42	30.8	11,242	1,137 22	2,347 80
Monroe.....	2	1.4	510	.....	158 10
Montgomery.....	30	23.5	8,569	753 37	1,903 02
Montour.....	5	3.8	1,392	148 83	282 66
Northampton.....	6	4.5	1,626	361 11	142 95
Northumberland.....	36	22.7	8,281	965 45	1,601 66
Perry.....	2	.8	273	9 28	75 35
Philadelphia.....	391	307.7	112,299	10,684 54	24,128 15
Pike.....	5	3.1	1,140	183 98	169 42
Schuylkill.....	8	6.2	2,269	447 55	255 84
Snyder.....	2	1.	376	23 24	93 32
Susquehanna.....	10	8.2	3,004	255 76	675 48
Tioga.....	12	6.2	2,216	103 13	583 13
Union.....	3	1.3	483	21 23	128 50
Wayne.....	8	4.6	1,684	153 62	368 42
Wyoming.....	2	.7	262	80	80 42
York.....	30	19.7	7,185	466 73	1,700 62
Total of counties.....	866	615.	224,457	22,419 28	47,162 39
United States convicts....	30	19.1	6,990	718 23	1,448 67
Aggregate.....	896	634.1	231,447	23,137 51	48,611 06

The foregoing statement of expenses and average number relate to the year ending December 31, 1874; all other statistics are for the year commencing October 1, 1874, and ending September 30, 1875.

The following table exhibits the crimes for which the 331 convicts received were convicted; also the age, sex, color, and other characteristics of the prisoners received:

Born in Ireland.....	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	13
Born in Germany.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	14
Born in England.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4
Other foreigners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	9
<i>Industrial relations:—</i>										
Unapprenticed.....	5	33	23	1	6	12	1	18	8	7
Apprenticed and absconded.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	3	1
Apprenticed and served time out.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
<i>Convictions:—</i>										
1st conviction.....	4	24	16	6	11	1	1	14	7	4
2d.....do.....1 here.....	6	5	2	2	2	1	1	13	1	1
3d.....do.....1.....do.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4th.....do.....1.....do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5th.....do.....1.....do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6th.....do.....1.....do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7th.....do.....1.....do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8th.....do.....1.....do.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Parental relations:—</i>										
Parents living.....	2	24	15	1	4	9	1	1	12	4
Parents dead.....	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	5
Father living.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mother living.....	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
<i>Schools:—</i>										
Attended public school.....	4	29	18	1	6	8	1	15	5	1
Attended private school.....	1	7	6	1	1	2	1	3	4	2
Did not go to school.....	1	7	6	1	1	2	1	3	4	2
<i>Education:—</i>										
Illiterate.....	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
Read only.....	1	6	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	2
Read and write.....	2	28	15	1	6	12	1	12	4	4
<i>Habits:—</i>										
Abstinent.....	10	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Moderate drinkers.....	1	10	12	1	1	4	1	3	6	2

EASTERN PENITENTIARY—CONTINUED.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS.

AGE, SEX, COLOR, &c.												
Number committed.		15	11	15	2	6	3	1	4	1	2	8
Murder second degree.		15	11	15	2	6	3	1	4	1	2	8
Manslaughter		15	10	8	2	6	3	1	3	1	2	4
Assault and battery to kill.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shooting to kill.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ass't and batt'y to com. rape.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Incestuous fornication.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bigamy		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Producing abortion		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Attempt to produce abortion		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault and battery		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perjury.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Incest. fornication and adultery,		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total against persons.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whole number committed.		15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Color and sex:—

White males.....
 White females.....
 Colored males.....
 Colored females.....

Ages:—

Under 16.....
 16 and under 18.....
 18 and under 21.....
 21 and under 25.....
 25 and under 30.....
 30 and upwards.....

Nativity:—

Natives of Pennsylvania.....
 Natives of other States of the United States.....
 Born in Ireland.....

[illegible]

Sex and color.—Of the 331 convicts received 283, or 85.50 per cent., were white; 43, or 12.99 per cent., colored males; and 4, or 1.21 per cent., were white; and 1, or 0.30 per cent., a colored female.

Crimes.—Of the crimes for which convicted, 260, or 78.55 per cent., were against property; 71, or 21.45 per cent., against persons. If we represent each class of crime by 100 we shall have the following relation of the sexes to the class of crime committed, thus:

White males, convicted of crimes against property, were as 87 to 80 against persons; colored males, convicted of crimes against property, were as 12 to 17 against persons; white females, convicted of crimes against property, were as $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 against persons; colored female, convicted of crimes against property, was as $\frac{1}{3}$ to 0 against persons.

Ages.—There were 2, or 0.60 per cent., under 16 years of age; 10, or 3.02 per cent., were 16 and under 18; 47, or 14.20 per cent., were 18 to 21; 95, or 28.70 per cent., from 21 to 25; 61, or 18.43 per cent., from 25 to 30; and 116, or 35.05 per cent., were 30 years of age and upwards. It will be observed that nearly one-half, 154, or 46.52 per cent., of the convicts were under 25 years of age. The character of the crimes committed by minors and adults is exhibited in the table, and may be briefly stated as follows:

Minors, convicted of crimes against property, were as 19 to 14 against persons; adults, convicted of crimes against property, were as 81 to 86 against persons.

Nativity.—Nearly three-fifths, 193, or 58.31 per cent., of the convicts were born in Pennsylvania; 78, or 23.56 per cent., nearly one-fourth, were natives of other American States; 24, or 7.25 per cent., were born in Ireland; 20, or 6.04 per cent., in Germany; 4, or 1.21 per cent., in England; and 12, or 3.63 per cent., in other foreign countries. The relation of nativity to the class of crime for which convicted is stated thus:

Natives of Pennsylvania, convicted of crimes against property, were as 60 to 54 against persons; other Americans, convicted of crimes against property, were as 25 to 18 against persons; natives of Ireland, convicted of crimes against property, were as 5 to 16 against persons; natives of Germany, convicted of crimes against property, were as 5 to 8 against persons; natives of England, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to 0 against persons; other foreigners, convicted of crimes against property, were as 3 to 4 against persons.

A large proportion of the foreign born was convicted of crimes against persons, as 28 to 15 against property. On the contrary, the largest number of American born was convicted of crimes against property in proportion as 85 to 72 against persons.

Industrial Relations.—But few of the convicts received had served an apprenticeship to any trade or calling; 315, or 95.17 per cent., over five-sixths, had not been bound; 3, or 0.91 per cent., were bound but absconded before the expiration of their minority; and only 13, or 3.92 per cent., were bound and served until they were 21 years of age. A comparison of the industrial relations with the class of crime committed by these convicts is presented thus:

Never bound, convicted of crimes against property, were as 95 to 96 against persons; bound and left, convicted of crimes against property, were as 1 to 0 against persons; bound and served time out, convicted of crimes against property, were as 4 to 4 against persons.

Convictions.—Over three-fourths of the convicts, 256, or 77.34 per cent., were convicted for the first time and sentenced to this penitentiary; five had previously been in the House of Refuge; 35, or 10.58 per cent., had previously been sentenced once elsewhere, viz: twenty-seven to some county prison, one to county prison and House of Refuge, seven to some other penitentiary; 4, or 1.21 per cent., had each been twice imprisoned before sentence to this, viz: three had each been twice in a county prison and one twice in a penitentiary; 1, or 0.30 per cent., had been three times previously sentenced to a county prison; 1, or 0.30 per cent., had been five times in other State prisons before received here; 21, or 6.35 per cent., had been sentenced twice only, each time to this penitentiary; 6, or 1.82 per cent., had been sentenced three times, of which two were to this, one to a county jail; 2, or 0.60 per cent., had been three times sentenced, each to this penitentiary; and the same number four times sentenced, each to this penitentiary; 1, or 0.30 per cent., had been sentenced nine times, of which four were to this penitentiary and five to a county jail; 1, or 0.30 per cent., had been sentenced seven times, once to county prison and six times to this penitentiary; and 1, or 0.30 per cent., had been nine times sentenced, of which six had been to this penitentiary and three elsewhere. It will be observed that of the 75 convicts received who had been more than once convicted and imprisoned, 25 had been in no other prison than this, 31 had been in a county jail prior to their reception here, 1 had been previously in the House of Refuge and county prison, 9 had been in other State prisons, and 9 had been in county prison and this penitentiary before their last sentence or conviction. It is worthy of remark that no re-convicted convict sentenced to this penitentiary received during the past year was committed for crime against persons.

Parental Relations —Three-fifths, 205, or 61.93 per cent., of the convicts received had both parents living when they were 16 years of age; 42, or 12.69 per cent., had lost both parents before that age; 32, or 9.67 per cent., had only their father, and 52, or 15.71 per cent., had only their mother living at that age. The influence of parental restraint is exhibited in the class

of crimes for which whole or half orphans are convicted, as compared with those who had both parents living, thus :

Had both parents living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 60 to 69 against persons; whole and half orphans, convicted of crimes against property, were as 40 to 31 against persons. Or,

Had father only living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 11 to 4 against persons; had mother only living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 14 to 10 against persons; had lost both parents, convicted of crimes against property, were as 15 to 17 against persons.

Schools.—Nearly three-fourths, 240, or 72.51 per cent., of the convicts had attended public school, and only 7, or 2.11 per cent., private school, leaving 84, or 25.38 per cent., one-fourth, who did not go to school. The influence of the discipline in schools is manifested in the character of the crime committed; for of those who did not attend school we find a larger proportion were convicted for crimes against persons, thus :

Attended public schools, convicted of crimes against property, were as 74 to 68 against persons; attended private schools, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to 1 against persons; did not go to school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 24 to 31 against persons.

Their average age on leaving school was 14.5 years.

Education.—There were 60 or 18.13 per cent., of the convicts received who were unable to read or write; 55, or 16.62 per cent., could read only, and 216, or 65.25 per cent., nearly two-thirds, could read and write.

The relation of ignorance and education to the class of crimes committed may be thus represented :

Illiterate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 16 to 27 against persons; could read only, convicted of crimes against property, were as 17 to 15 against persons; could read and write, convicted of crimes against property, were as 67 to 58 against persons.

Habits.—One-fifth, 64, or 19.34 per cent., of the convicts committed were abstinent, (did not use malt or spirituous liquors;) 109, or 32.93 per cent., used them moderately, but not to excess; 86, or 25.98 per cent., became occasionally intoxicated; and 72, or 21.75 per cent., one-fifth, were frequently intoxicated. The influence of their habits, as regards the class of crime for which they were committed, may be stated thus :

Abstinent, convicted of crimes against property, were as 21 to 14 against persons; moderate drinkers, convicted of crimes against property, were as 35 to 24 against persons; occasionally intoxicated, convicted of crimes against property, were as 23 to 37 against persons; intemperate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 21 to 25 against persons.

Civil Condition.—Over one-half, 169, or 51.06 per cent., had never been married; 142, or 42.90 per cent., two-fifths, were married, and 20, or 6.04

per cent., widowed. The relation of their civil condition to the class of crime for which committed is exhibited as follows:

Single, convicted of crimes against property, were as 55 to 35 against persons; married, convicted of crimes against property, were as 38 to 61 against persons; widowed, convicted of crimes against property, were as 7 to 4 against persons.

Of the 142 married, there were 92 men, who, besides their wives, had 239 children living, thus:

31 had each 1 child, making.....	31 children.
25....do....2 children, making.....	50 "
14....do....3....do....do.....	42 "
7....do....4....do....do.....	28 "
10....do....5....do....do.....	50 "
2....do....6....do....do.....	12 "
1....do....7....do.....	7 "
1....do....8....do.....	8 "
1....do....11....do.....	11 "

Total, 92 married men, with..... 239 children; and one married woman, besides her husband, had 1 child, and another, 4 children living.

Of the 20 widowed, there were 9 widowers, having 22 children living as follows:

5 had each 1 child living, making.....	5 children.
1....do....2 children, making.....	2 "
1....do....3....do....do.....	3 "
2....do....6....do....do.....	12 "

Total, 9 widowers, with..... 22 children living, when committed to prison.

Army or Navy.—Of the convicts received, only 21, or 6.35 per cent., had served in the army or navy. The remainder, 310, or 93.65 per cent., had not served in either. The class of crimes for which each of these were convicted, was as follows:

Served in army or navy, convicted of crimes against property, were as 6 to 8 against persons; had served in neither, convicted of crimes against property, were as 94 to 92 against persons.

Physical Health and Mental Condition of the 331 convicts received into this penitentiary were as follows:

PHYSICAL HEALTH.		MENTAL CONDITION.	
Good.....	231	Good.....	318
Impaired.....	100	Impaired.....	13
Total.....	331	Total.....	331

Over two-thirds, 231, or 69.79 per cent., had good, and 100, or 30.21 per cent., impaired physical health. The mental condition of 318, or 96.07 per cent., was good, and only 13, or 3.93 per cent., impaired.

Occupations.—The pursuits before conviction of the 331 convicts were :

Agents	6	Miners	14
Apothecaries	2	Moulders	2
Bakers	2	No occupation	18
Barbers	5	Oysterman	1
Bartenders	8	Painters	6
Beitmaker	1	Pedlers	3
Blacksmiths	5	Paper stainer	1
Boatmen	2	Physicians	4
Brakemen	4	Plasterers	2
Broker	1	Porter	1
Bookkeepers	6	Plumber	1
Boat builder	1	Policemen	2
Brickmakers	4	Puddler	1
Bridge builder	1	Saddler	1
Brushmaker	1	Sailors	2
Butchers	6	Sawyer	1
Buttonmaker	1	Servants	7
Conductors	3	Shoemakers	6
Carpenters	5	Shirt cutter	1
Car driver	1	Store keeper	1
Clerks	5	Saloon keeper	1
Cosper	1	Showmen	2
Dealer	1	Roofer	1
Driver	1	Segarmakers	5
Engineers	2	Tailor	1
Farmer	1	Tavern keeper	1
Fisherman	1	Teamsters	10
Firemen	2	Thief	2
Foreman	1	Tinsmith	1
Glassblower	1	Turner	1
Hostlers	6	Waiter	1
Hucksters	2	Waterman	1
Laborers	131	Weaver	1
Lawyer	1	Wheelwright	1
Lumberman	1		
Machinists	3	Total	331
Merchant	1		
Mail carrier	1		

Sentences.—The sentences of the convicts committed to the Eastern Penitentiary during the year ending September 30, 1875, were :

SENTENCES.	WHITE.		COL'ED.		Total		SENTENCES.	WHITE.		COL'ED.		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				Males	Females	Males	Females	
6 months.....	1				1		3 years, 6 months,	1		1		2
9...do.....	1				1		3...do...9...do...	3				3
1 year.....	33		3		36		4...do.....	8				8
1...do...and 1 day...			1		1		4...do...1...do...	2				2
1...do...and 10 days..	1				1		4...do...4...do...	2				2
1...do...14...do...	1				1		4...do...6...do...	4				4
1...do...and 1 month,	7		1		8		4...do...10...do...	1				1
1...do...2 months	7	1	2		10		5...do.....	6				6
1...do...3...do...	6		3		9		5...do...3...do...	1				1
1...do...3 mos., 1 day,	1				1		5...do...6...do...	1		1		2
1...do...4...do...	6	1	2		9		5...do...9...do...	1				1
1...do...5...do...				1	1		6...do.....	7				7
1...do...6...do...	27	1	4		32		6...do...4...do...	1				1
1...do...8...do...	1				1		6...do...8...do...	1				1
1...do...9...do...	5				5		6...do...11...do...			1		1
1...do...10...do...	1				1		7...do.....	3				3
1...do...11...do...	2		1		3		7...do...6...do...	2				2
2 years.....	32		11		43		8...do.....	1				1
2...do...and 10 days..	1				1		8...do...2...do...	1				1
2...do...and 1 month,	2		1		3		8...do...6...do...	2				2
2...do...and 2 months	3				3		9...do.....	3				3
2...do...3...do...	8				8		9...do...6...do...	1				1
2...do...4...do...	5				5		10...do.....	2				2
2...do...5...do...	3				3		11...do...6...do...	2				2
2...do...6...do...	10		4		14		12...do.....	5				5
2...do...7...do...	2				2		12...do...9...do...	1				1
2...do...8...do...	4				4		13...do.....	1				1
2...do...9...do...	3				3		13...do...9...do...	1				1
2...do...10...do...	2				2		16...do...9...do...	1				1
2...do...11...do...	2				2		17...do.....	1				1
3...do.....	38		7		45							
3...do...and 1 month,	1				1							
3...do...4 months	1	1			2		Total received ..	283	4	43	1	331

The average sentence was 2 years, 11 months, 28 days, or of white convicts 3 years, 1 month, 15 days; colored convicts, 2 years, 1 month, 20 days. The average sentence of white males was 3 years, 1 month, 22 days; white females, 1 year, 3 months, 10 days; of colored males, 2 years, 1 month, 26 days; colored female, 1 year, 5 months.

CONVICT POPULATION.

Health.—The population of this penitentiary for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 977, viz. : 838 white, 127 colored males; 10 white and 2 colored females. Twelve deaths occurred—one a suicide. Excluding the suicide, the rate of mortality was 1.1 per cent., or (as the deaths were all males, *i. e.* 10 white, 1 colored male,) a white male mortality of 1.2 per cent., of colored males 0.8 per cent. The greatest number sick at one time

was 45, viz. : 42 males, 3 females. The number of cases of serious illness under treatment on September 30, 1875, were 12, as follows :

Cancer of liver.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	1
Phthisis	9		
Scrofula	1	Total.....	12

In addition to the above there were confined in the penitentiary at the same date 6 insane convicts.

Punishments.—We now present the number of different individuals punished and number of times inflicted, thus :

KINDS OF PUNISHMENTS.	Number of times.	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PRISONERS.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs or irons				
Dark or punishment cells.....	*13	11		11
Number of meals stopped				
Number of meals of bread and water, (excluding those in dark cell)	*1,536	173		173
Other punishments		28		28

Of the population of this penitentiary during the year 11, or 1.13 per cent., were subjected to the discipline of dark or punishment cells; 173, or 17.71 per cent., had their diet restricted to bread and water; and 28, or 2.87 per cent., were subjected to other punishments.

Tobacco and Liquors.—The amount expended for tobacco during the year was \$888 38, and \$144 10 for porter and whisky.

Industries.—The profits from the several industries, excluding labor, were as follows : (For profits, including labor, see page 224.)

Cordwaining	\$468 22	Tin work.....	\$28 46
Wood work	1,176 07	Garden.....	314 24
Cane work	1,075 09		
Weaving	12 94		3,751 04
Segarmaking.....	311 15	Deduct int. at debit of acct.,	32 62
Tailoring	58 08		
Smith work.....	306 79	Net gain.....	3,718 42

Overwork.—The amount earned as overwork, *i. e.* the prisoners' share, (being the one-half,) last year was \$2,121 86, at the following industries :

INDUSTRIES.	No.	Amount.	INDUSTRIES.	No.	Amount.
Cordwaining	62	\$810 49	Tailoring.....	6	\$74 29
Wood work	14	220 53	Clothing.....	4	15 44
Cane work.....	30	322 71	Smith work.....	7	139 76
Weaving	16	104 56			
Segarmaking.....	33	434 08	Prisoners' share.....	172	2,121 86

* Estimated.

Library.—The whole number of books in the library is 8,348, classified as follows :

Religious.....	693	French, Latin, &c.....	52
Entertaining.....	3,518		
Instructive.....	3,296	Total.....	8,348
German.....	789		

The actual number of different volumes is 5,000 ; the remainder being duplicates. Of the books selected by the prisoners for reading, twenty per cent., were of a religious ; twenty-five per cent., instructive ; and the remainder of an entertaining character. Besides the library volumes there are about 1,000 school books.

CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.

Of the 977 constituting the convict population, there were 238 discharged, viz : 212 white ; 22 colored males, and 4 white females.

The next statement will exhibit the manner of their discharge, thus :

HOW DISCHARGED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Males...	Females,	Males...	Females,	
Penitentiary population.....	838	10	127	2	977
Of which there were discharged by—					178
Commutation law.....	157	1	20		39
Pardon.....	38	1			11
Died.....	10		1		7
Expiration of sentence.....	6		1		2
Order of court.....		2			1
Suicide.....	1				
Total discharged.....	212	4	22		238
Leaving in confinement, September 30, 1875.....	626	6	105	2	739

Of the population, 977, there were as above 238, or 24.3 per cent., discharged, viz : 212 white, 22 colored males, and 4 white females. There were 178, or 18.2 per cent., (157 white, 20 colored males and 1 white female) discharged under the commutation law ; 39, or 4 per cent., (38 white males 1 white female) were pardoned ; 11, or 1.1 per cent., (10 white and 1 colored male) died ; 7, or 0.7 per cent., (6 white and 1 colored male) were discharged by expiration of sentence ; 2, or 0.2 per cent., (both white females) were removed by order of court ; and 1, or 0.1 per cent., (a white male) committed suicide.

Industries.—The trades taught, or occupation during imprisonment of the 238 convicts discharged, were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS.	White.	Colored.	OCCUPATIONS.	White.	Colored.
Baking.....	1	.....	Shoefitting.....	4	1
Blacksmithing.....	4	.....	Sick.....	2	.....
Cabinetmaking.....	1	.....	Tailoring.....	2	.....
Caning, (1 white female).....	48	4	Tinsmithing.....	1	.....
Cooking.....	.....	2	Washing.....	1	.....
Cordwaining.....	74	7	Weaving.....	20	1
Jobbing.....	17	2	Woodwork.....	6	.....
No occupation, (2 white females) ..	15	4	Total discharged...	216	22
Segarmaking.....	19	1			
Sewing,* (female).....	1	.....		

Time served.—The term of imprisonment, or actual time served in the penitentiary by the convicts discharged, is presented in the next statement, thus :

TIME SERVED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Males.....	Females..	Males.....	Females..	
Under 1 year.....	40	1	5	.....	43
1 and under 2 years.....	63	.....	3	.....	63
2.....do.....3..do.....	47	1	8	.....	56
3.....do.....4..do.....	24	1	.....	.....	25
4.....do.....5..do.....	28	1	3	.....	32
5.....do.....6..do.....	5	.....	1	.....	6
6.....do.....7..do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....do.....8..do.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
8.....do.....9..do.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
9.....do.....10..do.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
10.....do.....11..do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years and 10 months.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total discharged.....	212	4	22	.....	238

Of the 238 discharged, 46, or 19.33 per cent., served less than one year's imprisonment—the colored in proportion to the white as 23 to 19; 66, or 27.73 per cent., served from one to two years—the white being to the colored as 29 to 14; 56, or 23.53 per cent., served from two to three years—the colored being to the white as 36 to 22; 25, or 10.50 per cent., (all white,) served from three to four years; 32, or 13.45 per cent., served from four to five years—the colored in proportion to the white as 14 to 13; 6, or 2.52 per cent., served from five to six years—the white being to the colored as 2 to 5; 3, or 1.26 per cent., served from seven to eight years—the colored being to the white as 5 to 1; 1, or 0.42 per cent., (a colored male,) served from eight to nine years; 2, or 0.84 per cent., (white males,) served

from nine to ten years; and 1, or 0.42 per cent., (a white male,) served seventeen years and ten months imprisonment.

Of the 178 discharged under the commutation law, by a reduction or an allowance on their original sentence of 62 years, 11 months, 26 days, served on an average 2 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The 39 who were pardoned served an average term of 2 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Of the 11 who died, the average time they served before decease, was 1 year, 10 months and 21 days.

The 7 who were discharged by expiration of sentence, (6 white and 1 colored male,) served on an average 2 years, 8 months and 25 days.

Of the 2 white females discharged by order of court, the average time they had served was 3 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The white male who committed suicide served, prior to the fatal act, 1 year, 2 months and 15 days imprisonment.

Education.—The education received during the term of imprisonment of these discharged convicts was, according to the reports, as follows: 1 white male learned to read, 1 to write, 1 to cipher, and 10 white and 4 colored males to read and write.

Physical Health.—The bodily condition of the 238 discharged was as follows:

COLOR AND SEX.	PHYSICAL HEALTH.		Total
	Good.	Impaired.	
White males.....	155	57	422
White females.....	4	.....
Colored males.....	16	6	
Total.....	175	63	238

There were, it will be seen, 175, or 73.53 per cent., of the convicts discharged in good, and 63, or 26.47 per cent., in impaired physical health. Of those discharged in good health, the white were slightly in excess of the colored, as 74 to 73. On the contrary, of the impaired the colored exceeded the white, as 27 to 26.

Mental Condition.—The mental condition at the time of discharge of the 238 convicts is stated thus :

COLOR AND SEX.	MENTAL CONDITION.		Total
	Good.	Impaired.	
White males.....	173	39	212
White females.....	2	2	4
Colored males.....	20	2	22
Total.....	195	43	238

The mental condition of the discharged convicts was better than their physical ; for of the 238 discharged, 195, or 81.93 per cent., four-fifths, was good, and only 43, or 18.07 per cent., impaired. The colored were in better mental condition than the white ; of those discharged in good mental condition, they were in excess of the white in proportion as 91 to 81. On the contrary, of those impaired, the white were to the colored as 19 to 9.

Weight.—The following interesting table will show of the convicts discharged the number who had gained or lost in weight during their imprisonment :

COLOR AND SEX.	Number weighed.	Stationary.	Gained.	Losing.
White males.....	104	6	53	45
White female.....	1		1	
Colored males.....	9		3	6
Total weighed when rec'd and dischg'd	114	6	57	51

Of the 114 weighed, 57, or 50 per cent., one-half, gained in weight ; 51, or 44.74 per cent., lost in weight, and 6, or 5.26 per cent., were stationary. Of those who had lost weight, the proportion of colored to white were as 67 to 43.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The number of each sex and color remaining in confinement on September 30, 1875, was as follows :

White males.....	626	Colored males.....	105
White females.....	6	Colored females.....	2
Total of white convicts.....	632	Total of colored convicts.....	107

Employment.—Of the 739 convicts in confinement, the annexed statement will exhibit how they were employed.

OCCUPATIONS.	NO. OF CONVICTS.		OCCUPATIONS.	NO. OF CONVICTS.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Caning.....	119	.....	Smith work.....	1	.....
Cordwaining.....	213	.....	Tailoring.....	4	.....
Idle.....	184	.....	Weaving.....	40	.....
Jobbing.....	118	2	Wood work.....	17	.....
Segarmaking.....	35	.....	Total remaining..	731	8
Sewing.....	.....	6			

Of the convicts remaining 213, or 28.83 per cent., were employed at cordwaining; 119, or 16.10 per cent., at caning; 120, or 16.24 per cent., at jobbing; 40, or 5.41 per cent., at weaving; 17, or 2.30 per cent., at wood work; 11, or 1.49 per cent., at other industries; and 184, or 24.89 per cent., one-fourth, were idle.

HOUSE OF REFUGE—PHILADELPHIA.

W. ALEX. BULKLEY,

Sup't of White Department.

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

Sup't of Colored Department

The appropriation made to this institution for the past year was \$35,000 for maintenance. The aggregate receipts for the year were \$101,906 77. Expenditures, \$113,647 77. Liabilities, deducting cash on hand, \$18,899 43, to wit:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year.....	\$13,191 57
State appropriation of 1874-5.....	\$35,000 00
City of Philadelphia, for maintenance.....	35,625 00
Labor of inmates.....	29,474 87
Return premium on insurance, gas refunded, old material, slop, barrels, lumber, &c., and contributions of members.....	1,806 90
	<u>101,906 77</u>
Total receipts.....	<u>155,098 34</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid order of the board of managers on treasurer for provisions, &c., &c.....	\$113,647 77
Cash on hand October 1, 1875.....	1,450 57
	<u>\$155,098 34</u>

LIABILITIES.

Money borrowed and not repaid, for new building for girls..	\$20,000 00
Interest due on bills $3\frac{1}{2}$ months on above, from June 15 to October 1.....	350 00
	<hr/> 20,350 00
Less cash on hand.....	1,450 57
Total	<hr/> 18,899 43 <hr/>

The quantity of land connected with this institution is eleven acres. Estimated value of real estate, including building, \$900,000; of personal property, \$26,000.

The aggregate amount of appropriations by the State to this institution, from 1827 to 1875, a period of forty-nine years, is \$795,500. Of this sum \$10,000 was towards the erection of buildings first used as a house of refuge; \$122,500 for new buildings of white department; the balance, \$663,000, for maintenance, &c.

The buildings will accommodate 900, viz: 500 white and 120 colored boys; 200 white and 80 colored girls.

This institution is under the official management of a board of thirty-one managers, three of whom are appointed by the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, and two by the mayor; the remainder are chosen by the contributors, and all hold their appointments for a period of one year.

The average number of juvenile delinquents in the refuge for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 545.9, as follows: White department, 336.8 boys, 75.8 girls; colored department, 94 boys, 39.3 girls. The average cost per caput was \$205 53; deduct the earnings, the net cost was \$151 54.

Statement of the number of juvenile delinquents in the institution at beginning of year, with the number of each sex and color committed and returned during the year:

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Aggregate,
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
In refuge, October 1, 1874.....	371	87	98	40	596
Committed during the year	189	40	33	16	278
Returned, having been indentured ...	..	2	4	4	10
Returned voluntarily	1	..	3	..	4
Returned, having absconded from master.....	1	..	2	..	3
Arrested and returned	9	..	..	..	9
Total admitted during the year	<hr/> 200	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 304
Population of the year.....	571	129	140	60	900

The average ages of those admitted were, of white boys, 14 years, colored boys, 13 years; white girls, 13 years, colored girls, 14.2 years. The colored boys were received at an earlier age than the white boys. On the contrary, the white girls at an earlier age than the colored girls. The general average age of the delinquents admitted was 13.5 years.

The age of the youngest white boy committed was 7 years, colored boy, 9 years; white girl, 10 years, colored girl, 7 years. The age of the eldest white boy was 20.3 years, colored boy, 17 years; white girl, 19, colored girl, 17 years.

Re-admissions.—Of the 304 admitted, 26, or 8.55 per cent., were re-admissions. The re-admission of the colored delinquents were to the white in proportion as 21 to 5. If the sexes be separately considered, the colored were to the white boys as 21.4 to 5.5; colored to white girls as 20 to 4.7. The period of absence from the institution of those re-admitted were as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Less than 3 months.....		1	3		4
3 to 6 months.....		1		1	2
6 to 12 months.....	2		3	2	7
1 to 2 years.....	9		3	1	13
Total re-admitted.....	11	2	9	4	26

One-seventh, 4, or 15.39 per cent., were absent less than 3 months; 2, or 7.69 per cent., from three to six months; 7, or 26.92 per cent., one-fourth, from six to twelve months, and one-half of the re-admission, 13, or 50 per cent., were absent from one to two years.

The two white girls re-admitted were returned, having been indentured; of the eleven white boys, the two who had been absent from six to twelve months, one had absconded from his master, the other voluntarily returned, the remaining nine were arrested and returned on various charges. Of the nine colored boys, three were returned for incorrigible conduct, one was guilty of rape, three preferred the refuge to their homes, one charged his master with unkind treatment, and one did not like his place. Of the four girls, two were returned for incorrigible conduct, one preferred the refuge, and one was returned because the master was going to Canada.

Nativity.—The nativity of each sex and color of the juvenile delinquents committed during the year was as follows :

STATES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Philadelphia county, Pa	83	18	101	10	7	17	118
Other counties of Penn'a	30	8	38	4	5	9	47
Delaware		1	1	2	1	3	4
Florida				1		1	1
Maine		1	1				1
Maryland				5	1	6	6
New Jersey	5	2	7	4		4	11
New York	10	5	15				15
Ohio		2	2	2		2	4
South Carolina				1		1	1
Virginia				4	2	6	6
Canada		1	1				1
England	3		3				3
France	1		1				1
Germany	16	1	17				17
Ireland	36	1	37				37
Italy	1		1				1
Scotland	2		2				2
Sweden	1		1				1
Wales	1		1				1
	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

Three-fourths, 214, or 76.98 per cent., of the delinquents were of American, and 64, or 23.02 per cent., of foreign birth. Of the white delinquents 165, or 72.05 per cent., were American, and 64, or 27.95 per cent., of foreign birth. The colored delinquents were all of American birth.

By whom Committed.—The 298 delinquents were committed by the following authorities :

HOW COMMITTED.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
By courts	83	12	95	16		16	111
By magistrates	106	28	134	17	16	33	167
Total	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

Two-fifths, 111, or 39.92 per cent., were committed by courts, and 167, or 60.07 per cent., by magistrates. Of the white delinquents separately 95, or 41.48 per cent., two-thirds, were committed by courts, and 134, or 58.52 per cent., by magistrates; of colored delinquents 16, or 32.65 per cent., one-third, were committed by courts, and 33, or 67.35 per cent., by magistrates. The commitments by courts have increased as compared with the preceding year, when their proportion to commitments by magistrates were as 36 to 64; this year they are as 40 to 60.

Counties.—The following statement will exhibit the respective counties from which the 278 juvenile delinquents were received :

COUNTIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate....
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Philadelphia.....	155	29	184	25	16	41	225
Berks.....	3	4	7	1	1	2	9
Blair.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
Bucks.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Centre.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Chester.....	3	...	3	3	...	3	6
Clinton.....	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
Dauphin.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Huntingdon.....	1	...	1	1	...	1	2
Lancaster.....	5	1	6	1	...	1	7
Luzerne.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Lycoming.....	1	4	5	1	...	1	6
Montgomery.....	3	1	4	1	...	1	5
Northampton.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	4
Northumberland.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Susquehanna.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
Total committed.....	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

Of the 278 committed, four-fifths, 225, or 80.93 per cent., were received from Philadelphia county. If the departments are considered separately, there were received into the white department 184, or 80.35 per cent., from Philadelphia county ; 7, or 3.06 per cent., from Berks ; 3, or 1.31 per cent., each from Blair, Chester and Clinton ; 1, or 0.44 per cent., each from Bucks, Centre, Huntingdon and Northumberland ; 2, or 0.87 per cent., each from Dauphin, Luzerne and Susquehanna ; 6, or 2.62 per cent., from Lancaster ; 5, or 2.18 per cent., from Lycoming ; and 4, or 1.75 per cent., each from Montgomery and Northampton counties. Of the colored department, 41, or 83.67 per cent., were received from Philadelphia county ; 1, or 2.04 per cent., each from Berks, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Lycoming and Montgomery, and 3, or 6.12 per cent., from Chester county.

Offences.—The offences for which the delinquents were committed are presented in the following table :

OFFENCES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate...
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Arson.....	2	1	1				1
Assault and battery and attempt to steal.....	2		2				2
Burglary.....	4		4				4
Disobedience.....				2	2	4	4
Felonious entry.....	2		2				2
Incorrigibility.....	93	23	116	8	5	13	129
Intent to steal.....				1		1	1
Killing domestic animals.....	1		1				1
Larceny.....	51	1	52	10	3	13	65
Malicious mischief.....				1		1	1
Prostitution.....		10	10				10
Rape.....	1		1				1
Vagrancy.....	25	3	28	5	1	6	34
Vagrancy and prostitution.....		1	1				1
Vicious conduct.....	10	1	11	6	5	11	22
Total committed.....	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

Nearly one-half, 129, or 46.40 per cent., were committed for incorrigibility; over one-fifth, 65, or 23.38 per cent., for larceny; one-eighth, 34, or 12.23 per cent., for vagrancy; one-twelfth, 22, or 7.91 per cent., for vicious conduct, and 10, or 3.60 per cent., for prostitution. If we compare the white and colored delinquents who were committed for the above crimes, we shall find for incorrigibility the white exceeded the colored in proportion as 51 to 27; for vagrancy the sexes were in equal proportion. On the contrary, the colored exceeded the white of those committed for larceny, as 27 to 23; for vicious conduct as 22 to 5. Those committed for prostitution were all white girls—being one-fourth of their number.

Ages.—Statement of the ages of each sex and color of the 278 committed.

AGES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate...
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Under 7 years.....					1	1	1
7 and under 9 years.....	9		9	3	1	4	13
9.... do.... 11.. do.....	19	4	23	3	1	4	27
11.... do.... 13.. do.....	30	3	33	8	3	11	44
13.... do.... 15.. do.....	35	18	53	11	3	14	67
15.... do.... 20.. do.....	96	15	111	8	7	15	126
Total committed.....	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

The ages of those committed were, of 0.36 per cent., under seven years; 4.68 per cent., from seven to nine; 9.71 per cent., from nine to eleven; 15.83 per cent., eleven to thirteen; 24.10 per cent., nearly one-fourth, thirteen to fifteen; and 45.32 per cent., over two-fifths, were fifteen to twenty years of age. The white delinquents exceeded the colored in the number committed between the ages of nine and eleven years as 10 to 8; also of those between fifteen and twenty years as 31 to 48½. On the contrary, the colored delinquents were in excess of the white in the number received between seven and nine years as 8 to 4; between eleven and thirteen as 22½ to 14½; between thirteen and fifteen as 28½ to 23.

Education, &c.—The education of the delinquents, as received from the various counties, with their average age, sex and color, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	SEX AND AVERAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.								Total
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.....	Spell only.....	Read imperfectly.....	Read well.....	Read and write imperfectly.....	Read and write well.....	Read, write and cipher.....		
	Number.....	Average age.....	Number.....	Average age.....									
Philadelphia.....	155	14.	29	15.	82	27	16	15	.....	.....	44	184
Berks.....	3	15.	4	16.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	7
Blair.....	3	16.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Bucks.....	1	12.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Centre.....	1	13.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chester.....	3	12.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Clinton.....	3	16.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Dauphin.....	2	16.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Huntingdon.....	1	14.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lancaster.....	5	16.	1	14.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Luzerne.....	2	13.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lycoming.....	1	11.5	4	13.	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Montgomery.....	3	17.	1	15.	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Northampton.....	4	14.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Northumberland.....	.....	.....	1	15.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Susquehanna.....	2	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Total of white.....	189	14.	40	13.	87	27	26	17	.....	.....	72	229
Philadelphia.....	25	13.	16	14.2	15	6	6	2	6	3	3	41	
Berks.....	1	14.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chester.....	3	15.1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Huntingdon.....	1	13.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lancaster.....	1	11.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lycoming.....	1	14.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Montgomery.....	1	15.	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total of colored.....	33	13.	16	14.2	17	9	8	3	6	3	3	49	
White and colored.....	222	13.5	56	13.6	104	36	34	20	6	3	75	278	

Of the 278 committed, one-half, 140, or 50.36 per cent., were illiterate, (including those who could spell only,) of which number one-third were received from Philadelphia county. It will be observed that over two-thirds, 194, or 69.75 per cent., of the delinquents received could not write, of which class nine-tenths were from Philadelphia county.

Parental Relations.—The parental relations of the delinquents committed during the year were as follows:

	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Parents living	69	5	74	7	4	11	85
Parents dead	24	3	27	12	5	17	44
Father living	33	15	51	6	3	9	60
Mother living	60	17	77	8	4	12	89
Total committed	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

From the above table we learn the fact that less than one-third, 85, or 30.58 per cent., of the delinquents committed had both parents living; 44, or 15.83 per cent., one-sixth, had lost both parents; 60, or 21.58 per cent., one-fifth, had their father only living; and 89, or 32.01 per cent., one-third, had mother only living. The orphanage of the colored delinquents exceeded the white as 78 to 52.

Parentage.—The nativity of the parents of the delinquents received is presented thus:

NATIONALITY.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
American	117	15	132	33	16	49	181
English	3	1	4				4
German	20	5	25				25
Irish	41	13	54				54
Other foreigners	6	2	8				8
Unknown	2	4	6				9
Total	189	40	229	33	16	49	278

Of the white delinquents whose parentage was known, those of American parentage was equal to 59 in 100 cases; English, 2; German, 11; Irish, 24, and other foreigners to 4. All the colored were of American parentage.

Sickness.—The character and number of diseases treated during the year is presented as follows :

DISEASES, &C.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Amenorrhœa		2	2				2
Diarrhœa	7	9	16				16
Dysmenorrhœa		6	6				6
Epilepsy	3		3				3
Erysipelas	1		1				1
Fever, intermittent	11	6	17	5	2	7	24
“ remittent	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
“ scarlet	1		1				1
Fractures	3		3				3
Gastritis	3		3				3
Hæmaturia	1		1				1
Influenza	8	3	11				11
Laryngitis	3		3				3
Ophthalmia	16	4	20	6	1	7	27
Phthisis pulmonatis				2	1	3	3
Pharyngitis	6	4	10				10
Pneumonia	5		5	8		8	13
Rubeola	2		2	10	2	12	14
Skin diseases	12		12				12
Tonsilitis	8	3	11	3	2	5	16
Total cases	94	38	132	35	9	44	176

In a population of 900 we learn from the above statement that 176, or 19.55 per cent., one-fifth the number, had been under medical treatment. If the departments be considered separately, we find that of the population of the white department, 132, or 18.86 per cent., had been under medical treatment; in the colored department, 44, or 22. per cent., cases of sickness occurred in the population. A comparison of the sexes will exhibit the fact that cases of sickness occurred in a larger proportion with colored than white boys, as 25 to 16½. On the contrary, the sickness of white exceeded that of colored females in proportion as 29½ to 15. There remained under treatment on September 30, 1875, four cases, viz: One white boy with hæmaturia, improving; and three colored children with scrofulous ophthalmia. All the others, with exception of four fatal cases, recovered.

Necrology.—Four deaths occurred during the year, and the following statement will exhibit the age, sex, color, cause of fatal result and how long each had been in the institution.

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.	White boy.	COLORED.		Total.	Period of residence.
			Boys.	Girls.		
Pneumonia	18	1			1	3 years, 11 months.
Phthisis pulmonatis ..	16		1		1	6 “
Do	15			1	1	2 “
Do	17			1	1	2 “
Total, &c.	16.5	1	1	2	4	3 yrs., 5 mos., 25 ds.

From the above we learn that during the year there were but four deaths, in a population of 900 juvenile delinquents, being a mortality of only 0.44 per cent., or on the sex and color separately, a white male mortality of 0.18 per cent.; of colored male, 0.71 per cent.; of colored female, 3.33 per cent. Of the four deceased inmates, their average age was 16.5 years; average residence in the institution of 3 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Trades or Occupations —Statement of the number instructed or employed in the various branches of industry pursued in this institution during the past year :

INDUSTRIES.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate ..
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Baking.....	3		3				3
Blacksmithing.....	11		11				11
Brushmaking.....	90		90				90
Domestic work.....	5	14	19	17		17	36
Engineers' department.....	2		2				2
Gardening.....				2	12	14	14
Sewing.....		5	5		13	13	18
Match-box making.....				42		42	42
Shoemaking.....	79		79	79		79	158
Tailoring.....		6	6		8	8	14
Shoe-fitting.....		58	58		27	27	85
Unemployed, but attending school two sessions.....	104		104				104
Not stated.....	277	46	323				323
Total, being population of the year..	571	129	700	140	60	200	900

The largest number of white boys, whose occupations have been given, were employed respectively at brush making and shoe-making. Of the colored boys, at shoe-making, match-box making and domestic work.

Of the white girls, at shoe-fitting and domestic work, and of the colored girls at shoe-fitting, sewing and gardening.

Discharged Delinquents.—There were discharged from the refuge during the year 405, viz : 277 white, 53 colored boys ; 46 white, 29 colored girls, being an increase of discharges over the preceding year of 64. This increase was 43 in the white and 21 in the colored departments. The following statement will exhibit how they were discharged :

HOW DISCHARGED.	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate ..
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Indentured	36	13	49	13	9	22	71
Returned to court	2		2				2
Returned to friends	169	17	186	34	13	47	233
On age	1		1		3	3	4
By examining judges	13	1	14				14
As unfit subjects	2	1	3		2	2	5
On parole				2		2	2
Definitely	51	14	65	3		3	68
Escaped	1		1				1
Died	1		1	1	2	3	4
Removed to alms-house	1		1				1
Total discharged	277	46	323	53	29	82	405

Of the population of juvenile delinquents during the year, from the above we learn that 7.89 per cent. were indentured ; 0.22 per cent. each returned to court and discharged on parole ; 25.89 per cent., one-fourth, were returned to friends ; 0.44 per cent. discharged on age ; 1.56 per cent. by examining judges ; 0.56 per cent. as unfit subjects ; 7.56 per cent. definitely ; 0.11 per cent. each, escaped, removed to alms-house ; and 0.44 per cent. of the population died.

Indentured.—Of the 71 indentured, 49 were boys, who were indentured to the following occupations :

OCCUPATIONS.	BOYS.		OCCUPATIONS.	BOYS.	
	White...	Colored,		White...	Colored,
Baker	2		Grocer	1	
Barber		1	Shoemaker	10	
Carpenter	2		Waiter		2
Confectioner	1				
Farmer	20	10	Total, boys	36	13

In addition to the above 49 boys, there were, during the same period, 22 girls indentured, viz : 13 white, 9 colored to learn housewifery.

School Statistics.—Statement of the number of each sex and color in attendance at the beginning of the year; number added to the roll during the year; school population, with number discharged from and remaining in attendance, or on the school roll at end of the year:

	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate.....
	Boys....	Girls....	Total....	Boys....	Girls....	Total....	
Number in attendance October 1, 1874...	371	87	458	98	40	138	596
Number admitted during the year	200	42	242	42	20	62	304
School population.....	571	129	700	140	60	200	900
Number discharged from school.....	277	46	323	53	29	82	405
In attendance on September 30, 1875....	294	83	377	87	31	118	495

We are unable to give the education on discharge of the white delinquents, as the information has not been furnished, but of the 82 colored, the following statement will exhibit their education on reception and discharge:

EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.			Total
	Illiterate.....	Read only.....	Read and write.	
Illiterate	6	14	29	49
Read only		1	17	18
Read and write			15	15
Total	6	15	61	82

Of the 82 discharged, 49, or 59.76 per cent., three-fifths, were illiterate on reception, and only 6, or 7.32 per cent., on discharge; 18, or 21.95 per cent., one-fifth, could read only when received; and 15, or 18.29 per cent., on discharge; 15, or 18.29 per cent., only could read and write on reception, the number having a knowledge of these branches on discharge was 61, or 74.39 per cent., nearly three-fourths. If the number discharged be represented by 100, the great change or improvement in their education by their residence in the refuge will be more clearly manifested, thus:

	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read & write.	
Education on reception.....	60	22	18	100
Education on discharge.....	7½	18	74½	100

If the 49 who were illiterate on reception be considered separately, 4, or one-eighth, were unimproved or illiterate when discharged, 14, or one-third learned to read, and 29, or over one-half, acquired a knowledge of reading and writing. Of the 18 who could read on admission, one improved in reading and 17 learned to write; and of the 15 who could read and write on reception, all improved in these branches.

Remaining at end of Year.—The number of juvenile delinquents of each sex and color remaining in the refuge at the close of the year, September 30, 1875, was 495, being 101 less than the number at the end of the preceding year.

White boys.....	294	Colored boys.....	87
White girls.....	83	Colored girls.....	31
Total of white.....	<u>377</u>	Total of colored.....	<u>118</u>

Counties.—The 495 juvenile delinquents remaining in the institution on September 30, 1875, were from the following counties:

COUNTIES,	WHITE.			COLORED.			Total.
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Adams.....				1		1	1
Berks.....	15	8	23		1	1	24
Blair.....	3	1	4				4
Bucks.....	3	1	4				4
Chester.....	3		3	8	1	9	12
Clinton.....	6		6				6
Cumberland.....	2		2				2
Dauphin.....	5	1	6				6
Delaware.....		1	1	1		1	2
Franklin.....				2		2	2
Huntingdon.....	1		1		1	1	2
Lancaster.....	13	4	17	7		7	24
Lebanon.....		1	1				1
Luzerne.....	5		5				5
Lycoming.....	6	4	10	5		5	15
Mifflin.....							1
Montgomery.....	8		8	2	1	3	11
Northumberland.....	5	1	6				6
Philadelphia.....	213	59	272	60	27	87	359
Potter.....	1		1				1
Schuylkill.....		2	2				2
Susquehanna.....	1		1				1
York.....	4		4				4
Total remaining.....	294	83	377	87	31	118	495

REFORM SCHOOL—ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

R. N. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

The State appropriated to this institution for the past year \$16,500 for the payment of salaries of officers. The aggregate receipts for the year were \$292,334 03; expenditures, \$289,827 78; liabilities, deducting cash on hand, \$277,087 94.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year,	\$1,900 94
State appropriation for 1874-75	\$68,000 00
From counties for maintenance of inmates	40,076 86
Loans and sale of property	180,502 90
Interest on bonds and mortgages sold,	683 04
Board of inmates	269 25
Rent of farm and Alger house	502 75
Sale of old iron, barrels, tar, &c. . .	152 40
Labor of boys in shops	2,130 50
Return of over-charged freight	16 33
Total receipts	292,334 03
	<u>\$294,234 97</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Loans, notes, &c	\$146,728 83
Insurance	1,708 87
Interest on loans, bonds, mortgages,	13,860 71
Salaries	15,129 69
Supplies	30,993 10
Repairs	920 55
Farm account, wages, implements, &c	5,523 81
Alger property, for street improvements	408 74
Contractors of new buildings	71,575 96
Architect and superintendent of new buildings	2,156 36
Miscellaneous—for removal	821 16
	<u>\$289,827 78</u>
Cash on hand	4,407 19
	<u>\$294,234 97</u>

LIABILITIES.

75 coupon bonds of \$1,000 each, for which old property is pledged.....	\$75,000 00
38 coupon mortgage bonds of \$1,000 each, secured by mortgage on Morganza farm	38,000 00
Bonds and mortgage on farm to secure balance of purchase money	63,832 13
Amount to be paid on contracts made (estimated).....	65,000 00
Amount of finance committee's notes outstanding	39,663 00
<hr/>	
Total estimated liabilities, not including interest on bonds, mortgages, &c.....	281,495 13
Less cash on hand	4,407 19
<hr/>	
Total	277,087 94

The estimated value of the real estate now occupied in Ninth ward, Allegheny, 192 lots, at \$1,300 each, say—\$250,000.

The aggregate of appropriations by the State to this institution from 1850 to 1875, a period of twenty-six years, is \$679,050, of which sum about \$229,000 was for salaries of officers, \$350,050 for purchase of ground, erection, repairs and improvements to buildings *now used* as a reform school, and \$190,000 to aid in erection of new buildings at Morganza station, Washington county.

The buildings will accommodate 265, viz: 165 boys and 100 girls.

The official management of the institution is vested in a board of twenty-six managers, sixteen of whom are elected annually by the subscribers and ten are appointed by the commissioners of those counties in the western judicial district which subscribed two thousand five hundred dollars or upwards when the institution was organized.

The average number of juvenile delinquents in this institution for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 273, viz: 185 white, 22 colored boys; 60 white, 6 colored girls. The highest number at any time during the year in the institution was 309, viz: 211 white, 25 colored boys; 62 white, 11 colored girls. The least number, 228, viz: 154 white, 16 colored boys; 52 white, 6 colored girls. The average cost per caput was \$185 33. Deduct the earnings the net cost was \$177 53.

Statement of the number of inmates in the institution at beginning of the year; also, number of each sex and color committed and returned during the year.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Aggre- gate.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
In Reform school, October 1, 1874.....	200	66	25	10	301
Committed during the year.....	103	32	15	3	153
Returned, having been indentured.....	2	5	....	....	7
Do..... voluntarily.....	1	1	....	....	2
Do..... having escaped.....	2	....	....	....	2
Arrested and returned.....	5	....	....	....	5
Total admitted during the year.....	113	38	15	3	169
Population of the year.....	313	104	40	13	470

The average age of white boys admitted was 13.3 years; colored boys, 13.9 years; white girls, 15 years; colored girls, 10.7 years. The general average age was 13.7 years.

The age of the youngest white boy committed was 6 years; colored boy the same; white girl, 9 years, and the same for colored girl. Age of the eldest white boy, 20 years; colored boy, 17 years; white girl, 19 years; colored girl, 15 years.

Re-admissions.—Of the 169 delinquents admitted, 16, or 9.47 per cent., were re-admissions. These re-admissions were all of the white inmates. Of the 151 white delinquents admitted, 19, or 12.58 per cent., were re-admissions—the re-commitments of girls greatly exceeded the boys in proportion as 16 to 9. The period of absence between the discharge and re-admission was as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	WHITE.		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	
Less than three months.....	1	2	3
Three to six months.....	4	2	6
One to two years.....	4	2	6
Two to three years.....	1	....	1
Total re-admitted.....	10	6	16

It will be seen that 3, or 18.75 per cent., were absent less than three months; 6, or 37.50 per cent., each from three to six months, and from one to two years; 1, or 6.25 per cent., was absent from two to three years.

Nativity and Residence.—The nativity of the delinquents committed, also the counties from whence received, are presented as follows :

NATIVITY.	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	COUNTIES RECEIVED FROM.	Boys..	Girls..	Total..
Allegheny county, Pa.,	41	25	66	Allegheny	72	25	97
Other counties of Pa...	39	10	49	Armstrong.....	4	.....	4
New York	3	.....	3	Beaver.....	5	4	9
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1	Bedford.....	1	.....	1
Illinois	1	.....	1	Butler	1	.....	1
Indiana.....	1	.....	1	Cameron.....	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	1	.....	1	Clarion.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	6	.....	6	Crawford.....	7	1	8
Virginia.....	3	.....	3	Erie.....	3	1	4
West Virginia	1	.....	1	Fayette	4	.....	4
Canada	5	.....	5	Lawrence.....	4	.....	4
England.....	3	.....	3	Mercer.....	1	.....	1
France.....	1	.....	1	Somerset.....	2	.....	2
Germany.....	4	.....	4	Venango.....	3	.....	3
Ireland.....	1	.....	1	Washington.....	9	4	13
South America.....	1	.....	1				
Unknown.....	6	.....	6				
Total.....	118	35	153	Total.....	118	35	153

Of the delinquents whose nativity was *known*, 132, or 89.80 per cent., were American, and 15, or 10.20 per cent., of foreign birth. All the girls were natives of Pennsylvania.

Nearly two-thirds, 97, or 63.40 per cent., were received from Allegheny county; 13, or 8.49 per cent., from Washington county; 9, or 5.88 per cent., from Beaver; 8, or 5.23 per cent., from Crawford; 4, or 2.62 per cent., from each Armstrong, Erie, Fayette and Lawrence; 3, or 1.96 per cent., from Venango; 2, or 1.31 per cent., from Somerset; and 1, or 0.65 per cent., from each Bedford, Butler, Cameron, Clarion and Mercer counties.

By whom Committed.—The 153 children received were committed by the following authorities :

HOW COMMITTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committed by courts.....	31	2	33
Committed by magistrates.....	87	33	120
Total committed.....	118	35	153

One-fifth, 33, or 21.57 per cent., were committed by courts, and 120, or 78.43 per cent., by magistrates. The commitments by courts, as compared with those of magistrates, have increased this year over the preceding year, when they were as 14 to 86 by magistrates; this year they are as 22 to 78.

Offences.—The offences for which the delinquents were committed are as follows :

OFFENCES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Assault and battery	1	.....	1
Burglary	4	.....	4
Felony	1	.....	1
Forgery	1	.....	1
Habitual drunkenness.....	1	.....	1
Incorrigibility	70	12	82
Larceny	23	1	24
Malicious conduct	1	.....	1
Prostitution .....	.....	5	5
Receiving stolen goods .....	.....	1	1
Vagrancy	4	.....	4
Vicious conduct	12	16	28
Total	118	35	153

Over one-half, 82, or 53.60 per cent., of the delinquents were committed for incorrigibility ; one-sixth, 24, or 15.69 per cent., for larceny ; 4, or 2.62 per cent., each for vagrancy and burglary ; 28, or 18.30 per cent., for vicious conduct ; 5, or 3.27 per cent., for prostitution, being one-seventh of the girls committed ; and 1, or 0.65 per cent., for each of the other offences specified.

Ages.—The following statement exhibits the ages of the children committed :

AGES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 7 years	2	.....	2
7 and under 9 years.....	3	1	4
9 " 11 "	15	4	19
11 " 13 "	29	1	30
13 " 15 "	23	6	29
15 " 20 "	44	23	67
20 years and upwards.....	2	.....	2
Total	118	35	153

Of those committed 1.31 per cent. each were under seven years of age, and twenty years of age and upwards ; 2.62 per cent. were seven and under nine years of age ; 12.42 per cent., one-eighth, were nine and under eleven years of age ; 19.61 per cent., one-fifth, eleven and under thirteen years ; 18.95 per cent. were between thirteen and fifteen ; and 43.79 per cent., over two-fifths, were fifteen and under twenty years of age when committed.

Education, &c.—The following statement will exhibit the education and average age of the delinquents as received from the several counties :

COUNTIES.	SEX & AV' RAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.							Total.
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.....	Spell only.....	Read imper- fectly.....	Read well.....	Read and write imperfectly...	Read and write well.....	Read, write and cipher.....	
	Number,	Average age.....	Number,	Average age.....								
Allegheny.....	72	13.	25	15.5	10	14	8	15	18	12	20	97
Armstrong.....	4	15								2	2	4
Beaver.....	5	10.2	4	13.2		2	1		4	2		9
Bedford.....	1	15.									1	1
Butler.....	1	16.								1		1
Cameron.....	1	15.									1	1
Clarion.....	1	10					1					1
Crawford.....	7	14.6	1	14.	1	1		1	2		3	8
Erie.....	3	13.	1	10.		1			2	1		4
Fayette.....	4	14.					2			1	1	4
Lawrence.....	4	15.					2	2		1	1	4
Mercer.....	1	12.					1					1
Somerset.....	2	16.5			1						1	2
Venango.....	3	14.3				1				1	1	3
Washington.....	9	14.	4	11.5	1		4	1	2	4	1	13
Total committed	118	13.3	35	14.6	13	19	19	17	23	25	32	153

Of the 153 committed, one-fifth, 32, or 20.91 per cent., were illiterate, (including those who could spell only,) of which number three-fourths belonged to Allegheny county. There were received 68, or 44.44 per cent., over two-fifths, who could not write, of which number 47, or four-sixths, were from Allegheny county.

Parental Relations.—The parental relations of the children committed are as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Parents living.....	52	17	69
Parents dead.....	16	6	22
Father living.....	14	3	17
Mother living.....	36	9	45
Total.....	118	35	153

It will be observed that 69, or 45.10 per cent., over two-fifths, had both parents living; 22, or 14.38 per cent., had lost both parents; 17, or 11.11 per cent., had father only, and 45, or 29.41 per cent., had mother only living.

Parentage.—The nativity of the parents of the children committed was as follows :

NATIONALITY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
American.....	23	11	34
English.....	28	3	31
German.....	18	9	27
Irish.....	38	5	43
Other foreigners.....	9	6	15
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Total.....	118	35	153

Of the children whose parentage was *known*, those of American parentage equalled 23 in 100; English, 21; German, 18; Irish, 29; and other foreigners, 10.

Sickness.—The character and number of diseases treated during the year, with the result of treatment, is presented in the next table, thus :

DISEASES.	CASES OF SICKNESS.					RESULT OF TREATMENT.		
	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....	Recovered..	Improved..	Died.....
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..				
Consumption.....	12	6	10	5	33	.....	29	4
Rheumatism acute.....	8	6	3	2	19	19	.....	.....
Remittent fever.....	10	4	5	4	23	23	.....	.....
Scrofula.....	20	18	10	6	54	.....	54	.....
Typhoid fever.....	105	80	20	10	215	202	.....	13
Typhoid dysentery.....	30	24	10	18	82	82	.....	.....
Typhoid pneumonia.....	12	10	4	7	33	31	.....	2
Total cases.....	197	148	62	52	459	357	83	19

The above statement shows an unusual large number of cases of sickness. In a population of 470 there were 459, or 97.66 per cent., cases of disease. The colored juveniles suffered more largely than the white, their cases of sickness being in proportion to the white delinquents as 215 to 83. If we consider the races separately, the girls in each will be found to have a larger number of cases of illness than the boys. Of the white delinquents, the cases of sickness among the girls were to those of the boys as 142 to 63; in the colored as 400 to 155.

Necrology—Of the 19 deaths which occurred during the year, the following statement will exhibit their age, sex, color, cause of fatal result; also, the time each had served in the institution.

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age.....	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.
		Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..		
Typhoid fever.....	18	1				1	7 years, 11 months, 3 days.
Do. do.	18			1		1	7..do...10...do.
Do. do.	18	1				1	3..do...1...do..10 days.
Do. do.	16	1				1	2..do...5...do...9..do.
Do. do.	15			1		1	2..do...4...do...10..do.
Do. do.	12	1				1	1..do...11...do...3..do.
Do. do.	20				1	1	1..do...5...do...2..do.
Do. do.	12		1			1	10...do...29..do.
Do. do.	13		1			1	9...do...1..do.
Do. do.	17				1	1	9...do.
Do. do.	17			1		1	3...do...5 days.
Do. do.	12	1				1	3...do...4..do.
Do. do.	20	1				1	3...do.
Typhoid pneumonia,	15	1				1	1 year...9...do.
Do. do.	18		1			1	1..do...5...do.
Consumption.....	17	1				1	4..do...10...do...1 day.
Do. do.	17			1		1	4..do...6...do.
Do. do.	14				1	1	2..do...2...do...9 days.
Do. do.	11			1		1	1..do...5...do...3..do.
Total, &c.....	15.8	8	3	5	3	19	2 years, 5 months, 8 days.

The rate of mortality per population was 4.04 per cent., or of white delinquents 2.64 per cent.; colored, 15.09 per cent. If the sexes be taken separately, the rate of mortality of white males was 2.56 per cent.; white females, 2.88 per cent.; colored males, 12.5 per cent., and colored females 23.08 per cent. The average age of the deceased children was 15.8 years; average time in institution, 2 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Trades or Occupations.—Statement of the number instructed or employed in the various branches of industry carried on in this institution.

INDUSTRIES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Baking.....	6		6
Blacksmithing.....	4		4
Domestic work.....	26	45	71
Gardening.....	7		7
Knitting.....	95		95
Sewing.....		31	31
Shoemaking.....	21		21
Shoe fitting.....	10		10
Tailoring.....		33	33
Whipmaking.....	184		184
Total being population of year.....	353	117	470

The largest number of boys were employed at whipmaking; the next at knitting, domestic work, shoemaking, &c. The girls were engaged at domestic work; tailoring and sewing.

Discharged Delinquents.—The number discharged from the Reform School during the year was 239, being an increase of 109 over the preceding year. Of those discharged, 162 were white, 20 colored boys; 50 white and 7 colored girls. The following statement will exhibit how they were discharged:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Indentured	3	3	6
Returned to master.....	1	.....	1
On age	1	2	3
As unfit subjects.....	11	3	14
On parole.....	40	14	54
Definitely.....	112	29	141
Died	13	6	19
Removed to almshouse	1	.....	1
Total discharged	182	57	239

Of the 470 comprising the population of this institution, 239, or 50.85 per cent., one-half, were discharged; of which 6, or 1.28 per cent., were indentured; 1, or 0.21 per cent., returned to master; 3, or 0.64 per cent., discharged on age; 14, or 2.98 per cent., as unfit subjects; 54, or 11.49 per cent., on parole; 141, or 30 per cent., definitely; 19, or 4.04 per cent., died; and 1, or 0.21 per cent., of the population was removed to almshouse.

Indentured.—Of the six indentured, two white boys were bound to farmers, and another to learn whipmaking; two white and one colored girl to learn housewifery.

School Statistics.—Statement of the number of each sex in attendance at the beginning of year, number added to the roll during the year, school population, with number discharged from and remaining in attendance, or on school roll at the end of the year:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in attendance October 1, 1874.....	225	76	301
Number admitted during the year.....	128	41	169
School population.....	353	117	470
Number discharged from school.....	182	57	239
In attendance on September 30, 1875.....	171	60	231

The number on school roll on October 1, 1874, was 301, to these were added 169, making a population of 470. During the year 239 were discharged, leaving on the school roll September 30, 1875, 231, of which 171 were boys and 60 girls.

Education of Discharged Delinquents.—Of the 239 juveniles discharged, the next statement will exhibit their education when committed and on discharge, thus :

EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.				Total.
	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Superior education.	
Illiterate	3	15	35	2	55
Read only		12	64	9	85
Read and write			40	52	92
Superior education				7	7
Total discharged	3	27	139	70	239

The above table exhibits to what extent the 239 juveniles discharged were benefited by the education they received. It will be observed that only 3, or 1.25 per cent., were illiterate when discharged, while on reception there were 55, or 23.01 per cent., being a reduction of 52, equal to 94.55 per cent., of illiterates; 27, or 11.30 per cent., on discharge could read only, being a reduction in the number of this class on reception of 58, or 68.24 per cent.; 139, or 58.16 per cent., were able on discharge to read and write, being an increase in this class over the number at reception of 47, or 51.09 per cent.; 70, or 29.29 per cent., on discharge had a superior education, an increase of 63, or 900 per cent., on the number of this class at reception. If we represent the number discharged by 100, the great change or improvement in their education, when committed and discharged, will be more perceptible, thus :

	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Superior education.	
Education on reception . . .	23.	35.6	38.5	2.9	= 100
Education on discharge . . .	1.2	11.3	58.2	29.3	= 100

Of the 55 who were illiterate on reception 3, or one-eighteenth, were discharged unimproved; 15, or two-sevenths, learned to read; 35, or four-sixths, acquired a knowledge of reading and writing; and 2, or one-twenty-seventh, had a superior education. Of the 85 who could read only on reception 12, or one-seventh, were discharged with their education but little improved; 64, or three-fourths, improved in reading and learned to write; and 9, or one-ninth, obtained a superior education. Of the 92 who on reception could read and write, 40 improved in these branches, and 52, or four-sevenths, acquired a superior education. The 7 who on admission had a good education improved in those branches which they had a knowledge of on reception during their residence in the institution.

Remaining at end of Year.—The number of juvenile delinquents of each sex and color remaining in the Reform School at the end of the year, Sep-

tember 30, 1875, was 231, being a decrease of 70 on the number remaining at the end of the preceding year.

White boys.....	151	Colored boys.....	20
White girls.....	54	Colored girls.....	6
Total of white.....	205	Total of colored.....	26

Counties.—The 231 delinquents remaining in the institution on September 30, 1875, were from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	COUNTIES.	Boys..	Girls..	Total..
Allegheny.....	107	42	149	Fayette.....	5	2	7
Armstrong.....	2	.....	2	Indiana.....	.....	1	1
Beaver.....	6	5	11	Lawrence.....	7	.....	7
Bedford.....	1	.....	1	Mercer.....	2	.....	2
Butler.....	5	.....	5	Somerset.....	2	.....	2
Cambria.....	3	.....	3	Venango.....	4	1	5
Cameron.....	1	.....	1	Washington.....	6	3	9
Clarion.....	2	.....	2	Westmoreland.....	1	.....	1
Clearfield.....	1	.....	1				
Crawford.....	7	3	10	Total remaining...	171	60	231
Erie.....	9	3	12				

Removal, &c.—This institution it is expected will soon be removed to Washington county, where a property has been purchased known as the Morganza farm, consisting of 505⁹⁵/₁₀₀ acres @ \$175 15 per acre, or \$88,621 20, on which has been paid \$24,789 07.

The improvements which have been made consist of a main building, male department, to accommodate two families of boys, and general kitchen, amusement hall, general offices, &c., four family buildings for boys. Main building, female department, to accommodate two families of girls, with kitchen, &c., for female department; bake house for the whole institution; also gas house; an artesian well and two reservoirs for supplying the institution with water; gas and water main pipes have been laid; a wrought iron bridge across Chartier's creek; a railroad switch and siding has also been constructed.

The cost of improvements made thus far, including \$24,789 07 paid on account of land,) is \$314,903 15, which was expended in the following years, viz: in 1872, \$11,468 65; in 1873, \$80,483 89; in 1874, \$152,464 12; in 1875, \$100,486 49.

The family buildings will each accommodate from 40 to 60, or from 240 to 360 boys, and 80 to 120 girls. If the population should increase over 400, additional family buildings will have to be erected.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

JOSHUA FOSTER, *Principal*.

By some adverse legislation no provision was made by the Legislature, at its last session, for the education and maintenance of the indigent deaf mutes of the Commonwealth, but provision will no doubt be made by the Legislature as soon as practicable in the early part of its next session to relieve the board of directors of this institution from the debt incurred in the maintenance and education of the State pupils during the past year. The total receipts of the year were \$164,497 97, which includes a loan of \$100,000 for new buildings, &c.; the expenditures for the same period \$186,626 93, of which sum \$121,862 88 was expended in the erection of two new buildings, which has greatly increased the accommodation for a larger number of pupils. The expenditures of the year exceeded the receipts by \$22,128 96.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year.....	\$37,126 10
From State of Pennsylvania, for indigent pupils from September 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875.....	\$26,748 50
State of New Jersey.....	3,408 00
State of Delaware.....	1,710 00
Private pupils.....	2,101 25
Income of scholarships.....	620 95
Income of building fund.....	495 36
Interest and donations for new buildings and furnishing.....	20,718 79
Mortgage (paid off).....	6,500 00
Premium of fire insurance withdrawn....	266 00
Legacy of Charlotte Cordet.....	992 62
Legacy of Sophia L. Jennings.....	380 00
Legacy of James Pleasants.....	95 00
Legacy of estate of John S. Jones, dec'd...	461 50
Loans for new buildings	100,000 00
Total receipts.....	164,497 97
	<u>201,624 07</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$22,512 92
Wages.....	4,373 50
Provisions and supplies.....	17,244 31
Fuel and light	260 00
Clothing, including shoes	3,884 84
Furniture, beds and bedding.....	3,095 12
Medicine and medical supplies.....	192 56
Ordinary repairs	226 67
Transportation and traveling expenses	106 06
All other expenses	3,168 07
Total current expenditures	\$55,064 05

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Two entire new buildings, including new school-houses, dormitories, shops, laundry, sitting and play rooms for both sexes, together with alterations, renovations and entire refitting of old buildings, bath-rooms, new heaters, gas pipes, &c	121,862 88
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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Perpetual fire insurance on new buildings, \$1,700.	
Bond and mortgage.....	8,000
	<u>9,700 00</u>
Total expenditures	\$186,626 93
Cash balance September 30, 1875.....	14,997 14
	<u>201,624 07</u>

NOTE.—The completion of the new buildings will involve an additional outlay of \$38,000 to \$40,000.

The quantity of land connected with this institution is about 1.8 acres. Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$425,000. Personal property, consisting of invested legacies, building fund, scholarships, furniture, library and museum, \$200,000.

The aggregate amount appropriated by the State to this institution, from 1821 to 1874, a period of fifty-four years, is \$996,570 22, of which sum \$39,400 was for building purposes, &c , and the balance for maintenance of State beneficiaries.

The buildings will comfortably accommodate 375 pupils, viz: 190 boys, and 185 girls.

The average number of pupils for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 227—being two less than the preceding year. The average cost per caput was \$270, or a weekly cost of \$5 19.

Statement of the number of pupils in the institution on October 1, 1875, and how they were supported, with the number admitted and re-admitted, population of the year, number discharged, and remaining on September 30, 1875:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania	100	93	193
State of New Jersey	7	5	12
State of Delaware	3	4	7
By friends and Crozier scholarships	1	6	7
Total at beginning of year, October 1, 1874	111	108	219
Admitted during the year—First admission	71	40	111
Re-admission	2	6	8
Total admitted	73	46	119
Population of the year	184	154	338
Number discharged during the year	23	21	44
Remaining September 30, 1875	161	133	294

The average age of those admitted was 12½ years. The age of the oldest boy was 16 years; girl, 19 years. The age of the youngest boy, 10 years; girl, 9 years.

Re-admissions.—Eight pupils were re-admitted, of which four, (one boy and five girls,) had been absent less than one year; two, one of each sex, had been absent from one to two years.

Residence.—Of the 111 pupils admitted, the following statement will exhibit the counties in which they resided, or from which received.

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny	4	.....	Schuylkill	3	5
Armstrong	1	.....	Somerset	2	.....
Beaver	2	.....	Susquehanna .....	.....	1
Berks	3	3	Tioga	1	1
Bradford .....	.....	1	Wayne	2	.....
Cambria	1	.....	Westmoreland .....	.....	1
Cameron .....	.....	1	Wyoming	1	.....
Carbon	1	.....	York	2	1
Chester .....	.....	1			
Clarion	1	1	Total of Pennsylvania	69	37
Clinton .....	.....	2			
Crawford	2	.....	Camden, New Jersey .....	.....	1
Dauphin	2	.....	Cape May	1	.....
Erie	1	1	Essex .....	.....	1
Juniata	1	1	Gloucester .....	.....	1
Lancaster	2	.....	Salem	1	.....
Lawrence	1	.....		
Lehigh	1	1	Total of New Jersey	2	3
Luzerne	6	7	Total of Pennsylvania	69	37
Mercer .....	.....	1			
Northumberland	1	.....	Total admitted	71	40
Philadelphia	28	8			

Nativity.—The birth place of the pupils admitted is exhibited in the following table :

COUNTIES OF PENN'A.	Boys..	Girls..	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES, &c.	Boys..	Girls..
Allegheny	2	.....	Oxford, Maine	1	.....
Armstrong.....	1	.....	Middlesex, Massachusetts ..	1	.....
Beaver	1	.....	Camden, New Jersey	2	1
Berks	1	3	Cape May ... do.....	1	.....
Bradford	1	1	Gloucester ... do.....	.....	1
Cambria.....	1	.....	Salem ... do.....	1	.....
Chester.....	1	1	Warren ... do.....	.....	1
Clarion.....	1	1	Cataaugus, New York.....	1	.....
Clinton.....	.....	2	Jefferson, Ohio.....	1	.....
Crawford.....	1	.....	Mahoning, Ohio	1	.....
Dauphin.....	2	.....	England	1	.....
Delaware .....	.....	1	Germany.....	2	.....
Erie.....	.....	1	Ireland	1	1
Juniata	1	1	Scotland	1	.....
Lancaster	2	.....	Wales	1	1
Lawrence	1	.....		
Lehigh.....	2	1	Total of other States, &c..	15	5
Luzerne.....	3	5	Total of Pennsylvania ...	56	35
Montgomery	1	.....		
Northumberland	1	.....		
Philadelphia.....	22	10			
Schuylkill.....	2	4			
Somerset.....	2	.....		
Susquehanna.....	.....	1			
Tioga.....	1	1			
Wayne.....	2	.....		
Westmoreland .....	.....	1			
Wyoming.....	1	.....		
York	4	1			
Total of Pennsylvania....	56	35	Total admitted.....	71	40

Four-fifths, 91, or 81.98 per cent., of the pupils admitted were born in Pennsylvania; 12, or 10.81 per cent., in other States; and 8, or 7.21 per cent., in other countries.

Causes of Deafness, &c.—Of the new pupils admitted the next statement will exhibit the number of congenital mutes, cause of deafness in others, age at which hearing was lost; also age when admitted and by whom supported.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.															NUMBER ADMITTED.			
	Congenital.....	Convulsions	Diseases of brain or ears.....	Inflammation of lungs.....	Fever, catarrhal,	Fever, scarlet...	Fever, spotted...	Fever, typhoid..	Fright.....	From a fall.....	From a cold.....	Measles.....	Scarlet.....	Sickness.....	Whooping cough,	Unknown.....	Boys.....	Girls.....	Total.....
Number admitted.....	33	2	15	1	2	25	16	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	71	40	111
<i>Age when deafness occ'd:</i>																			
Congenital.....	33																19	14	33
Under 1 year.....		1	2			3	1										4	4	8
1 to 3 years.....			9	1	2	15	7	2	1	2	1	1		4	1	1	30	17	47
3 to 5 ".....		1	1			3	3										5	3	8
5 to 7 ".....			1			2	2										5		5
7 to 10 ".....			1			2	1						1	1			6		6
10 to 15 ".....			1				2										2	1	3
Unknown.....																1	1		1
<i>Age when admitted:</i>																			
9 to 12 years.....	20	1	8	1	1	14	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	40	24	64
12 to 15 ".....	11		7		1	10	6							2			29	9	38
15 to 20 ".....	2	1				1	3									2	7		9
<i>How supported:</i>																			
State of Pennsylvania.....	32	2	14		2	23	16	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	67	36	103
State of New Jersey.....	1			1		2										1	2	3	5
Parents or friends.....			1													1	1	1	2
City of Philadelphia.....														1			1		1
<i>Sex:</i>																			
Boys.....	19	1	11		1	19	10	1		1	1		1	4	1	1	71		71
Girls.....	14	1	4	1	1	6	6		1	1		1		1		2	40		40

Of the 111 new pupils admitted over three-fifths, 71, or 63.96 per cent., were boys, and 40, or 36.04 per cent., girls.

The causes of deafness were ascertained of all the pupils admitted except three. Of the *known* causes 33, or 30.56 per cent., nearly one-third, were congenital mutes—19 boys, 14 girls. In 75, or 69.44 per cent., over two-thirds, deafness was caused by disease, of which number one-third was from scarlet fever, one-fifth each from disease of brain or ears and spotted fever. Of the 51 boys whose deafness was occasioned by disease 11, or 21.57 per cent., one-fifth, is attributed to diseases of brain or ears; 19, or 37.25 per cent., over one-third, to scarlet fever; and 10, or 19.61 per cent., one-fifth, to spotted fever. Of the 24 girls who became deaf from disease 4, or 16.67 per cent., one-sixth, was from disease of brain or ears; and 6, or 25 per cent., each from scarlet and spotted fever.

In regard to the *known* age when deafness occurred 33, or 30 per cent., (19 boys, 14 girls,) were congenital mutes; 8, or 7.27 per cent., (4 of each sex,) became deaf under one year of age; 47, or 42.73 per cent., (30 boys, 17 girls,) from one to three years; 8, or 7.27 per cent., (5 boys, 3 girls,) from three to five years; 5, or 4.55 per cent., (all boys,) from five to seven years; 6, or 5.45 per cent., (all boys,) from seven to ten years; and in 3,

or 2.73 per cent., (2 boys, 1 girl,) it occurred between ten and fifteen years of age.

Of the age of pupils when admitted, 64, or 57.66 per cent., (40 boys, 24 girls,) were received between nine and twelve years of age; 38, or 34.23 per cent., (29 boys, 9 girls,) between twelve and fifteen; and 9, or 8.11 per cent., (2 boys, 7 girls,) were between fifteen and twenty years of age when admitted.

Over nine-tenths, 103, or 92.80 per cent., (67 boys, 36 girls,) were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 5, or 4.50 per cent., (2 boys, 3 girls,) by New Jersey; 2, or 1.80 per cent., (1 of each sex,) by parents or friends, and 1, or 0.90 per cent., a boy, by the city of Philadelphia.

Order of Birth.—The order of births of the pupils admitted, separating the congenital from those who became mutes from diseases, is exhibited thus:

BECAME MUTES SINCE BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	CONGENITAL MUTES.	Boys.	Girls.
First.....	16	8	First.....	4	5
Second.....	10	2	Second.....	2	2
Third.....	3	2	Third.....	4	.....
Fourth.....	7	2	Fourth.....	2	2
Fifth and upwards.....	4	7	Fifth and upwards.....	5	3
Unknown.....	12	5	Unknown.....	2	2
			Total of congenital mutes	19	14
			Became deaf since birth....	52	26
	52	26	Total admitted.....	71	40

Of the pupils received whose order of birth was *known*, one-third, 33, or 36.67 per cent., were first born; 16, or 17.78 per cent., one-sixth, were second; 9, or 10 per cent., third; 13, or 14.44 per cent., fourth; and 19, or 21.11 per cent., one-fifth, were fifth born and upwards.

If we consider separately the congenital mutes, we shall find that 9, or 31.04 per cent., were first born, the girls in proportion to the boys as 42 to 23½; 4, or 13.79 per cent., were second born, the girls in excess of the boys as 16½ to 12; an equal number were third born, all boys, being one-fourth their number; 4, or 13.79 per cent., were fourth births, the girls being to boys as 16½ to 12; and 8, or 27.59 per cent., were fifth born and upwards, the boys in excess of the girls as 29 to 25. Of those who became mutes subsequent to birth from diseases, 24, or 39.35 per cent., were first born, the boys in excess of the girls as 40 to 38; 12, or 16.67 per cent., were second, the boys being to girls as 25 to 10; 5, or 8.20 per cent., third, the girls in excess of the boys as 10 to 7½; 9, or 14.75 per cent., fourth, the boys exceeding the girls in proportion as 17½ to 10; and 11, or 18.03 per cent., were fifth born and upwards, the girls being to the boys as 33 to 10.

NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Of the 111 pupils admitted, 91 were natives of Pennsylvania, and the following table will exhibit the counties where born; age when deafness occurred; age when admitted; also the sex and cause of deafness, and by whom supported.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVE BORN ADMITTED.	COUNTIES WHERE BORN.																			
	NATIVES OF PENN. A.																			
	Total,	Boys..	Girls,	York	Wyoming	Westmoreland	Wayne	Tioga	Susquehanna ..	Somerset	Schuylkill	Philadelphia ..	Northumber'd ..	Montgomery ..	Luzerne	Lehigh	Lawrence	Lancaster	Juniata	Erie
Natives of Pennsylvania	91	56	35	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	22	1	1	8	3	2	2	2	1
Sex:																				
Boys	56	56	35	5	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	22	1	1	8	3	2	2	2	1
Girls	35	35	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Age when deafness occurred:																				
Congenital	56	56	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Under 1 year	12	12	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
1 to 3 years	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 to 5 do.	8	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 to 7 do.	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 to 10 do.	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 15 do.	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 20 do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Age when admitted:																				
10 to 12 years	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 to 15 do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 20 do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
How supported:																				
State of Pennsylvania	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
By friends	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
City of Philadelphia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cause of deafness:																				
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disease of brain or ears	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fever, catarrhal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. scarlet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. spotted	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Do. typhoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
From a fall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scalds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sickness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Of the natives of Pennsylvania, three-fifths, 56, or 61.54 per cent., were boys, and 35, or 38.46 per cent., girls.

In regard to the counties where born, 32, or 35.16 per cent., were natives of Philadelphia; 8, or 8.79 per cent., of Luzerne; 6, or 6.59 per cent., of Schuylkill; 5, or 5.49 per cent., of York; 4, or 4.39 per cent., of Berks; 3, or 3.29 per cent., of Lehigh; 2, or 2.20 per cent. each, of Allegheny, Chester, Clarion, Clinton, Dauphin, Juniata, Lancaster, Somerset, Tioga, Wayne; and 1, or 1.10 per cent., were born in each of the other counties named in the table. Of the 32 born in Philadelphia county, 8 were congenital deaf mutes, 8 became deaf from scarlet fever, 6 from disease of brain or ears, 3 from spotted fever, 2 from sickness, and one each from convulsions, fright, from a fall, measles, and one cause unknown. Of the 8 born in Luzerne county, 7 became deaf from spotted fever, and of one the cause was unknown. The 6 natives of Schuylkill county, 2 were congenital mutes, 2 became deaf from scarlet fever, and one each from a cold and sickness. Of the 5 born in York county, 2 were congenital mutes, 2 became deaf from disease of brain or ears, and one from spotted fever. Of the 4 natives of Berks county, 3 were congenital mutes, and one lost hearing from catarrhal fever. Of the 3 born in Lehigh county, one was a congenital mute, and one became deaf, each from convulsions and scarlet fever.

Of the *known* age when deafness occurred, 28, or 31.11 per cent., nearly one-third, were congenital mutes; 8, or 8.89 per cent., became deaf under one year of age; 40, or 44.44 per cent., over two-fifths, between one and three years; 5, or 5.56 per cent. each, from three to five and five to seven years; 3, or 3.33 per cent., between seven and ten years, and 1, or 1.11 per cent., became deaf between ten and fifteen years of age. It will be observed that the largest number of either sex became mutes between one and three years of age.

The age of the native born when admitted was, of 54.95 per cent., between ten and twelve years; of 35.16 per cent., twelve to fifteen; and 9.89 per cent. were between fifteen and twenty years of age when admitted.

There were 88, or 96.70 per cent., of the native born maintained by the State of Pennsylvania; 2, or 2.19 per cent., by friends, and 1, or 1.11 per cent., by the city of Philadelphia.

Of the *known* cause of deafness, nearly one-third, 28, or 31.83 per cent., were congenital mutes; 18, or 20.45 per cent., became deaf from scarlet fever; 13, or 14.77 per cent., from disease of brain or ears; 12, or 13.63 per cent., from spotted fever; 4, or 4.54 per cent., from sickness; 2, or 2.27 per cent., from each, convulsions, catarrhal fever, typhoid fever and a fall, and one, or 1.14 per cent., from each, fright, a cold, measles, scrofula and whooping cough.

Parentage.—Six of the pupils admitted were received from three families. This will leave the nativity of 103 fathers and mothers to be accounted for, and which, so far as ascertained, were as follows :

AMERICANS.	Fathers.	Mothers.	FOREIGNERS.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Pennsylvania.....	46	49	England.....	3	4
Maine.....	1	1	Ireland.....	17	18
Massachusetts.....	1	1	Scotland.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	5	4	Wales.....	2	2
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	Germany.....	12	10
New York.....	2	1	Total foreigners..	35	35
Ohio.....	2	2	Total Americans,	57	58
			Unknown.....	16	15
Total American..	57	58	Total.....	108	108

Of the parents whose nativity was *known*, 115, or 62.16 per cent., were American born, and 70, or 37.84 per cent., of foreign birth. If we represent the nativity of the parents and children each by 100, a marked difference will be observed in the foreign born and natives of Pennsylvania, thus :

	Born in Pennsylvania.	Natives of other States.	Foreign born.	
Nativity of parents.....	51	11	38	= 100
Nativity of children.....	82	11	7	= 100

Hereditary Tendencies, &c.—Of the pupils received one was from a family containing 5 deaf mutes, another from a family with 4 deaf mutes, two were from families containing each 3 deaf mutes, and six were from families containing each 2 deaf mutes.

There were four of the pupils received from families in which relationship existed between the parents before marriage. In three cases the parents were first cousins; and in one of these families there are five deaf mutes—children. In the other case the parents were second cousins.

In regard to the parents of the pupils received being deaf mutes, in one case only, as far as known, a girl, the parents were both deaf mutes.

Of the relatives of the pupils admitted who were deaf mutes, in one family where there are two deaf mute children, three cousins of the father are deaf mutes. In another family containing one deaf mute child, the father has three second cousins deaf mutes. In one family containing one deaf mute child, an uncle of one of the parents is deaf and dumb. In another family with one deaf mute offspring, a cousin of the father is deaf and dumb.

Deceased Parents.—Of the pupils received five had lost their fathers and two their mothers. Of the five deceased fathers, one was drowned at the age of thirty, one died from rheumatism, aged thirty-eight, one was accidentally shot when thirty-five years old, one was killed in a tunnel, age unknown, and one, aged thirty-three, died from heart disease. Of the two

deceased mothers, one aged thirty-three died of consumption; the other of dropsy, aged twenty-eight.

Trades Taught.—During the year instruction was given to 55 boys, viz: 30 at shoemaking, 25 at tailoring; and to 111 girls, at dressmaking, sewing, &c. The estimated value of the work done by the boys is as follows: Value of labor in tailor shop, \$726 00; of labor and material, \$2,094 00. In shoe shop, value of labor, \$841 00; of labor and material, \$1,790 00.

Classes.—There are fifteen classes, averaging nineteen pupils to each.

Articulation.—Instruction has been given in the past year to thirty-three pupils, viz: 15 boys, 18 girls.

Library.—The library contains about 5,000 volumes, and the pupils are encouraged to improve themselves by reading, with all the means and motives that can be brought to bear upon them.

Sickness.—There were 47 cases of sickness, &c., during the year, in a population of 338—being equal to 13.91 per cent. The diseases, etc., treated, were as follows:

<i>Diseases:—</i>		<i>Diseases:—</i>	
Diphtheria	2	Ophthalmia	3
Erysipelas of face.....	2	Pneumonia	6
Erysipelas of eye.....	1	Roseola	6
Fever catarrhal.....	10	Rheumatism acute.....	1
Do. ephemeral	9	Tonsilitis.....	1
Do. typhus.....	1	Whitlow	2
Do. typhoid malarial	1		
Fracture of condyles of humerus.....	1	Total.....	47
Fracture of neck of humerus.....	1		

There were, during the year, 203 of the pupils vaccinated.

Necrology.—Two deaths occurred during the year, being a rate of mortality on the population of 0.59 per cent. Of these deceased pupils, one was a boy aged 17 years; he had served three years in the institution. The cause of fatal result was typhoid malarial fever. The other case was that of a girl aged 13 years, who had resided four years in the institution, and died of typhus fever.

Discharged.—There were 44 pupils discharged during the year, viz: 23 boys and 21 girls. The next table will exhibit how discharged, and their period of residence in the institution.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.									NUMBER DISCH'GED.			
	2 yrs.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 yrs.							
	Boys...	Boys..	Girls...	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Time out .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removed by parents.....	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	12	10	2	15	14	29
Died.....	1	1	3	7	6	13
Total discharged.....	1	3	1	2	3	5	5	12	10	2	23	21	44

Of the 338 pupils constituting the population of the year, viz: 184 boys and 154 girls, there were 44, or 13 per cent., discharged, viz: 12.5 per cent. of the boys, and 13.64 per cent. of the girls.

Of the 44 discharged, 29, or 65.91 per cent., two-thirds had served out their term of instruction—the girls in proportion to the boys as 67 to 65; 13, or 29.55 per cent., were removed by their parents—the boys being to the girls as 31 to 29; and 2, or 4.54 per cent., died. The 29 who had completed their term of instruction, 3 boys and 2 girls had served each five years; 12 boys and 10 girls each six years; and 2 girls seven years; the average time of the boys being 5 years, 9 months and 18 days; girls, 6 years. Of the 13 removed by parents, viz: 7 boys and 6 girls, the boys had resided in the institution 3 years, 8 months and 14 days; girls, 4 years and 4 months.

Education on Reception and Discharge.—Of the 42 pupils discharged, omitting the two deceased, the following statement will exhibit their education on reception and when discharged:

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.								
	Little knowledge of language.		Imperfect knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.		Good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.		Number discharged.		
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..
Ignorant of language,	2	12	4	7	12	19	18	37
Could talk some	1	.....	2	2	3	2	5
Total	2	13	4	9	14	22	20	42

Of the pupils discharged, 37, or 88.10 per cent., were ignorant of language on reception, the girls in proportion to the boys as 90 to 86; and 5, or 11.90 per cent., could talk some, the boys being to the girls as 14 to 10. The attainments of the 42 discharged, as presented in the above table, show the 2, or 4.76 per cent., (both girls,) had but little knowledge of language when discharged; and 17, or 40.48 per cent., (13 boys, 4 girls,) had an imperfect knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c., the boys being in proportion to the girls as 59 to 20; and 23, or 54.76 per cent., (9 boys, 14 girls,) had on discharge a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c.

It will be observed of the 37 pupils, viz: 19 boys, 18 girls, who on reception were ignorant of language, 2 (both girls) were discharged with but little knowledge of language; 16 (12 boys, 4 girls,) obtained an imperfect knowledge of the various branches taught, and 19 (7 boys, 12 girls,) ac-

quired a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, &c. Of the 5 discharged who on reception could talk some, only one was discharged with an imperfect knowledge of the various branches taught; the other 4 (2 of each sex) obtained a good knowledge of language, geography, arithmetic, etc.

Prospect for Self-support.—The trades taught the 42 pupils discharged during their residence in the institution, and their prospects for self-support when discharged, is exhibited thus:

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT IN THE INSTITUTION.	PROSPECT FOR SELF-SUPPORT.						Number discharged.		
	Very good.		Not good.		Poor.		Boys..	Girls..	Total..
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..			
Shoemaking	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Tailoring.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Dressmaking, sewing, &c.....	.....	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	20
No trade	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Total discharged.....	16	17	6	3	.....	.....	22	20	42

Of the 42 pupils discharged, 7, or 16.67 per cent., (all boys,) learned shoemaking; 6, or 14.28 per cent., (all boys,) tailoring; 20, or 47.62 per cent., (all girls,) dressmaking, sewing, &c.; and 9, or 21.43 per cent., (all boys,) did not acquire any knowledge of a trade.

The prospect of self-support was of 33, or 78.57 per cent., very good, the girls in proportion to the boys as 85 to 73; and of 9, or 21.43 per cent., not good, the boys being to the girls as 27 to 15.

Remaining at end of year.—The number of pupils of each sex remaining in the institution at end of the year, September 30, 1875, was 294, viz: 161 males, 133 females—being an increase of 75 on the number of the preceding year. The manner of their support was as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania.....	149	116	265
Do....New Jersey	7	6	13
Do....Delaware	2	3	5
Friends.....	2	6	8
Scholarships.....	.....	2	2
City of Philadelphia.....	1	.....	1
Total remaining.....	161	133	294

Of the 294 pupils remaining, 161, or 54.76 per cent., were boys, and 133, or 45.24 per cent., girls. Nine-tenths, 265, or 90.14 per cent., were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 13, or 4.42 per cent., by New Jersey; 5, or 1.70 per cent., by Delaware; 8, or 2.72 per cent., by friends; 2, or

0.68 per cent., by Crozier scholarships; and 1, or 0.34 per cent., were supported by the city of Philadelphia.

State Beneficiaries.—Of the 294 pupils remaining, 265 were maintained by the State of Pennsylvania, who were from the following counties, to wit:

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.
Adams.....	2	1	Lancaster.....	6	5
Allegheny.....	5	1	Lawrence.....	1	1
Armstrong.....	1	.....	Lebanon.....	.....	1
Beaver.....	2	.....	Lehigh.....	2	4
Bedford.....	1	.....	Luzerne.....	12	13
Berks.....	4	9	Lycoming.....	2	1
Bradford.....	2	3	Mercer.....	1	2
Bucks.....	3	3	Montgomery.....	1	3
Cambria.....	1	1	Northampton.....	1	3
Cameron.....	1	1	Northumberland.....	4	.....
Carbon.....	1	1	Philadelphia.....	48	23
Chester.....	2	1	Pike.....	.....	1
Clarion.....	2	1	Schuylkill.....	5	10
Clearfield.....	.....	1	Somerset.....	3	2
Clinton.....	1	2	Susquehanna.....	2	2
Columbia.....	2	.....	Tioga.....	1	2
Crawford.....	4	1	Warren.....	4	1
Cumberland.....	1	.....	Washington.....	.....	2
Dauphin.....	5	1	Wayne.....	2	.....
Erie.....	2	3	Westmoreland.....	.....	1
Franklin.....	2	1	Wyoming.....	2	.....
Huntingdon.....	.....	1	York.....	4	4
Indiana.....	1	1			
Juniata.....	3	2	Total on State fund....	149	116

Of the State pupils one-fourth, 71, or 26.79 per cent., were from Philadelphia county; 25, or 9.43 per cent., from Luzerne; 15, or 5.66 per cent., from Schuylkill; 13, or 4.91 per cent., from Berks; 11, or 4.15 per cent., from Lancaster; 8, or 3.02 per cent., from York; 6, or 2.27 per cent., from each, Allegheny, Bucks, Dauphin, Lehigh; 5, or 1.89 per cent., from each, Bradford, Crawford, Erie, Juniata, Somerset, Warren; 4, or 1.51 per cent., from each, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Susquehanna; 3, or 1.13 per cent., from each, Adams, Chester, Clarion, Clinton, Franklin, Lycoming, Mercer, Tioga; 2, or 0.75 per cent., from each, Beaver, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Columbia, Indiana, Lawrence, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming; and 1, or 0.35 per cent., from each, Armstrong, Bedford, Clearfield, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Lebanon, Pike and Westmoreland counties.

Applications.—All applicants whose names were on file up to November 30, 1875, were notified to come, but several failed to make their appearance for various reasons, viz: Two had removed out of the State; the services of two boys were found too useful to be spared from home; one had gone to another institution; one died; one was prevented from coming by an affection of the eyes; and one had not been heard from.

[NOTE.—The number of pupils given in the foregoing tables as being in the institution on September 30, should have been November 30—the delay being occasioned in completing the new buildings.]

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Statement of the amount received per annum from the State for the maintenance and instruction of indigent deaf mutes; also, amount granted for erection of buildings, &c.

YEAR.	Popula- tion.	Cost per caput.	Amount rece'd from State for maintenance and instruc'n	Averag number of State pupils.
1821.....	52	.....	\$1,680 00	40
1822.....	62	.....	5,951 95	44
1823.....	74	.....	7,157 28	50
1824.....	96	.....	7,128 30	41
1825.....	112	.....	7,954 36	50
1826.....	95	.....	7,958 77	50
1827.....	95	.....	7,946 02	50
1828.....	97	.....	7,459 28	39
1829.....	98	.....	6,302 48	34
1830.....	99	.....	5,427 73	41
1831.....	98	.....	5,285 13	41
1832.....	92	.....	4,970 47	33
1833.....	96	.....	5,384 52	44
1834.....	107	.....	6,994 24	50
1835.....	102	.....	7,650 69	51
1836.....	106	.....	7,808 35	48
1837.....	105	.....	7,774 33	45
1838.....	117	.....	7,852 37	62
1839.....	142	.....	9,754 21	72
1840.....	141	.....	9,989 52	65
1841.....	127	.....	10,341 52	72
1842.....	127	.....	11,285 28	77
1843.....	135	.....	11,388 18	83
1844.....	139	.....	11,000 00	69
1845.....	132	.....	11,000 00	70
1846.....	130	.....	11,000 00	74
1847.....	135	.....	11,000 00	76
1848.....	140	.....	13,000 00	87
1849.....	140	.....	11,000 00	68
1850.....	151	.....	7,500 00	92
1851.....	153	.....	19,651 71	94
1852.....	169	.....	14,653 33	97
1853.....	169	.....	14,513 58	98
1854.....	186	.....	14,750 13	106
1855.....	192	.....	16,626 00	106
1856.....	218	.....	16,277 10	126
1857.....	199	.....	18,945 30	126
1858.....	203	.....	19,908 49	125
1859.....	238	.....	18,882 86	156
1860.....	244	\$138 34	24,022 48	150
1861.....	241	152 51	23,256 72	158
1862.....	244	176 61	25,013 75	144
1863.....	215	206 00	23,493 04	147
1864.....	198	223 50	26,294 58	138
1865.....	234	257 80	39,281 90	136
1866.....	227	256 40	34,888 60	153
1867.....	216	247 00	36,627 20	152
1868.....	225	267 78	34,751 80	144
1869.....	226	269 41	35,007 79	151
1870.....	232	277 83	35,215 45	148
1871.....	276	251 00	39,004 20	171
1872.....	265	265 00	54,149 83	184
1873.....	*261	*284 85	48,398 40	188
1874.....	267	270 00	49,862 50	192
1875.....	265	270 00	†26,748 50	197
.....	.....	238 38	957,170 22	96.5

* For nine months to September 30.

† For six months only. No appropriation was made by the Legislature for the six months ending September 1, 1875.

In addition to the above sum, \$957,170 22 received from the State for maintenance and instruction of indigent deaf mutes, there were also by act of February 8, 1821, eight thousand dollars appropriated "to aid the funds of the asylum;" by act of March 11, 1837, twenty thousand dollars "to erect additional buildings and other purposes;" of this sum, fifteen thousand dollars were received in 1837, and five thousand dollars in 1838; act of April 4, 1838, granted eight thousand dollars "to finish the accommodation commenced under the authority of the Legislature;" and by act of April 24, 1874, three thousand four hundred dollars was appropriated for "new roofs on buildings, and for curbing and paving required by city ordinance."

Making an aggregate of—

Amount received for buildings, &c	\$39,400 00
For maintenance and instruction	957,170 22
Total received from Commonwealth.....	996,570 22

State Beneficiaries.—By act of February 8, 1821, one hundred and sixty dollars was granted for every indigent pupil of the State taught in this institution, provided no one scholar should be taught at the expense of the Commonwealth more than three years. By a subsequent act of April 4, 1838, no child was to be educated in the institution, at the expense of the Commonwealth, under the age of ten or over the age of twenty years, and the term of instruction was extended to six years. Act of March 18, 1863, increased the amount for tuition to one hundred and eighty dollars; act of April 14, 1865, to two hundred and forty dollars; and act of April 14, 1869, to two hundred and fifty dollars. The appropriation act of April 6, 1870, granted two hundred and twenty-five dollars for each deaf mute per annum. Act of April 28, 1871, gives authority to the directors to extend the term of instruction to eight years to such indigent deaf mutes taught at expense of the State as would in their opinion be materially benefited thereby. Act of May 27, 1871, granted the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for each indigent deaf mute; act of April 3, 1872, increases the sum to two hundred and sixty-five dollars; act of April 9, 1872, continues the same per caput appropriation; and act of April 24, 1874, increased the sum to two hundred and seventy dollars per annum for the education, clothing and subsistence of each State beneficiary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

WILLIAM CHAPIN, A. M., *Principal.*

The appropriation of the State to this institution was \$39,000, for the maintenance of 130 pupils, to be paid in proportion to the number of indigent pupils from the several counties of the Commonwealth, at the rate of \$300 for each pupil. The total receipts of the year were \$85,408 04, and the expenditures \$83,310 40, including an investment of \$5,000; leaving a balance of \$2,097 64 to the credit of the institution.

RECEIPTS.

From Birch legacy	\$6,507 88	
General income.....	715 36	
Sales of merchandise.....	20,215 65	
Wednesday concerts	519 75	
State appropriations, (five quarters,)....	48,750 00	
New Jersey State pupils.....	6,309 40	
Delaware State pupils	1,200 00	
Private pupils	1,095 00	
Legacy of Jas. Pleasants	95 00	
Total receipts.....		\$85,408 04

EXPENDITURES.

For Instruction.....	\$10,132 57	
Household expenses.....	41,394 93	
Manufacturing.....	24,674 20	
Outfit for graduates.....	1,220 00	
Incidental expenses.....	772 00	
Building account	116 70	
Invested.....	5,000 00	
Total expenditures		\$83,310 40
Balance.....		2,097 64
		85,408 04

The amount of land connected with this institution is 2.9; estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$180,000; of personal property, \$21,000; funds and investments, \$283,235 61.

The aggregate amount appropriated to this institution by the State, from 1833 to 1875, a period of forty-three years, is \$866,454 77, of which sum \$121,416 78 was for buildings, &c., and the balance, \$745,037 99, for maintenance of State beneficiaries.

The buildings will accommodate comfortably 204 pupils, viz: 120 boys, and 84 girls.

The average number of pupils for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 201—an increase of four on the preceding years. Of the average number 123 were males, and 78 females. The average cost of each pupil was \$314 22, or a weekly cost of \$6 04.

Statement exhibiting the number of pupils in the institution on October 1, 1874, and how they were supported; also, the number admitted and re-admitted; population of the year; number discharged and remaining on September 30, 1875.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania.....	79	51	130
Do....New Jersey.....	16	7	23
Do....Delaware.....	3	1	4
Their friends.....	1	2	3
Institution and friends.....	22	18	40
Total at beginning of year, October 1, 1874.....	121	79	200
Admitted during the year, { First admission.....	32	9	41
{ Second admission.....	1	....	1
Total admitted.....	33	9	42
Population of the year.....	154	88	242
Discharged during the year.....	30	9	39
Remaining on September 30, 1875.....	124	79	203

The average age of those admitted was 18 years. If two exceptional cases, aged respectively 39 and 50 years, be omitted, the average age would be $16\frac{1}{4}$ years; the age of the oldest male, 50 years; girl, 15 years. The age of the youngest boy received was 11 years; girl, 11 years.

Re-admission.—Only one, a boy, was re-admitted, who had been absent from one to two years from the institution.

Residence.—The 39 pupils admitted resided in the following counties, viz :

COUNTIES OF PENN'A.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny.....	3	.....	Gloucester county, N. J.....		1
Beaver.....	1	.....	Hudson.....do....do....	1	.....
Berks.....	2	.....	Mercer.....do....do....	1	.....
Bucks.....	1	.....	Monmouth.....do....do....		1
Cumberland.....	1	.....	Newcastle.....do....Del....	1	.....
Dauphin.....	1	.....	Orleans.....do....La....	1	.....
Delaware.....	1	.....		
Fayette.....	1	.....		
Jefferson.....	1	.....		
Lancaster.....	1	.....		
Luzerne.....	4	1			
Montgomery.....	1	.....		
Montour.....	1	.....		
Northumberland.....		1	Total of other States.....	4	2
Philadelphia.....	10	5	Total of Pennsylvania ..	29	7
Total of Pennsylvania...	29	7	Total number admitted,	33	9

Nativity.—Statement exhibiting the birth-place of the 42 pupils admitted.

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES, &C.	Boys.	Girls.
Adams.....	1	.....	Kings county, New York.....	1	.....
Allegheny.....	1	.....	Monmouth county, New Jersey,...		1
Beaver.....	1	.....	Warren.....do....do....	1	.....
Berks.....	2	.....	New Castle county, Delaware...	1	.....
Bucks.....	1	.....	Mobile county, Alabama.....	1	.....
Dauphin.....	1	.....	Charleston county, S. C.....	1	.....
Fayette.....	1	.....	Ireland.....	3	.....
Jefferson.....	1	.....	England.....	2	1
Lancaster.....	1	.....	Prussia.....	1	.....
Luzerne.....	3	1	Austria.....	1	.....
Northumberland.....	1	1			
Philadelphia.....	8	5	Total of other States, &c.....	11	2
			Total of Pennsylvania	22	7
Total of Pennsylvania.....	22	7	Number admitted.....	33	9

Over two-thirds, 29, or 69.05 per cent., of the pupils admitted, were natives of Pennsylvania; 6, or 14.28 per cent., in other States; and 7, or 16.67 per cent., in other countries.

Causes of Blindness, &c.—Of the 42 pupils admitted, the next table will show the number of congenital blind; at what age the others lost their sight; also, age when admitted, by whom supported, sex, and cause of blindness.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE ADMITTED.	CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.															NUMBER ADMITTED		
	Congenital.....	Amaurosis	Atrophy	Fever scarlat.....	Fever spotted	Fever typhoid.....	Glaucoma.....	Measles.....	Neuritis.....	Ophthalmia.....	Small pox.....	Suppuration of retina.....	Sunstroke.....	Accidents.....	Unknown.....	Boys.....	Girls.....	Total.....
Number admitted	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	9	1	33	9	42
<i>Age when blindness occurred:</i>																		
Congenital	5															12	3	15
Under one year					1			1								4	4	8
One to three years									1	2						3	1	4
Three to five years		1				1										3	5	8
Five to seven years			1							1	1					3	4	7
Seven to ten years											1					4	1	3
Ten to fifteen years				1						1						4		4
Fifteen years and over			2	1			1			1		1		2	1	11		11
<i>Age when admitted:</i>																		
Ten to twelve years	4		1			1		1		3	1			1		6	6	12
Twelve to fifteen years			1	2	1					6				2		9	3	12
Fifteen to twenty years	1	1								2	1			2		7		7
Twenty years and over			2				1		1			1	1	4	1	11		11
<i>How supported:</i>																		
State of Pennsylvania.....	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	1		9	1	29	7	33
State of New Jersey.....	3									1						2	2	4
State of Delaware.....	1															1		1
By friends.....													1			1		1
<i>Sex:</i>																		
Boys.....	2	1	3	2		1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	9	1	33		33
Girls.....	3		1		1					4						9		9

The causes of blindness was ascertained of all the pupils admitted except one. Of the 41 in whom the causes are known 5, or 12.20 per cent, were congenital, or blind from birth—two boys and three girls; in 27, or 65.85 per cent, blindness was caused by disease; of these 11, nearly one-half, were from ophthalmia—seven boys and four girls; in 9, or 21.95 per cent., (all boys,) it was the result of accidents.

In regard to the age when blindness occurred, we find of the pupils admitted 5, or 11.91 per cent., (two boys and three girls,) were congenital blind; 8, or 19.05 per cent., (four boys and four girls,) became blind under one year of age; 3, or 7.14 per cent., (two boys and one girl,) from one to three years of age; the same number (all boys) from three to five years; 5, or 11.91 per cent., (all boys,) from five to seven years; 3, or 7.14 per cent., from seven to ten years; 4, or 9.52 per cent., from ten to fifteen years of age; and in 11, or 26.19 per cent., (all males,) it occurred in those who were fifteen years of age and upwards.

Of the age when admitted 12, or 28.57 per cent., (six boys and six girls,) were received between ten and twelve years of age; the same number (nine boys and three girls) between twelve and fifteen years; 7, or 16.67 per

cent., (all boys,) between fifteen and twenty years; and 11, or 26.19 per cent., (all boys,) were fifteen years of age and upwards when admitted.

It will be observed that over four-fifths, 36, or 85.72 per cent., (twenty-nine boys, seven girls,) were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 4, or 9.52 per cent., (two boys, two girls,) by New Jersey; 1, or 2.38 per cent., (a boy,) by Delaware; and one boy was maintained by friends.

Of the 33 males received 9 became blind from accidents, 7 from opthemia, 3 from atrophy, 2 were congenital blind, 2 became blind from scarlet fever, and an equal number from small-pox. Of the 9 females admitted 4 became blind from opthemia; 3 were blind from birth.

Order of Birth.—The order of birth of the pupils admitted, separating the congenital blind and those who became blind since birth, is presented in the next statement, thus:

BECAME BLIND SINCE BIRTH.	Boys.	Girls.	CONGENITAL BLIND.	Boys.	Girls.
First born.....	10	3	First born.....	1	2
Second.....	6	.....	Second.....	1	.....
Third.....	6	2	Fourth.....	.....	1
Fourth.....	4	1	Total of congen. blind, Bec'g blind since birth,	2	3
Fifth.....	1	.....		
Sixth.....	2	.....		
Seventh.....	1	.....		
Ninth.....	1	.....		
Total.....	31	6	Number admitted.....	33	9

Of the pupils admitted 16, or 38.09 per cent., were first born; 7, or 16.67 per cent., second; 8, or 19.05 per cent., third; 6, or 14.29 per cent., fourth; 2, or 4.76 per cent., sixth; and 1, or 2.38 per cent., each, fifth, seventh and ninth born. The first and third born are in greater proportion than the others.

If we consider separately those who became blind subsequent to birth we find 13, or 35.14 per cent., were first born, the girls in proportion to the boys as 50 to 32; 6, or 16.22 per cent., (all boys,) were second; 8, or 21.62 per cent., third, the girls in proportion to the boys as 33 to 19; 5, or 13.51 per cent., fourth, the girls exceeding the boys in proportion as 17 to 13; 2, or 5.41 per cent., (boys,) were sixth born; and 1, or 2.70 per cent., were each, fifth, seventh and ninth born—all boys. Of the congenital blind 6, or 60 per cent., were first, and 1, or 20 per cent., each, second and fourth born.

Natives of Pennsylvania.—Of the 42 pupils admitted, 29 were natives of Pennsylvania, and the following statement will exhibit the county where born ; age when blindness occurred ; sex and cause of blindness ; by whom supported ; also age when admitted :

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVE BORN ADMITTED.	COUNTIES WHERE BORN.										NATIVES OF PENN'A.			
	Adams	Allegheny	Beaver	Berks	Bucks	Dauphin	Fayette	Lancaster	Luzerne	Northumberland	Philadelphia	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Natives of Pennsylvania	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	13	22	7	29
Sex:														
Boys	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	8	22		22
Girls									1	1	3		7	7
When blindness occurred:														
Congenital										2	1	3	2	2
Under 1 year												2	4	6
1 to 3 years					1	1		1				3	4	5
3 to 5 "	1											1	1	2
5 to 7 "							1			1	1	1	4	4
7 to 10 "												1	1	2
10 to 15 "		1	1	1					1			1	1	3
15 years and upwards							1				2	3		3
Age when admitted:														
10 to 12 years				1	1						6	6	2	8
12 to 15 "			1			1	1		1	2	4	6	5	11
15 to 20 "		1		1							1	1	5	5
20 years and upwards	1							1	1		2	5		5
How supported:														
State of Pennsylvania	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	12	22	6	23
State of New Jersey											1		1	1
Cause of blindness:														
Congenital											2	1	1	2
Amaurosis	1											1		1
Atrophy			1									1		1
Fever, scarlet										1	1	2		2
Do spotted									1				1	1
Do typhoid					1							1		1
Glucoma												1		1
Measles								1			1	1		1
Ophthalmia		1				1			1	1	6	6	5	11
Small pox												1		1
Accidents				1			1			2	2	6		6
Unknown											1	1		1

Of the counties where born, 13, or 44.83 per cent., were natives of Philadelphia ; 4, or 13.79 per cent., of Luzerne county ; 2, or 6.89 per cent., each, of Berks and Northumberland ; and 1, or 3.45 per cent., were born in each of the other counties named in the table. Of the 13 natives from Philadelphia county, 2 were born blind, 6 lost their sight from ophthalmia, and 2 from accidents. Of the 4 natives of Luzerne county, 2 became blind from accidents.

In regard to the age when blindness occurred in the native born, we find that 2, or 6.90 per cent., (females,) were congenital or blind from birth ; 6, or 20.69 per cent., (2 males, 4 females,) became blind under one year of age ; 5, or 17.24 per cent., (4 males, 1 female,) from one to three years ; 2, or 6.90 per cent., (all males,) from each, three to five and seven to ten years ; 4, or 13.79 per cent., (males,) from five to seven ; 5, or 17.24 per cent., (males,) from ten to fifteen years ; and 3, or 10.34 per cent.,

(males,) became blind when they were fifteen years of age and upwards. Of the males the largest number became blind between ten and fifteen years of age, the next largest between five and seven, and one to three years. Of the females, blindness occurred in the largest number when they were under one year of age.

Of the age of the natives when admitted, 8, or 27.59 per cent., were between ten and twelve years of age; 11, or 37.93 per cent., between twelve and fifteen; 5, or 17.24 per cent., each, were admitted between fifteen and twenty and twenty years of age and upwards.

There were 28, or 96.55 per cent., supported by the State of Pennsylvania, and 1, or 3.45 per cent., by New Jersey.

The causes of blindness was ascertained of 23 of the natives admitted. Of this number, 11, or 39.29 per cent., (6 males, 5 females,) became blind from ophthalmia; 6, or 21.43 per cent., (all males,) from accidents; 2, or 7.14 per cent., from scarlet fever; and an equal number were born blind.

Hereditary Tendencies, &c.—So far as could be ascertained, one female pupil was received from a family which had another blind offspring, viz: The father by a former wife had a female child, which became blind from cataract when under one year of age, and died when two years old.

Of the pupils received, none had parents who were blind, neither were any of the relatives blind, except in the case of one male admitted, whose maternal grandmother was blind from old age.

A number of the pupils had lost one or both parents, but their age at decease and cause of fatal result we are unable to give.

Industries.—The trades or occupations taught, with the number of each sex employed during the year at the various branches of industries, is presented in the following statement. A number of the pupils learn more than one trade.

TRADES, &C., TAUGHT.	Boys.	Girls.	TRADES, &C., TAUGHT.	Boys.	Girls.
Beadwork		54	Matressmaking	3	.....
Broommaking	18	.....	Music	57	53
Brushmaking	5	.....	Piano repairing	10	.....
Cane seating	20	9	Piano tuning	10	.....
Carpet weaving	8	.....	Sewing by hand		58
Crocheting		24	Sewing, machine		42
Knitting		44	Whipmaking	8	.....

Value of Labor, &c.—The sales of articles manufactured during the year aggregated \$15,451 52. The articles are disposed of in two stores controlled by the institution; one is in the business portion of the city, the other on the institution premises.

Sickness.—While there have been many slight cases of sickness, such as coughs, colds, &c., arising mainly from changes in the weather, the attacks

have nearly all been brief and yielded readily to treatment. There has been no epidemic and no diseases arising from local causes.

Classes.—The number of classes, with the number of pupils belonging to each, is as follows:

STUDIES.	NUMBER OF CLASSES.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Algebra	1	1	9	12
American Literature	1		12	
Arithmetic	6	10	55	79
Astronomy	1		12	
Calisthenics		2		37
Chemistry	1		9	
Constitution of the United States	1		18	
Dictionary	1	3	12	33
Elocution		1		7
Etymology	1	2	17	27
Geography	5	4	65	39
Geometry	1		3	
Grammar	4	3	45	32
History	3	6	39	50
Logic	1		4	
Maps	2	8	9	47
Natural History	1	1	12	7
Physics	1		11	
Printing (pin type)	1	1	4	6
Pronouncing and defining	2		32	
Reading	3	7	33	38
Rhetoric		1		10
Spelling	4	5	31	38
Tables	2		21	
Writing	1	1	12	24

Library.—The library comprises about 700 volumes, which are mostly books of reference, and well used by instructors and officers. The tangible library for the blind is limited, about 118 volumes have been printed in the United States.

Discharged.—There were 39 pupils discharged during the year. The following statement will exhibit the number of each sex, how discharged, also time served in the institution.

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.										NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	1 yr.	2 years.	3 years.	4 yrs.	5 years	6 years.	7 yrs.	8 years.	Over 8 yrs.		Boys.....	Girls.....	Total.....
	Boys.	Boys.	Girl ..	Boy ..	Girl ..	Boys.	Boys.	Girl ..	Boy ..	Girl ..			
Term expired.....	1	1	....	1	....	3	1	....	1	1	1	5	23
Dismissed.....	3	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	9	1	10
Sent home by request .....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	6
Total discharged.....	4	5	1	1	....	3	2	....	1	1	4	9	39

Of the 242 pupils, viz: 154 boys, 88 girls, comprising the population, 39, or 16.12 per cent., (30 boys, 9 girls,) were discharged, or 19.48 per cent. of the boys and 10.23 per cent. girls.

Of the 39 discharged 23, or 58.97 per cent., were honorably discharged or had served out their term of instruction, the boys in proportion to the

girls as 60 to 56 ; 10, or 25.64 per cent., were dismissed, a larger proportion of boys than girls, the former being to the latter as 30 to 11 ; and 6, or 15.39 per cent., were sent home by request, the girls in excess of the boys as 33 to 10, that is of the girls discharged 3, or 33 per cent., were sent home ; 1, or 11 per cent., dismissed ; and *nearly* three-fifths, 5, or 56 per cent., were honorably discharged or had served out their term of instruction. Of the 30 boys only 3, or 10 per cent., were sent home ; 9, or 30 per cent., were dismissed ; and 18, or 60 per cent., three-fifths, had served out the term of instruction or were honorably discharged.

of the 23 honorably discharged, or had served out their term of instruction, one had served each, (a boy) one, two, three, five and seven years ; three boys had each served four years ; six boys and five girls each served eight years ; and four boys served each eight years and upwards. The average time served by the boys was 6 years and 4 months ; of the girls, 8 years.

Of the 10 dismissed, (9 boys, 1 girl,) three boys served each one year, four two years each, one five and one six years. Only one girl was dismissed she had served six years. The average time served by the boys was 2 years, 5 months, 10 days.

Of the 6 sent home by request, (3 boys, 3 girls,) the three boys served each seven years ; the girls, one served each two, three and five years. Average time of the girls was 3 years and 4 months.

Education on Reception and Discharge.—The educational condition on reception and discharge of the 39 pupils is stated thus :

EDUCATION ON RECEPTION.	EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.								Number Discharged		
	Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Poor.				
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..
None	7	3	3	1	5	2	4	19	6	25	
Moderate	2	1	8	2	1			11	3	14	
Fair.....											
Total discharged.....	9	4	11	3	6	2	4	30	9	39	

It will be observed of the pupils discharged, 25, or 64.10 per cent., had no education on reception, and 14, or 35.90 per cent., had only a moderate education. Of the former, the girls were in proportion to the boys as 67 to 63 ; while of the latter, the boys exceeded the girls as 37 to 33. The attainments of the 39 on discharge, as presented in the above table, show that 13, or 33.33 per cent., (9 boys, 4 girls) had a good education ; 14, or 35.90 per cent., (11 boys, 3 girls,) a fair ; 8, or 20.51 per cent., (6 boys, 2

girls,) a moderate; and 4, or 10.26 per cent., (all boys,) a poor education, having made but little progress.

Of the 25, viz: 19 boys and 6 girls, who had no education on reception, 10, or 40 per cent., (7 boys, 3 girls,) obtained a good; 4, or 16 per cent., (3 boys, 1 girl,) a fair; 7, or 28 per cent., (5 boys, 2 girls,) a moderate; and 4 (all boys) were but little improved.

Of the 14, viz: 11 boys, 3 girls, who on admission had a moderate education, 3, or 21.43 per cent., (2 boys, 1 girl,) received a good; 10, or 71.43 per cent., (8 boys, 2 girls,) a fair; and 1, or 7.14 per cent., (a boy,) a moderate education on discharge.

Trades and Occupations.—The trades or occupations taught the discharged pupils during their residence in the institution; also, their prospect for self-support, is exhibited in the following statement:

TRADES OR OCCUPATIONS TAUGHT.	PROSPECT FOR SELF SUPPORT.									NUMBER DISCH'GED.		
	Good.		Fair.		Mode- rate.		Doubt- ful.	Poor.		Boys..	Girls..	Total.
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..		Boys..	Girls..			
Broom-making.....								1		1		1
Broom-making and caning.....	1									1		1
Broom-making and whisk-mak- ing.....	1		1							2		2
Broom-making, caning and car- pet-weaving.....					1					1		1
Broom-making, brush-making and carpet-weaving.....	1									1		1
Broom-making and mat-making, Broom-making, mattress and can- ing.....	1				1					1		1
Broom-making, caning, carpet- weaving, brush-making, music, Brush-making and music.....					1					1		1
Brush-making, caning, carpet- weaving and mat-making.....			1							1		1
Brush-making, caning, music and piano repairing.....	1									1		1
Caning and mattress-making.....			2							2		2
Caning and carpet-weaving.....							1	1		2		2
Caning and music.....	2		1		1					4		4
Caning, music, carpet-weaving and mattress-making.....	1									1		1
Music.....	2									2		2
Literature only.....	1									1		1
Unable to learn.....					1			5		6		6
Music, knitting, machine and hand sewing.....		1									1	1
Music, knitting, beadwork, ma- chine and hand sewing.....		2		1		1					4	4
Music, beadwork, caning, machine and hand sewing.....				1		1					2	2
Music, beadwork, caning, machine and hand sewing, and knitting, Knitting, beadwork, caning, ma- chine and hand sewing.....									1		1	1
									1		1	1
Total.....	11	3	5	2	6	2	1	7	2	30	9	39

As regards prospect for self-support, we find from the above that it was "good" for 14, or 35.90 per cent., of the number discharged—the boys being in proportion to the girls as 37 to 33; it was "fair" for 7, or 17.95 per cent.—the girls being to the boys as 22 to 17; the prospect was "moderate" for 8, or 20.51 per cent.—the girls in proportion to the boys as 22 to 20; in the case of 1, or 2.56 per cent., a boy, it was "doubtful;" and for 9, or 23.08 per cent., the prospect for their self-support was "poor"—the boys in proportion to the girls as 23 to 22.

Remaining at the end of year.—The number of pupils of each sex in the institution, at the end of the year, September 30, 1875, and how supported, was as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania.....	81	49	130
Do.... New Jersey.....	12	6	18
Do.... Delaware.....	4	1	5
Friends.....	2	2	4
Friends and institution.....	4	1	5
Institution.....	21	20	41
Total remaining September 30, 1875	124	79	203

Of the 203 remaining in the institution, 124, or 61.08 per cent., were boys, and 79, or 38.92 per cent., girls. Nearly two-thirds, 130, or 64.04 per cent., were supported by the State of Pennsylvania; 18, or 8.87 per cent., by New Jersey; 5, or 2.46 per cent., by Delaware; 4, or 1.97 per cent., were maintained by friends; 5, or 2.46 per cent., by friends and institution; and 41, or 20.20 per cent., were supported by the institution.

State Beneficiaries.—Of the 202 pupils remaining on September 30, 1875, there were 130 supported by the State, who were admitted from the following counties, viz:

COUNTIES.	Boys....	Girls....	COUNTIES.	Boys....	Girls....
Allegheny	8	3	Lawrence.....		1
Armstrong	1		Lehigh.....	1	
Beaver.....	1		Luzerne.....	5	2
Berks.....	4	2	Lycoming.....	1	
Blair.....	1		Mercer.....	1	
Bucks.....	1		Mifflin.....		1
Cameron.....	2		Montgomery.....	2	
Carbon.....	1	1	Montour.....	1	
Chester.....	1	1	Northumberland.....	1	1
Clarion.....	1		Philadelphia.....	31	23
Clearfield.....	1		Schuylkill.....	3	1
Cumberland.....		2	Susquehanna.....		1
Dauphin.....	3		Tioga.....	1	
Delaware.....	2	2	Westmoreland.....	1	
Erie.....	2	1			
Fayette.....	2	1	Total on State fund.....	81	49
Lancaster.....	2	1			

Of the 130 State beneficiaries, over two-fifths, 59, or 45.38 per cent., were from Philadelphia county; 11, or 8.46 per cent., from Allegheny; 7, or 5.38 per cent., from Luzerne; 6, or 4.61 per cent., from Berks; 4, or 3.07 per cent., from each, Delaware and Schuylkill; 3, or 2.31 per cent., from each, Dauphin, Erie, Fayette and Lancaster; 2, or 1.54 per cent., from each, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Cumberland, Montgomery, Northumberland; and 1, or 0.77 per cent., from each, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bucks, Clarion, Clearfield, Lawrence, Lehigh, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Montour, Susquehanna, Tioga and Westmoreland.

Applications.—The number of suitable applicants waiting for admission on the State fund on September 30, 1875, was 43, from the following counties

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny	2	.....	Philadelphia.....	12	10
Bradford	1	1	Pike, (since admitted,)	1	.....
Crawford	1	.....	Schuylkill	4	.....
Dauphin	1	.....	Susquehanna	1	.....
Delaware.....	.....	1	Washington	1	.....
Lancaster	1	1	Wyoming.....	1	.....
Luzerne	1	.....		
Mercer	1	1			
Mifflin	1	.....	Total.....	29	14

There are other applicants, who, however, are unsuitable, being either too young or too old.

Improvements.—Of the improvements we may mention the extension of steam heating into the infirmary, and into the apartments over laundry building; increased elevation of steam boiler chimney stack, and improvement of boiler furnace; paving outside of men's wings, &c., ninety by six feet wide; introduction of a large Mott ironing stove, and a fire-proof extension for the same next to laundry. Improvements were also made in the dwelling occupied by the principal on the premises of the institution.

Wants of Institution.—There is greatly needed a gymnasium for the boys, a cabinet organ, a large globe in relief, also additional books and apparatus for instruction department, and additional fire escapes.

THE HOME FOR THE BLIND.

There were in the Home for the Blind, which is connected with this institution, during the year, 17 inmates, viz: 7 males, 10 females. They partly support themselves, and the object of the "Home" is attained, in so far as a feeling of independence is established, and that of entire dependence upon charity is removed.

On September 30, 1875, there were 16 inmates, viz: males 6, females 10, who were engaged in the following occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Males ..	Females,	OCCUPATIONS.	Males ..	Females,
Beadwork .....	.....	6	Knitting.....	.....	2
Brushmaking	5	.....	Matmaking	1	.....
Cane seating	1	.....	Sewing .....	.....	1
Carpet weaving.....	.....	1	Teaching, (limited,).....	.....	6

Some are engaged at several occupations. They earn on an average ten dollars per month, and pay four dollars per month for board, leaving a balance of six dollars for clothing, &c.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Statement of the amount received per annum from the Commonwealth for the maintenance and education of indigent blind, &c.; also, amount received from the State for erection of buildings, etc

YEAR.	Population	Average number..	Cost per caput	Amount received from State for maintenance and instruction.....	Average number of State pupils....
1833	11	11	\$261 22		
1834	21	20	462 74	\$666 66	17
1835	25	23	245 23	2,762 64	20
1836	34	33	192 93	3,652 85	26
1837	51	50	313 95	5,421 21	39
1838	57	54	259 98	7,486 56	42
1839	60	54	233 18	8,100 31	42
1840	61	58	240 93	4,103 51	43
1841	66	59	217 54	8,094 40	43
1842	74	59	222 41	8,403 54	46
1843	80	68	152 31	11,041 67	48
1844	79	67	212 20	8,543 53	49
1845	75	73	174 18	8,136 12	49
1846	79	72	216 92	9,000 00	45
1847	84	82	208 57	9,000 00	45
1848	89	88	212 22	9,000 00	45
1849	92	85	198 61	9,000 00	45
1850	93	93	168 33	9,000 00	45
1851	111	107	187 75	10,500 00	53
1852	116	109	185 16	12,000 00	60
1853	121	96	209 83	12,000 00	60
1854	136	125	173 57	12,000 00	60
1855	160	133	190 71	14,500 00	73
1856	168	135	195 30	17,000 00	85
1857	166	150	215 30	19,500 00	97
1858	170	152	191 39	22,000 00	110
1859	183	153	209 39	22,000 00	110
1860	192	165	175 50	23,375 00	110
1861	191	175	178 40	24,750 00	110
1862	208	180	171 98	24,750 00	110
1863	198	178	212 92	24,750 00	110
1864	199	185	224 44	24,750 00	110
1865	211	186	264 03	26,583 33	110
1866	215	181	281 40	30,250 00	110
1867	211	183	292 48	31,166 66	110
1868	210	179	262 94	38,500 00	110
1869	215	183	281 11	33,000 00	110
1870	180	180	296 20	31,500 00	110
1871	215	182	291 17	23,250 00	110
1872	202	175	298 97	41,250 00	110
1873	213	183	295 00	26,250 00	120
1874	225	197	317 92	39,000 00	130
1875	242	203	314 22	39,000 00	130
Total and averages.....		121.5	235.13	745,037 99	76.4

In addition to the above amount of \$745,037 99 received from the State for maintenance and instruction of indigent blind, there were also by act

of January 27, 1834, ten thousand dollars appropriated "to aid in erecting a suitable building, and purchasing a lot; also, by same act an additional ten thousand dollars to "aid the funds of the institution;" act of March 11, 1837, granted ten thousand dollars "for the extinguishment of the debt incurred by the purchase of a lot and the erection of buildings;" by act of February 12, 1850, fifteen thousand dollars "to erect and furnish additional buildings for the accommodation of a larger number of pupils;" by act of April 11, 1866, fifteen thousand dollars "for the construction of new, or the extension of old buildings; by act of April 3, 1872, fifty thousand dollars "for the erection of new buildings and heating and ventilating apparatus for the present building; by act of April 24, 1874, eleven thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents "for deficiency in the erection and furnishing new extension." Making an aggregate of—

Amount received for buildings, &c.	\$121,416 78
For maintenance and instruction	745,037 99

Total received from Commonwealth	866,454 77
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State Beneficiaries —The act of January 27, 1834, granted the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars for every indigent pupil of this Commonwealth taught in the institution, provided no one scholar should be taught at the expense of the Commonwealth more than six years. By a subsequent act of March 31, 1836, the amount for tuition was increased to two hundred dollars per annum for each pupil, and act of April 14, 1838, extended the term of instruction to eight years from the time of entering the institution. By act of April 3, 1860, the amount for each indigent pupil was increased to two hundred and twenty-five dollars; by act of March 2, 1865, to two hundred and seventy-five dollars; act of June 1, 1867, appropriated three hundred dollars for each indigent pupil; act of April 6, 1870, two hundred and seventy-five dollars; and act of May 27, 1871, granted three hundred dollars for each indigent pupil, which last sum has continued to be annually appropriated to the present time.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

ISAAC N. KERLIN, M. D., *Superintendent.*

The State appropriation to this institution was \$23,000, the same as for 1874, for the maintenance and training of one hundred feeble-minded children of the Commonwealth. The total receipts of the year were \$110,250 59, and the total expenditures \$111,469 91, leaving a balance to the credit of the institution of \$3,273 99. The actual current expenses were \$58,332 41.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank	\$1,493 31
From Pennsylvania State pupils	\$22,691 60
New Jersey State pupils	8,430 41
Delaware State pupils	400 00
City of Philadelphia pupils	4,427 50
Private pupils	21,201 08
Interest on city warrants	33 65
Interest on Delaware county fund	126 00
Soldiers' orphans	568 44
Donation to free fund	2,334 33
Western saving fund	2,092 58
Sharpless legacy and interest	47,940 00
	<hr/> 110,250 59
Total receipts	<hr/> 114,743 90 <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for labor	\$17,135 51
for provisions and supplies ...	17,457 04
for incidental expenses	23,437 83
for work on reservoir ...	302 00
	<hr/>
Total current expenses	\$58,332 41

Miscellaneous:

Deposit in Western savings fund ...	\$1,515 00
Investment of Sharpless legacy in bonds, &c.	48,121 00
Support of Delaware county child on Delaware county fund	189 00

Plans for new asylum	\$125 00	
Support of children by free fund ...	487 50	
Investment of donations in Pittsburg loan	2,700 00	
	<hr/>	\$53,137 50
Total expenditures		\$111,469 91
Cash on hand September 30, 1875		3,273 99
		<hr/>
		114,743 90

The amount of land connected with this institution is $96\frac{1}{2}$ acres, a small tract of 7 acres having been purchased during the year by the liberality of the friends of the institution. Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, is \$184,383. Of funds and investments, as follows: Free fund, \$7,001 08; Delaware county fund, \$2,100; legacy of John M. Sharpless, \$47,600.

The aggregate amount received from the State for purchase of land and erection of buildings is \$110,226 62, and for maintenance of State beneficiaries, \$284,735 34, making a total received from the State during the existence of the institution of \$394,961 96.

The buildings will accommodate 221, viz: 131 boys, 90 girls. This is its present number, and the children are now more crowded than is comfortable either for health or ease of management.

The institution is under the official management of a president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer and twelve directors.

The average number of pupils for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 222, a decrease of one on the preceding year. Of the average number 126 were boys and 96 girls. The average annual cost of each, \$262 75, or a weekly cost of \$5 05.

The number remaining in the school on October 1, 1874, was 231; admitted during the year 30; discharged in the same period 40; remaining at the end of the year 221; of whom 101 were beneficiaries of the State. The following table will exhibit the movement of the population:

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly.....	51	38	89
Do.....do..... partially	8	11	19
Soldiers' orphan fund.....	4	1	5
City of Philadelphia.....	3	9	12
State of New Jersey.....	17	13	30
Do.....Delaware.....	1	2	2
Free fund.....	1	...	1
Parents and guardians.....	37	24	61
Institution.....	7	5	12
Total at beginning of year, October 1, 1874.....	128	103	231
Admitted during the year on first admission.....	16	7	23
Do.....do.....second....do.....	3	3	6
Do.....do.....fourth....do.....	1	...	1
Total admitted.....	20	10	30
Population of the year.....	148	113	261
Discharged during the year.....	17	23	40
Remaining on September 30, 1875.....	131	90	221

The average age of those admitted was 15 years; the age of the oldest boy 45 years; girl 46 years. The age of the youngest boy received was 3 years, girl 6 years. We may remark here that a special act of 1872 gives authority to the managers to extend "the training and care in asylum of idiotic and feeble-minded persons, without regard to age."

Re-admission.—Of the 30 pupils admitted, 7, or 23.33 per cent., nearly one-fourth, were re-admissions. A larger proportion of the girls were re-admitted than boys, being as 30 to 20. The period of absence between the discharge and re-admission was as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	1	2	3
One to 2 years.....	3	...	3
Four years and upwards.....	...	1	1
Number re-admitted.....	4	3	7

Over two-fifths, 3, or 42.86 per cent., were absent less than one year; same number from one to two years; and 1, or 14.28 per cent., was absent for more than four years.

Residence.—The places of residence of the children admitted were as follows :

COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	Boys..	Girls..	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys..	Girls..
Allegheny.....county.....	1	...	Mercer..county, New Jersey....	1	1
Beaver.....do.....	1	1	Middlesex..do.....do.....	1	1
Berks.....do.....	1	...	Morris.....do.....do.....	1	...
Chester.....do.....	1	...	Sussex.....do.....do.....	1	1
Clinton.....do.....	1	...	Union.....do.....do.....	1	...
Columbia.....do.....	1	...	Warren.....do.....Mississippi....	1	...
Cumberland.....do.....	1	...	Marion.....do.....Oregon.....	1	...
Delaware.....do.....	3	...	Norfolk.....do.....Virginia.....	1	...
Philadelphia.....do.....	5	5	Total of other States.....	6	3
Westmoreland.....do.....	...	1	Total of Pennsylvania.....	14	7
Total of Pennsylvania.....	14	7	Whole number admitted....	20	10

Of the children admitted, 21, or 70 per cent., resided in Pennsylvania, and 9, or 30 per cent., in other States.

How Supported.—The 30 children received during the year were supported by the following authorities :

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly.....	5	3	8
Do.....do.....partially.....	...	2	2
City of Philadelphia.....	...	1	1
State of New Jersey.....	1	2	3
Parents or guardians.....	14	2	16
Whole number admitted.....	20	10	30

It will be observed that one-third, 10, or 33.33 per cent. of those received were maintained wholly or partially by the State of Pennsylvania; 1, or 3.33 per cent., by the city of Philadelphia; 3, or 10 per cent., by the State of New Jersey; and 16, or 53.34 per cent., over one-half, by parents or guardians.

Parentage—The nativity of father and mother of the children received is presented in the next table, thus :

AMERICANS.	Father.	Mother	FOREIGNERS.	Father.	Mother
Pennsylvania.....	10	12	Bavaria.....	1	1
New York.....	1	1	England.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	4	4	Ireland.....	1	...
Ohio.....	1	1	Germany.....	4	3
Virginia.....	1	1	Total foreigners.....	7	5
Mississippi.....	1	1	Total Americans.....	17	20
			Unknown.....	6	5
Total Americans.....	17	20	Whole number admit'd.....	30	30

Of the *known* birth place of parents, three-fourths, 37, or 75.51 per cent., were American born, and 12, or 24.49 per cent., were of foreign birth.

Of the native born, the mothers were to the fathers in proportion as 80 to 71. On the contrary, of the foreign born, the fathers were to the mothers as 29 to 20.

Order of Birth.—The order of birth is indicated in the following statement:

	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.
First	11	3	Sixth.....		1
Second	3		Total known.....	16	6
Third.....	1		Unknown.....	4	4
Fourth.....	1	1			
Fifth.....		1	Whole No. admitted,	20	10

Of those whose order of birth were known, 14, or 63.63 per cent, were first born; 3, or 13.63 per cent, second; 1, or 4.55 per cent, third; 2, or 9.09 per cent., fourth; 1, or 4.55 per cent., each, fifth and sixth born. Nearly two-thirds, it will be observed, were first born. If the boys be considered separately, the largest number of these were first and second born; of the girls the greatest number were first born. The first born are more likely than subsequent progeny to be afflicted with imbecility. This will appear more strikingly if we represent the number whose order of birth were known by 100, when the following result will be obtained:

ORDER OF BIRTH.	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	
Both sexes together.....	64	13½	4½	9	4½	4½	100
Boys.....	69	19	6	6			100
Girls.....	50			16½	16¾	16¾	100

Nativity.—The nativity of the 23 children admitted for the first time were as follows:

COUNTIES OF PENN'A.	Boys....	Girls....	COUNTIES OF OTHER STATES.	Boys....	Girls....
Allegheny...county.....	1		Essex.....county, N. J...	1	
Beaver.....do.....		1	Monmouth...do...do....	1	
Berks.....do.....	1		Morris.....do...do....	1	
Bucks.....do.....		1	Middlesex...do...do....		1
Chester.....do.....	1		Sussex.....do...do....		1
Clinton...do.....	1		Kent...county, Delaware..	1	
Cumberland...do.....	1		Norfolk...do...Virginia..	1	
Delaware...do.....	1		Warren...do...Mississippi	1	
Philadelphia...do.....	4	2			
Westmoreland do.....		1	Total of other States.....	6	2
Total of Pennsylvania....	10	5	Total of Pennsylvania....	10	5
			No. admitted for first time,	16	7

Two-thirds, 15, or 65.22 per cent, of those admitted for the first time were born in Pennsylvania, and 8, or 34.78 per cent., were natives of other

States. In the natives of Pennsylvania, the girls were in excess of the boys in proportion as 71 to 62½. On the contrary, of those born in other States the boys exceeded the girls as 37½ to 29.

Physical and Bodily Condition.—The physical and other conditions of the children admitted for the first time is presented thus :

CONDITIONS, &C.	Boys..	Girls..	CONDITIONS, &C.	Boys..	Girls..
Defective sight.....	7	...	Imperfect prehension.....	7	...
Defective hearing.....	2	1	Deformities of face.....	2	2
Mutes.....	3	2	Do.....of body.....	2	1
Semi-mutes.....	4	1	Do.....of sup. extrem.....	3	...
Imperfect speech.....	2	4	Do.....of infer.....do.....	3	...
Paralyzed general.....	1	...	Microcephalic heads.....	2	1
Do.....right hemiplegia.....	2	...	Hydrocephalic heads.....	2	...
Do.....left.....do.....	5	1	Gluttonous.....	5	1
Chœric.....	9	2	Masticated improperly.....	5	1
Epileptic, petit mal.....	2	...	Ate garbage.....	1	...
Do.....grand mal.....	5	1	Addicted to tobacco.....	2	...
Could not walk.....	2	...	Addicted to alcohol.....	1	...
Imperfect gait.....	10	5	Offensive habits.....	5	...

From the above we learn, of the children received for the first time, 7, or 30.43 per cent., had defective sight—being two-fifths of the boys received ; 3, or 13.10 per cent., had impaired hearing—the girls to a greater extent than the boys, in proportion as 14 to 12½ ; 5, or 21.74 per cent., one-fifth, were mutes, and an equal number semi-mutes ; of the former the girls were to the boys as 29 to 19, and of the semi-mutes the boys were to the girls as 25 to 14 ; 6, or 26.09 per cent., had imperfect speech—the boys being to the girls as 57 to 26 ; 9, or 39.13 per cent., nearly two-fifths, were more or less paralyzed—the boys more so than the girls, in proportion as 50 to 14 ; 11, or 47.83 per cent., were chœric—the boys exceeding the girls as 56 to 29 ; 8, or 30.43 per cent., had general or partial epilepsy—it existed to a greater extent among the boys than girls, as 44 to 14 ; 2, or 8.70 per cent., both boys, could not walk ; 15, or 65.22 per cent., two-thirds, had imperfect gait—the boys in proportion to the girls as 71 to 63 ; 7, or 30.43 per cent., had imperfect prehension—all boys. Deformities existed in 13, or 56.52 per cent. ; these defects existed to a greater extent with boys than girls—in proportion as 63 to 43. Of malformation of head, 3, or 13.10 per cent., had microcephalic heads—the girls being to the boys as 14 to 13 ; 2, or 8.70 per cent., (all boys,) had hydrocephalic heads. More boys than girls were gluttonous, in proportion as 31 to 14—being 6, or 26.09 per cent., of the number received who were addicted to this habit, an equal number, with the sexes in same proportion, masticated improperly ; 1, or 4.35 per cent., a boy, ate garbage ; 2, or 8.70 per cent., both boys, were addicted to tobacco ; 1, or 4.35 per cent., a boy, to alcohol, and 5, or 21.74 per cent., all boys, had offensive habits.

Causes of Imbecility.—Of the children admitted for the first time during the year, the following statement will exhibit their age, sex and cause of imbecility :

ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME.	CAUSES OF IMBECILITY.						TOTAL.		
	CONGENITAL, ATTRIB- UTED TO				ACQUIRED FROM				
	Scrofula and ma- ternal debility,	Phthisis of moth- er	Premature birth,	Unknown	Irrita'n of teeth- ing	Epilepsy	Boys	Girls	Total
Number admitted	2	4	1	13	1	2	16	7	23
<i>Age on admission :</i>									
Under 5 years				1			1		1
7 and under 10 years		2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
10 " 15 "		1		6			6	1	7
15 " 20 "	2	1		3		1	4	3	7
20 " 21 "				1	1		1		1
21 years and upwards				1			1		1
<i>Sex :</i>									
Boys	2	2	1	9		2	16		16
Girls		2		4	1			7	7

Of the children 23 admitted for the first time 16, or 69.57 per cent., over two-thirds, were boys, and 7, or 30.43 per cent., girls.

There were 1, or 4.35 per cent., a boy, under 5 years of age on admission ; 6, or 26.09 per cent., 7 and under 10 years, the girls exceeding the boys in proportion as 43 to 19 ; 7, or 30.43 per cent., were 10 and under 15 years ; an equal number 15 and under 20 years of age ; of the former the boys were to the girls as 38 to 14, while of the later period of life the girls were in excess of the boys as 43 to 25 ; 1, or 4.35 per cent., a boy, was between 20 and 21 years ; and another boy was over 21 years of age when admitted.

There were 10 of the above number admitted for the first time in whom the causes of imbecility was ascertained, of which 7, viz : 5 boys, 2 girls, it was congenital and attributed in 4 to phthisis of mother, 2 cases to scrofula and maternal debility, and 1 case to premature birth ; in 3 other cases imbecility was acquired, viz : 2 cases resulted from epilepsy and 1 case from irritation of teething.

Hereditary Tendencies.—So far as known no family of those admitted contained more than one imbecile child.

Relationship before Marriage.—In only one family, so far as ascertained, the parents were first cousins.

Physical and Mental Health of Parents.—The deviation from ordinary mental condition and bodily health of the parents of the children admitted during the year, so far as *known*, is stated thus :

Mother hysterical.....	3	Father confirmed invalid.....	2
Father intemperate.....	5	Grandfather paralyzed.....	1
Mother consumptive.....	4	Grandmother insane.....	1
Father consumptive.....	1	Mother insane.....	1
Both parents consumptive.....	2	Father weak-minded.....	1
Mother scrofulous.....	4		

It will be observed of the above that the largest number of the parents were consumptive, and the next in the order named, intemperate, scrofulous and hysterical.

Deceased Parents.—Of the parents of the children admitted 22 were deceased. The cause of fatal result being as follows :

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother	CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Father.	Mother
Consumption.....	2	6	Andersonville sufferings,	1	.....
Pneumonia.....	1	1	Unknown.....	3	7
Accident.....	1	.....		
Cancer.....		1	Total.....	7	15

In the above we again find the ravages of consumption strongly marked among the parents of these imbecile children. Of the 12 deaths whose cause was known 8, or two-thirds, died from phthisis.

Natives of Pennsylvania.—Of the children admitted, 15 were natives of Pennsylvania; and the next table will exhibit their age, sex, county where born, causes of imbecility, and by whom supported, thus :

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIVE BORN ADMITTED.	COUNTIES WHERE BORN.										TOTAL OF NATIVE BORN.		
	Allegheny	Beaver	Berks	Bucks	Chester	Clinton	Cumberland	Delaware	Philadelphia	Westmoreland	Boys	Girls	Total
			
Natives of Penn'a admitted,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	10	5	15
<i>Sex :—</i>													
Boys.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	10	5	10
Girls.....									2				5
<i>Age on admission :—</i>													
7 and under 10 years.....									3		2	1	3
10....do....15....do.....	1			1					2		2	2	4
15....do....20....do.....		1	1		1	1	1	1		1	5	2	7
20 years and upwards.....									1		1		1
<i>How supported :—</i>													
State of Penn'a, wholly.....	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	4	3	7
Do.....do.....partially.....									2		1	1	2
City of Philadelphia.....									1			1	1
By parents.....								1	2		5		5
<i>CAUSES OF IMBECILITY.</i>													
<i>Congenital, attributed to :—</i>													
Maternal debility.....	1				1						2		2
Phthisis of 1 or both parents,				1				1	1		2	1	3
Premature birth.....									1		1		1
<i>Acquired from :—</i>													
Epilepsy.....							1				1		1
Unknown.....	1	1				1			4	1	4	4	8

Of the native born admitted, 10, or 66.67 per cent., two-thirds, were boys, and 5, or 33.33 per cent., girls.

There were 3, or 20 per cent., 7 and under 10 years of age, the sexes in equal proportion to each other; 4, or 26.66 per cent., were 10 and under 15 years of age, the girls being in proportion to the boys as 40 to 20; 7, or 46.67 per cent., were 15 and under 20 years, the boys being to the girls as 50 to 40; and 1, or 6.67 per cent., (a boy,) was over 20 years of age when admitted.

It will be observed that 7, or 46.67 per cent., were wholly supported by the State, the girls in proportion to the boys as 60 to 40; 2, or 13.33 per cent., were partially maintained by the State, the girls in proportion exceeding the boys as 20 to 10; 1, or 6.67 per cent., (a girl,) was supported by the city of Philadelphia; and 5, or 33.33 per cent., (all boys,) were maintained by parents.

Of those whom the causes of imbecility were ascertained, the largest number was attributed to phthisis of one or both parents; the next prolific cause was maternal debility; premature birth and epilepsy each produced a case of imbecility.

Necrology.—During the year ending September 30, 1875, in a population of 261 children there were nine deaths—being a mortality of 3.45 per cent., or of the sexes separately, a male mortality of 2.70 per cent.; female, 4.42 per cent.—an excess of female mortality of 1.72 per cent. The age, sex, cause of fatal result, also the period of residence in the institution of the nine deceased inmates is stated thus:

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	Age....	Males...	Females,	Total ...	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.
Phthisis	20	.....	1	1	14 years, 1 month, 0 days.
Meningitis.....	15	1	.....	1	4..do....5...do....0..do.
Pneumonia.....	22	.....	1	1	4..do....1...do....0..do.
Meningitis.....	12	.....	1	1	3..do....10...do....0..do.
Marasmus.....	15	1	.....	1	3..do....1...do....15..do.
Phthisis.....	17	1	.....	1	1..do....7...do....0..do.
Do.....	18	.....	1	1	1..do....4...do....0..do.
Pneumonia.....	15	.....	1	1	1..do....0...do....0..do.
Nostalgia.....	8	1	.....	1	.....10..do.
	15.8	4	5	9	3 years, 8 months, 19 days.

Of the nine deaths, four were boys, and five girls; their average age was 15.8 years, or boys 13.7 years, girls 19.4 years; average residence in the institution, 3 years, 8 months and 19 days, or boys 2 years, 3 months and 9 days; girls 4 years, 10 months and 12 days. It will be observed that the girls were older than the boys at decease, and resided, on an average, twice the time in the institution.

Trades.—The children are taught broom, mattress and shoemaking; also some are trained in agricultural labor and domestic service. The number instructed or employed in each branch was as follows: Broom-making, 6; mattressmaking, 4; shoemaking, 4; farm and garden, 20; domestic service, 20.

Value of Labor.—The only articles made, which are disposed of, are brooms; of these there were manufactured and sold 318 dozen, realizing \$984 73. The broom shop has paid all expenses, including the wages of a mechanic who teaches them.

Classes—There are six classes, with an average of twenty children to each.

Library.—The children's library contains 600 volumes, which are used by about twenty of the children with considerable benefit.

Discharged.—Of the 261 children, viz: 118 boys, 113 girls, constituting the population of the institution for the year, there were 46, or 15.33 per

cent., discharged, or 11.49 per cent., of boys, 20.35 per cent., of girls. The number of each sex discharged, how discharged; also, time served in the institution, is exhibited thus:

HOW DISCHARGED.	TIME SERVED IN INSTITUTION.										NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Under 1 year.	2 years.	3 yrs	4 yrs	5 years.	8 to 9 years.	12 to 14 yrs	19 yrs					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Discharged, (sent home).....	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	8	8	16
Removed to domestic service.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	16
Do .. trade or labor	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	16
Do .. almshouse	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	8	8	10
Died	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	9
Total discharged.....	7	1	4	5	1	5	2	1	2	7	17	23	40

Of the 40 discharged, 16, or 40 per cent., two-fifths, were sent home; 2, or 5 per cent., were removed to domestic service; 3, or 7.5 per cent., went to labor or a trade; 10, or 25 per cent., were removed to an alms-house; and 9, or 22.5 per cent., over one-fifth of the discharged died.

Mental Condition.—The mental condition on reception of those discharged, with result of training or treatment received during their residence in the institution is presented as follows:

CONDITION ON ADMISSION.	CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Unimpro'd.		Improved.		Greatly improved.				
	Boys....	Girls...	Boys....	Girls....	Boys....	Girls....	Boys....	Girls....	Total....
Idiotic.....	3	4	4	4	1	1	8	9	17
Insane.....				2				2	2
Imbecile.....			5	4	3	7	8	11	19
Backward.....			1			1	1	1	2
Total.....	3	4	10	10	4	9	17	23	40

It will be observed of the 40 discharged, 13, or 32.5 per cent., had greatly improved, the girls exceeding the boys in proportion as 39 to 23½; 20, or 50 per cent., were improved by the training undergone in the institution, the boys in proportion to the girls as 59 to 44; 7, or 17.5 per cent., were stationary, or did not improve to any great extent, the boys being to the girls as 17½ to 17.

Of the 17 idiotic on reception, 2 were greatly improved, 8 were improved, and 7 were discharged with little or no improvement; of the 2 (girls) insane on reception both were improved; of the 19 imbecile on reception, 9 were improved, and 10 greatly improved; of the 2 "backward" on admission, 1, a boy, was improved, the other, a girl, was greatly improved when discharged.

Moral Condition.—The moral condition, as represented by action and habit of those discharged, will show to what extent the feeble-minded children are susceptible of training, by comparing their moral condition or nature, on reception and discharge, thus :

MORAL CONDITION, OR NATURE, ON ADMISSION.	MORAL CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Unimproved.		Developed.		Improved.		Boys..	Girls..	Total..
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..			
Undeveloped.....	3	5	2	3	5	6	10	14	24
Normal.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
Perverted.....	2	1	1	1	4	7	6	7	13
Total.....	5	5	2	3	10	15	17	23	40

The facts presented in the above, as the result of treatment, are creditable to the institution; for of the 40 discharged, 25, or 62.5 per cent., two-thirds, had been improved; 5, or 12.5 per cent., one eighth, were developed by the training, and 10, or 25 per cent., one-fourth, were discharged in the same condition as received, or unimproved. If we consider each class separately, the improved condition of these children on discharge will be strikingly exhibited; as of the 13 whose moral condition on reception was "perverted," 11, or 84.61 per cent., over four-fifths, were improved, and but 2, or 15.39 per cent., discharged unimproved. Of the 3 who were received in a "normal" condition, all were discharged greatly improved. Of the 24 received in an "undeveloped" condition, 11, or 45.84 per cent., nearly one-half, were improved when discharged; 5, or 20.83 per cent., one-fifth, were developed, and 8, or 33.33 per cent., were unimproved, or stationary.

Physical Condition.—The physical condition of the children, on reception and discharge, is exhibited as follows :

ON ADMISSION.	ON DISCHARGE.						NUMBER DISCHARGED.		
	Unimproved.		Improved.		Greatly improved.		Boys..	Girls..	Total..
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..			
Feeble.....	3	1	4	2	1	1	4	3	7
Scrofulous.....	1	2	3	7	2	6	7	15	22
Epileptic.....	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	3
Cataleptic.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	5
Healthy.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	5
Total.....	5	4	9	12	3	7	17	23	40

From the above we learn, of the 40 children discharged, 10, or 25 per cent., were "greatly improved;" 21, or 52.5 per cent., were "improved," and 9, or 22.5 per cent., one-fifth, were discharged "unimproved" in their physical condition. It will be observed that 22, or 55 per cent., over one-half of the children, were of a scrofulous diathesis.

Remaining at the end of Year.—The number of children in the institution on September 30, 1875, was 221, viz: 131 boys, 90 girls; supported as follows:

HOW SUPPORTED.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
State of Pennsylvania, wholly	53	34	87
Do.....do.....partially.....	4	10	14
Soldiers' orphan fund.....	3	1	4
City of Philadelphia.....	1	3	4
State of New Jersey.....	14	14	28
State of Delaware.....		2	2
Free fund.....	2		2
Parents or guardians	44	22	66
Institution.....	10	4	14
Total remaining September 30, 1875.....	131	90	221

Of the 221 remaining in this institution, 131, or 59.28 per cent., were boys; 90, or 40.72 per cent., girls.

There were 87, or 39.37 per cent., two-fifths, wholly supported by the State of Pennsylvania; and 14, or 6.33 per cent., partially maintained by the State; 4, or 1.81 per cent., by soldiers' orphan fund; an equal number by the city of Philadelphia; 28, or 12.67 per cent., one-eighth, by the State of New Jersey; 2, or 0.91 per cent., by the State of Delaware; an equal number by free fund; 66, or 29.86 per cent., nearly one-third, by parents or guardians; and 14, or 6.33 per cent., were supported by the institution.

Present Condition.—The result of training, or present condition of the 221 children remaining, is as follows:

PRESENT CONDITION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Improving by treatment and training.....	101	63	164
Stationary	18	18	36
Deteriorating through age or disease	12	9	21
Total	131	90	221

The most striking fact in the above table is, that 164, or 74.21 per cent., three-fourths of the children remaining, have been improved by the treatment or training received in the institution; 36, or 16.29 per cent., remained stationary; and 21, or 9.50 per cent., one-tenth, are deteriorating through age or disease. Of the 164 improved, the boys are in proportion

to the girls as 77 to 70; of the 36 remaining stationary, the girls exceed the boys in ratio as 20 to 14; and of the 21 deteriorating, the boys are in proportion as 10 to 9 of girls.

Classification.—The present family of 221 children will be found at 10 o'clock, A. M. to be distributed as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>School department:</i>			
In schools	43	33	76
In training classes	16	14	30
<i>Manual department:</i>			
Shops	8		8
Farm and garden	8		8
Grading, road making, &c.	22		22
Laundry		7	7
Domestic duties		20	20
In asylum	28		28
In nursery	6	16	22
Total September 30, 1875	131	90	221

Of the 221 children remaining, 76, or 34.39 per cent., are in schools; 30, or 13.57 per cent., in training classes; 8, or 3.62 per cent., work in shops, same number are engaged in farm or garden work; 22, or 9.96 per cent., in grading, roadmaking, &c.; 7, or 3.16 per cent., at laundry work; 20, or 9.05 per cent., at domestic duties; 28, or 12.67 per cent., are in asylum, and 22, or 9.96 per cent., are in the nursery.

Children engaged in the morning manual department attend afternoon schools, and an interesting evening school of three classes collects 22 boys and 20 girls, of those who have not received full attention during the day from the teachers; so that of the whole number, there are daily brought under the influence of the strictly educational department of work 66 girls and 95 boys.

State Beneficiaries.—Of the 221 children remaining on September 30, 1875, there were 101 wholly or partially supported by the State from the following counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Boys...	Girls...	Total...	COUNTIES.	Boys...	Girls...	Total...
Allegheny.....	5	3	8	Lehigh.....		2	2
Armstrong.....		1	1	Luzerne.....	4	4	8
Beaver.....		1	1	Mercer.....		1	1
Bedford.....		1	1	Montgomery.....	2	2	4
Berks.....	2		2	Northampton.....		1	1
Bradford.....		1	1	Northumberland.....		1	1
Bucks.....		1	1	Philadelphia.....	21	18	39
Cambria.....	1		1	Potter.....		1	1
Chester.....	3		3	Schuylkill.....	1		1
Clarion.....	1		1	Somerset.....	1		1
Clinton.....	1		1	Susquehanna.....		1	1
Columbia.....	1		1	Venango.....		1	1
Crawford.....	3		3	Wayne.....		1	1
Dauphin.....	2		2	Westmoreland.....		1	1
Delaware.....	2		2	Wyoming.....	1		1
Erie.....	1	1	2	York.....		1	1
Jefferson.....	2		2				
Lancaster.....	2		2	Total.....	57	44	101
Lebanon.....	1		1				

Applications.—The number of suitable applicants waiting for admission on the State fund, on September 30, 1875, was 56, from the following counties, to wit :

COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.	COUNTIES.	Boys.	Girls.
Allegheny.....	2		Luzerne.....	1	1
Bucks.....	1		Monroe.....	1	
Chester.....	1		Montgomery.....	1	2
Clinton.....	2		Philadelphia.....	24	10
Crawford.....	1	1	Potter.....	2	
Cumberland.....	1		Westmoreland.....		2
Dauphin.....	1				
Delaware.....	1		Total.....	40	16
Lancaster.....	1				

Changes.—The domestic classes in the dining-rooms and dormitories have been reorganized. This was accomplished by the kindness of the lady teachers vacating their private rooms on the fourth story of the centre building, to reside on the various corridors in rooms adjacent to those of the children. The superintendent says of this :

"I cannot estimate the value of the constant presence among the children and attendants of this refining and disciplinary element. In addition to this, four of the ladies have assumed the direction and oversight of the groups of little bed-makers and larger housemaids, and a busier, healthier, more encouraging sight cannot be presented than this great hive of industry from 7:30 to 9 A. M. Another detail of teachers rise with the early morning bell and supervise the toilets of the children, urging to habits of nicety,

and yet another accompanies the walking groups after breakfast. The increased animation, intelligence and order which has been diffused among the children and through the family by this arrangement are manifest to all, and this success is some requittal to the excellent ladies for their generous and hearty assistance in perfecting this feature of the work."

Building Needed.—This institution is now taxed to its full capacity, and yet there remains and are being constantly received many applications for admission which must be postponed or set aside to await a death or removal before admission can be obtained. A large percentage of children, says Dr. Kerlin, "admitted to institutions of this character become their permanent wards; *ten or fifteen* out of every hundred may go back to the community to engage in domestic or mechanical occupations, and are satisfactorily accounted for; *twice this number* are received again into their own families, and are generally willingly and easily cared for; but it is true that more than *one-half* of the whole number of *indigent* children taken into this institution have neither homes nor friends to fall back upon, being orphaned, sometimes abandoned, and are obliged to 'move on' to the almshouse or insane asylum, unless retained here."

The managers feeling the increasing burden made upon the institution in the pressure to retain homeless and unfortunate persons, whose terms have expired, but who can be serviceably employed on the premises, ask an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for building purposes, in addition to the annual appropriation of twenty-three thousand dollars for the support of 100 indigent children of the Commonwealth, from June 1, 1876, to June 1, 1877; for the erection of another dormitory building and a commodious work-shop for the accommodation of asylum cases. If this is done the dormitories of the present building would be vacated for the occupancy of cases suited to the school training of this institution.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

The following statement will exhibit the several amounts received from the Commonwealth, for maintenance and instruction of indigent pupils, buildings, &c.

YEAR.	Popula- tion.	Average number.	Cost per caput.	Am't received from State, for maintenance and instruc'n.	Average No. of State pupils.
1853	15				
1854	25	22	\$249 49	\$1,011 74	10
1855	36	26	314 68	1,752 85	11
1856	50	35	203 18	1,991 10	18
1857	50	35	248 11	3,738 45	21 1-12
1858	56	47	215 50	4,000 00	24 ¹ / ₃
1859	74	54	247 83	4,000 00	24
1860	112	89	194 81	5,247 74	37 ² / ₃
1861	126	104	†187 76	11,983 32	49 ¹ / ₃
1862	151	120	†174 53	9,666 66	66 5-6
1863	156	132	261 61	18,633 33	66 ¹ / ₃
1864	169	139	217 52	12,000 00	81 ¹ / ₃
1865	171	150	231 30	16,000 00	81 ¹ / ₃
1866	192	156	252 16	17,333 33	82
1867	196	163	260 30	20,000 00	81 1-12
1868	216	175	268 42	20,000 00	81 1-6
1869	215	173	254 06	19,687 50	81 1-6
1870	215	180	260 18	18,710 39	81 ¹ / ₂
1871	231	189	254 39	19,479 21	84
1872	232	194	260 69	19,358 79	84 ² / ₃
1873	*238	*203	*200 57	*14,989 13	*87 ² / ₃
1874	267	223	253 43	22,460 20	98
1875	289	222	262 75	22,691 60	98 ² / ₃
Total, &c.....		128.8	239 69	284,735 34	61.4

Besides the sum of \$284,735 34, received from the State for maintenance, there were appropriated by act of April 7, 1853, twenty thousand dollars, "for the purchase of grounds and fitting up of a suitable building or buildings;" by act of May 18, 1857, twenty thousand dollars, "to erect suitable buildings;" act of April 21, 1858, an additional twenty thousand dollars, "to erect buildings;" act of April 12, 1859, twelve thousand five hundred dollars, "for the purpose of completing the buildings now in progress;" act of April 3, 1860, a further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, "for the purpose of completing the buildings;" act of April 18, 1861, five thousand dollars, "for the purpose of erecting the necessary out-buildings, &c.;" act of February 2, 1865, authorizes the sale of certain real estate for a sum not less than twelve thousand dollars, "the proceeds of such sale to be held, or applied only for the purposes of the institution," (the sum realized from this sale was \$12,726 62;) act of April 11, 1866, granted five thousand dollars "for re-fitting and re-furnishing buildings," making an aggregate of—
Amount received for buildings, &c \$110,226 62
For maintenance and instruction 284,735 34

Total received from Commonwealth..... 394,961 96

* For nine months, to September 30.

† Expenses not fully reported, which fact diminishes the apparent cost per caput for those years, with an apparent increase for 1863.

State Beneficiaries.—The act of incorporation of April 7, 1853, granted two hundred dollars for each indigent pupil of the State, not exceeding twenty in number, and for a term not exceeding five years; act of April 3, 1860, increased the number of beneficiaries to forty; act of April 3, 1861, advanced the number of indigent pupils to sixty. By act of March 27, 1862, the term of training and maintenance, at the expense of the Commonwealth, was not to extend beyond seven years. Act of April 11, 1862, the number of beneficiaries was raised to seventy; act of April 14, 1863, increased the number to eighty, and by act of April 11, 1866, the said school is authorized to charge fifty dollars per annum, in addition to the sum now allowed by law, for maintenance of each pupil during the present year; act of April 11, 1867, has the same provision as enacted in 1866. By act of April 11, 1868, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was granted for each State pupil; act of April 6, 1870, allowed two hundred and thirty dollars *per caput* for maintenance and training of one hundred State beneficiaries; this last appropriation has been annually continued to date of this report. By act of March 20, 1872, this corporation was authorized to extend to and embrace the training and care in asylum of idiotic and feeble-minded persons, without regard to age.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL—HARRISBURG.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D., *Superintendent.*

The State appropriation to this institution for the past year was \$52,000, viz: \$25,000 for support of the institution; \$10,000 for necessary repairs and improvements to the building; \$17,000 for the payment of old indebtedness. The receipts for the year were \$123,837; expenditures, \$123,683 13—leaving a balance to the credit of the institution of \$153 87. The actual current expenses were \$108,542 46.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation.....	\$52,000 00
From counties for indigent patients.....	30,152 39
Private patients.....	41,306 79
All other sources.....	377 82

Total receipts..... \$123,837 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$6,241 66	
Wages and labor	21,881 10	
Provisions and supplies	41,326 35	
Fuel and light	10,607 00	
Clothing, including shoes	5,450 84	
Furniture, beds and bedding	5,300 42	
Medicine and medical supplies	728 09	
Ordinary repairs	10,131 77	
Transportation and traveling expenses	87 78	
All other expenses	6,787 45	
<hr/>		
Total current expenditures	\$108,542 46	
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Loan paid	15,000 00	
Interest on loan	140 67	
<hr/>		
	15,140 67	
<hr/>		
Total expenditures	123,683 13	
Cash on hand September 30, 1875	153 87	
<hr/>		
	123,837 00	

The amount of land connected with this hospital is 131 acres. Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$432,750; of personal property, &c., \$32,085 63. Total assets, \$464,835 63.

The aggregate amount appropriated by the State to this hospital for purchase of land, erection of buildings, maintenance, &c., is \$819,939 50.

This hospital can comfortably accommodate 400 patients, equally divided between the two sexes.

This institution is under the official management of a board of nine trustees, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The average number of patients for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 398.8—being an increase of 3.7 on the preceding year. Of the average number, 210.3 were males, and 188.5 females. The average cost per caput was \$272 17, or an average weekly cost of \$5 23; but deducting the clothing account, which is repaid, it would be \$4 97 per week.

The number of attendants employed during the year was 45, a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 8.8; number of employees 38, or proportion to patients of 1 to 10.5; proportion of attendants and employees together to patients, 1 to 4.8; amount of wages paid to attendant was \$10,152 88; to employees, \$11,728 22.

Statement of the number of patients resident in the hospital, with the number of each sex, admitted during the year :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the hospital at the beginning of the year, Oct. 1, 1874..	194	186	380
Admitted—First admission	98	50	148
Second admission	8	12	20
Third admission	4	5	9
Fourth admission	1	...	1
Total admitted during the year.....	111	67	178
Population or number under treatment	305	253	558

Re-admissions.—It will be observed of the 178 admitted, viz : 111 males, 67 females, there were 30, or 16.85 per cent. of them re-admissions, the proportion of re-admitted females being to the males as 25 to 12. The period of absence between the discharge and admission of those re-admitted was as follows :

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year	8	3	11
Two to three years	1	1	2
Three to four years	1	4	5
Four years and upwards.....	3	9	12
Number re-admitted.....	13	17	30

More than one-third, 11, or 36.67 per cent., were absent less than one year, the males in proportion to the females as 62 to 18; 2, or 6.67 per cent., were absent from two to three years, the males being to the females as 8 to 6; 5, or 16.67 per cent., from three to four years, the females in proportion to males as 24 to 8; 12, or 40 per cent., were absent four years and upwards, the females being to the males in proportion as 53 to 23.

Nativity.—The birth place of the 178 patients admitted is presented in the following table :

AMERICANS.	Males.	Females.	FOREIGNERS.	Males.	Females.
Pennsylvania	83	51	Ireland	12	9
New Jersey	1	1	Germany	9	3
Americans	84	52	England	5	2
Foreigners	27	15	France	1	1
Number admitted ...	111	67	Foreigners	27	15

Three-fourths, 136, or 76.40 per cent. of the patients admitted were of American birth, and 42, or 23.59 per cent., were foreigners, of which natives of Ireland and Germany greatly predominated.

Residence.—All the patients received resided in Pennsylvania, in the following counties, to wit:

COUNTIES.	Males...	Females...	Total...	COUNTIES.	Males...	Females...	Total...
Adams.....	1	3	4	Lebanon.....	2	2	4
Allegheny.....	1	2	3	Lehigh.....	2	1	3
Armstrong.....	1	1	2	Luzerne.....	1	1	2
Berks.....	4	4	8	Mifflin.....	1	1	2
Blair.....	5	3	8	Montgomery.....	6	2	8
Bucks.....	2	3	5	Northampton.....	3	5	8
Cambria.....	1	1	2	Northumberland.....	4	2	10
Carbon.....	1	1	2	Perry.....	2	1	3
Chester.....	6	3	9	Philadelphia.....	10	6	16
Clearfield.....	1	1	2	Pike.....	1	1	2
Clinton.....	1	1	2	Schuylkill.....	11	4	15
Crawford.....	1	1	2	Snyder.....	1	2	3
Cumberland.....	2	3	5	Somerset.....	3	1	4
Dauphin.....	9	2	11	Union.....	2	1	3
Delaware.....	4	1	5	Venango.....	1	2	3
Franklin.....	2	2	4	Washington.....	1	1	2
Fulton.....	1	1	2	Westmoreland.....	3	3	6
Huntingdon.....	5	1	6	York.....	8	7	15
Juniata.....	2	2	4				
Lancaster.....	2	2	4				
Lawrence.....	1	1	2				
					111	67	178

The largest number 16, or 8.99 per cent., resided in Philadelphia county; the next 15, or 8.43 per cent., each in Schuylkill and York; 11, or 6.18 per cent. in Dauphin, and 10, or 5.62 per cent., in Northumberland county. If the sexes be considered separately, the largest number of males were received from Schuylkill, Philadelphia, Dauphin, Northumberland and York counties, in the order named; of the females, the largest number resided in York, Philadelphia, Northampton and Schuylkill counties, in the order named.

Civil Condition.—The conjugal relations of the patients admitted, are stated thus:

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	51	23	74
Married.....	56	34	90
Widowed.....	4	10	14
Total.....	111	67	178

It will be observed that the largest number over one-half, 90, or 50.56 per cent., of the patients admitted were married; the females in proportion to the males as 51 to 50; two-fifths, 74, or 41.57 per cent., were single; the males exceeding the females as 46 to 34; and 14, or 7.87 per cent., about one-eighth were widowed; the widows being in proportion to the widowers as 15 to 4.

Occupations.—The pursuits or occupations of the 111 male patients received were as follows:

Apprentice.....	1	Machinist.....	1
Awningmaker.....	1	Merchants.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	2	Millers.....	2
Boatman.....	1	Miners.....	4
Bricklayer.....	1	Moulder.....	1
Carpenters.....	4	Painter.....	1
Chairmaker.....	1	Physicians.....	2
Cotton carder.....	1	Potter.....	1
Clerks.....	5	Saddler.....	1
Coach trimmer.....	1	Silversmith.....	1
Farmers.....	25	Tailor.....	1
Gardener.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Hatter.....	1	Tobacconists.....	3
Innkeeper.....	1	No occupations.....	7
Laborers.....	36		
Lawyer.....	1	Total males.....	111

One-third, or 32.43 per cent., of the males admitted were laborers, and one-fifth, or 22.52 per cent., farmers.

The occupation of the 67 female patients admitted were:

Domestics.....	5	Wives of plasterer.....	1
Milliner.....	1	Do.....stone mason.....	1
Seamstresses.....	2	Do.....shoemaker.....	1
Teachers.....	2	Do.....tinsmith.....	1
Daughters of farmers.....	6	Do.....tobacconist.....	1
Do.....iron manufacturer.....	1	Widows of farmers.....	3
Do.....merchant.....	1	Do.....train-master.....	1
Wives of blacksmith.....	1	Do.....laborer.....	1
Do.....boat-builder.....	1	Do.....merchants.....	2
Do.....carpenters.....	6	Do.....steamboat captain.....	1
Do.....farmers.....	6	No occupations.....	5
Do.....laborers.....	11	Not ascertained.....	2
Do.....merchants.....	3		
Do.....physician.....	1	Total females.....	67

Of the females 8, or 11.94 per cent., were daughters, and an equal number widows; and one-half, 34, or 50.74 per cent., were wives.

How committed.—The 178 patients received were committed by the following authorities:

BY WHOM COMMITTED.		Males...	Females,	Total...
By friends.....		67	44	111
By directors or overseers of poor.....		20	17	37
By court.....		24	6	30
Total.....		111	67	178

Two-thirds, 111, or 62.36 per cent., were committed by friends; 67, or 37.64 per cent., by public authorities. Of these, 37, or 20.79 per cent., by directors or overseers of poor, and 30, or 16.85 per cent., by courts.

How Supported.—The patients admitted were supported by the authorities, to wit :

BY WHOM SUPPORTED,	Males.	Females.	Total.
By self or friends.....	62	44	106
By overseers or directors of poor.....	23	18	41
By county commissioners.....	26	5	31
Total.....	111	67	178

It will be observed that three-fifths, 106, or 59.55 per cent. of the patients admitted are supported by self or friends; and 72, or 40.45 per cent., two-fifths, are maintained by public authorities. Of the former class, the females exceeded the males in proportion as 66 to 56. On the contrary, of the indigent patients supported by public authorities, the males were in excess, being to the females as 44 to 34. As compared with the preceding year, the proportion of private to public patients have decreased. Last year they were as 65 to 35; this year they are as 59½ to 40½.

Age when Attacked and Received.—The ages of the patients when admitted and attacked were as follows :

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females...	Total....	AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Males...	Females...	Total....
Under 20 years.....	6	1	7	Under 20 years.....	7	1	8
20 to 30....do.....	36	16	52	20 to 30....do.....	38	21	59
30 to 40....do.....	28	22	50	30 to 40....do.....	28	23	51
40 to 50....do.....	18	13	31	40 to 50....do.....	18	10	28
50 to 60....do.....	16	7	23	50 to 60....do.....	15	6	21
60 to 70....do.....	6	6	12	60 to 70....do.....	4	4	8
70 years and over.....	1	2	3	70 years and over.....	1	2	3
Total.....	111	67	178	Total.....	111	67	178

By comparing the above tables it will be found that the largest number were admitted between 20 and 30 years of age, and also that the liability of attacked is greater at that period of life. The number admitted under 20 years of age was only one less than the number attacked at that period of life; those admitted between 20 and 30 were seven less than the number attacked at those ages, and the number admitted between 30 and 40 were one less than the number attacked at that period of life. On the contrary, the number attacked between 40 and 50 were five less; between 50 and 60 two; between 60 and 70 four less than the number received at those respective periods of life.

Monthly Admission.—The monthly admissions of each sex are presented in the following table :

MONTHS.	Males...	Females...	Total...	MONTHS.	Males...	Females...	Total...
October.....	11	1	12	May.....	13	13	26
November.....	9	1	10	June.....	8	4	12
December.....	6	3	9	July.....	9	9	18
January.....	6	9	15	August.....	13	7	20
February.....	6	4	10	September.....	10	3	13
March.....	9	8	17	Total.....	111	67	178
April.....	11	5	16				

The maximum number of patients was received in May, and the minimum in December. The most striking fact in the above table is, that if the sexes be taken separately, the maximum and minimum of each were received in the same month, as when taken together. If the months be grouped according to seasons of the year, the largest number will be found to have been received in spring, the next in summer, and the smallest number in winter.

Forms and Duration of Insanity.—The forms of insanity manifested by the patients on their admission, with the duration of the disease before reception, are presented in the following table :

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males...	Females...	Total...	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Males...	Females...	Total...
Mania, acute.....	41	15	56	Under three months..	38	14	52
Mania, chronic.....	20	9	29	Three to six months..	18	18	36
Mania, epileptic.....	7	1	8	Six to twelve months..	18	6	24
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	4	4	One to two years.....	13	13	26
Monomania.....	1	.....	1	Two to three years....	7	3	10
Melancholia.....	32	28	60	Three to four years....	8	4	12
Dementia.....	10	10	20	Four to five years.....	2	1	3
				Five to ten years.....	6	3	9
				Ten to fifteen years...	1	5	6
Total.....	111	67	178	Total.....	111	67	178

Nearly one-third, 56, or 31.46 per cent., had acute ; 29, or 16.29 per cent., chronic ; 8, or 4.49 per cent., epileptic ; and 4, or 2.25 per cent., puerperal mania ; 1, or 0.56 per cent., had monomania ; 60, or 33.71 per cent., one-third, melancholia, and 20, or 11.24 per cent., dementia. Of the sexes separately, the males were in proportion to the females in acute mania as 37 to 22 ; in chronic mania as 18 to 13½ ; epileptic mania as 6 to 1½. Monomania was developed in one male ; melancholia predominated among the females in proportion as 42 to 29 males ; while dementia existed to a greater extent with the females, in proportion as 15 to 9 males.

In 52, or 29.21 per cent., of the patients received, the disease had existed less than three months ; in 36, or 20.22 per cent., it had existed from three

to six months; in 24, or 13.22 per cent., from six to twelve months, making 112, or 62.91 per cent., two-thirds of the patients who had been insane one year or less before admission into the hospital; 26, or 14.61 per cent., were insane from one to two years; 10, or 5.62 per cent., from two to three; 12, or 6.74 per cent., from three to four; 3, or 1.69 per cent., from four to five; 9, or 5.06 per cent., from five to ten, and in 6, or 3.37 per cent., it had existed from ten to fifteen years.

Causes of Insanity.—The causes of the malady, as assigned by the friends of the patients admitted, arranged in two classes, physical and moral, are presented thus:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females...	Total....	MORAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females...	Total....
Ill health.....	13	10	23	Domestic trouble.....	4	6	10
Over exertion.....	3	3	3	Fright.....	1	1	1
Epilepsy.....	7	1	8	Anxiety.....	1	1	1
Intemperance.....	3	3	3	Trouble.....	20	13	33
Puerperal.....	6	6	6	Disappointment.....	1	1	1
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	1	Total, moral causes.....	25	21	46
Disease of brain.....	3	3	3	Total, physical causes.....	40	18	58
Disordered menstruation.....	1	1	1	Unassigned.....	46	28	74
Injury of head.....	2	2	2				
Masturbation.....	4	4	4				
Sun stroke.....	2	2	2				
Exposure.....	2	2	2				
Total, physical causes....	40	18	58	Total, admitted.....	111	67	178

Of the 178 patients admitted, causes were assigned in the cases of 104, of which number 58, or 55.77 per cent., nearly three-fifths were physical, and 46, or 44.23 per cent., moral causes. Of the physical causes, ill health contributed two-fifths; of the moral, domestic difficulties and trouble were largely prominent. The males exceeding the females in both physical and moral causes.

Number of Attacks.—Statement of the number of attacks of the patients admitted.

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First.....	89	44	133
Second.....	11	15	26
Third.....	7	6	13
Fourth.....	2	1	3
Seventh.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	1
Total.....	111	67	178

Three-fourths, 133, or 75.14 per cent., were admitted on their first attack; the males being in proportion to the females as 81 to 66; there were 26, or 14.69 per cent., on second, 13, or 7.34 per cent., on third attack; of the

former the females were to the males as 22 to 10, and on the third attack as 9 to 6; 3, or 1.70 per cent., were received on their fourth attack, the males exceeding the females as 2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; and 2, or 1.13 per cent., were admitted on the seventh attack, the females in proportion slightly exceeding the males as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Discharged during the year.—The number of patients discharged during the year ending September 30, 1875, were 142, viz: 86 males, 56 females; being 35 less than the previous year. Their condition on discharge was as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. on avg'e No.	Per cent. on No. treated.
Restored	20	16	36	9.03	6.45
Improved.....	14	14	28	7.02	5.02
Stationary.....	27	16	43	10.78	7.71
Died.....	25	10	35	8.78	6.27
Total discharged	86	56	142	35.61	25.45

Of the whole number under treatment, 558, there were 36, or 6.45 per cent., restored, or 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$; there were 28, or 5.02 per cent., discharged improved, being 1 to 20; 43, or 7.71 per cent., were discharged unimproved or stationary, or 1 to 13; and 35, or 6.27 per cent., died, or 1 to 16 of the number under treatment. Of the sexes separately—in proportion to the whole number under treatment—the males restored, were to the females as 7 to 6; and of those discharged unimproved or stationary, they were as 9 to 6 females; on the contrary, of the improved the females were to the males as 6 to 5. The mortality of the males was twice as great as that of the females, on the number treated, being as 8 to 4.

Months when Discharged.—The number of each sex discharged in the respective months, were as follows:

MONTHS.	Males	Females	Total	MONTHS.	Males	Females	Total
October.....	9	3	12	May.....	9	5	14
November.....	4	4	8	June.....	11	6	17
December.....	2	7	9	July.....	9	8	17
January.....	12	3	5	August.....	10	3	13
February.....	7	2	9	September.....	9	4	13
March.....	8	4	12				
April.....	6	7	13	Total.....	86	56	142

The largest number of patients were discharged in June and July, an equal number each month, and the smallest number in January. Of the sexes separately, the largest number of males were discharged in June, and the least number in December and January; of the females the largest number in July, and the least number in February. In regard to the seasons of the year, we find that the largest number were discharged in summer, and

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

the least number in winter; the same is true if the sexes be considered separately, with the single exception that the least number of females were discharged in autumn.

Restored.—Of the 36 patients restored, viz: 20 males, 16 females, their ages when attacked, duration of disease before admission, whole duration of disease, form of disease, duration of treatment, nativity and assigned causes are presented thus:

OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females,	Total....	OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females,	Total....
Number restored.....	20	16	36	<i>Period of treatment:</i>			
<i>Age when attacked:</i>				Under 1 month.....	1	1	2
Under 20 years.....	2	2	4	1 to 2 months.....	3	1	4
20 to 30 years.....	5	5	10	2 to 3 months.....	3	3	6
30 to 40 years.....	5	4	9	3 to 4 months.....	4	4	8
40 to 50 years.....	4	5	9	4 to 5 months.....	3	3	6
50 to 60 years.....	4	4	8	5 to 6 months.....	2	2	4
<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>				6 to 9 months.....	5	3	8
Under 3 months.....	14	8	22	9 to 12 months.....	1	1	2
3 to 6 months.....	1	5	6	12 to 15 months.....	2	2	4
6 to 12 months.....	2	3	5	<i>Nativity:</i>			
1 to 2 years.....	3	3	6	Pennsylvania.....	13	10	23
<i>Whole duration of disease:</i>				England.....	1	1	2
Under 3 months.....	2	1	3	Ireland.....	4	3	7
3 to 6 months.....	4	4	8	Germany.....	2	1	3
6 to 9 months.....	6	5	11	Wales.....	1	1	2
9 to 12 months.....	4	3	7	<i>Assigned causes—physical:</i>			
1 to 2 years.....	3	3	6	Ill health.....	2	5	7
2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2	Over exertion.....	2	2	4
<i>Form of insanity:</i>				Puerperal.....	2	2	4
Mania acute.....	13	9	22	Disordered menstruation.....	1	1	2
Mania chronic.....	1	1	2	<i>Moral causes:</i>			
Mania puerperal.....	2	2	4	Domestic trouble.....	1	2	3
Melancholia.....	6	5	11	Trouble.....	9	4	13
				Unassigned.....	6	2	8

The *age when attacked*, of 11.11 per cent. were under twenty years; 27.78 per cent. were between twenty and thirty; 25 per cent. each, between thirty to forty, and forty to fifty; and 11.11 per cent. were fifty to sixty years of age when attacked.

The *duration of disease before admission*, in 61.11 per cent. was less than three months; in 16.67 per cent. from three to six months; in 13.89 per cent. from six to twelve months; and in 8.33 per cent. the disease had existed from one to two years.

The *whole duration of disease*, was in 8.33 per cent. under three months; in 22.22 per cent. from three to six months; in 30.56 per cent. from six to nine months; in 19.44 per cent. from nine to twelve months; in 16.67 per cent. from one to two years; and in 2.78 per cent. the disease had existed from two to three years.

cent., from six to ten years, and 5.72 per cent., resided in the hospital from ten to twenty years before decease.

The *duration of their disease* was in 11.43 per cent., each, less than three months, three to six months, and five to ten years; in 8.57 per cent., each, from six months to one year, and ten to twenty years; in 25.72 per cent., from one to two years; in 17.14 per cent., from two to three years; in 2.85 per cent., each, from four to five years, and twenty years and upwards.

The *forms of insanity* manifested in 14.28 per cent., was acute; in 22.86 per cent., chronic; and in 5.72 per cent., epileptic mania; in 28.57 per cent. of the patients deceased there were each, developed melancholia and dementia.

The *cause of fatal result*, in 17.14 per cent., was exhaustion from acute, and in 28.57 per cent., from chronic mania; 37.14 per cent. died from disease of brain; 11.43 per cent. from consumption, and 5.72 per cent. from epilepsy; other causes are specified in the table for the remainder.

Remaining at the end of the year.—The number of patients in the hospital at the close of the year, September 30, 1875, was 416, viz: 219 males, 197 females—being an increase of 36 over the number at close of the preceding year. The following statement will exhibit how they were supported, period of residence, forms of insanity, duration of disease before admission, complications; also the number probably curable:

OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females...	Total....	OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females...	Total....
Number remaining.....	219	197	416	<i>Forms of insanity:</i>			
<i>How supported:</i>				Mania, acute.....	21	15	36
By self or friends.....	103	116	219	Do...chronic.....	54	51	105
By public authorities.....	116	81	197	Do...epileptic.....	19	8	27
<i>Period of residence:</i>				Do...puerperal.....	...	4	4
Under 1 month.....	9	3	12	Melancholia, acute.....	9	9	18
1 to 2 months.....	12	6	18	Do.....chronic.....	17	22	39
2 to 3...do.....	8	9	17	Monomania.....	6	3	9
3 to 4...do.....	8	2	10	Dementia.....	91	85	176
4 to 5...do.....	8	11	19	Imbecility.....	2	...	2
5 to 6...do.....	4	4	8	<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>			
6 to 9...do.....	8	16	24	Under 3 months.....	40	32	72
9 to 12...do.....	9	1	10	3 to 6...do.....	41	40	81
12 to 15...do.....	8	8	16	6 to 12...do.....	37	28	65
15 to 18...do.....	3	4	7	1 to 2 years.....	36	28	64
18 to 24...do.....	11	16	27	2 to 5...do.....	52	36	88
2 to 3 years.....	23	10	33	5 to 10...do.....	10	20	30
3 to 5...do.....	25	27	52	10 years and upwards.....	3	13	16
5 to 10...do.....	42	38	80	<i>Complications:</i>			
10 to 15...do.....	20	13	33	Epileptic.....	19	8	27
15 to 20...do.....	13	19	32	Homicidal.....	5	4	9
20 years and upwards.....	8	10	18	Suicidal.....	12	4	16
				<i>Probabilities:</i>			
				Curable.....	32	30	62
				Incurable.....	187	167	354

Of the 416 remaining in the hospital, 219, or 52.64 per cent., were males; 197, or 47.36 per cent., females.

More than one-half, 219, or 52.64 per cent., were supported by self or friends; 197, or 47.36 per cent., by public authorities. Of those maintained by self or friends, the females exceeded the males in proportion as 59 to 47. On the contrary, of the indigent patients maintained by public authorities the males exceeded the females as 53 to 41. There is a slight decrease in the number of patients supported by self or friends remaining, as compared with the preceding year, when their proportion to indigent or public patients was as 54 to 46; this year they are as 53 to 47.

The *period of residence* was, in 2.88 per cent., less than one month, the males being in proportion to the females as 4 to 2; in 4.33 per cent., from one to two months, the males to the females as 5 to 3; in 4.09 per cent., from two to three months, females being to males as 5 to 4; in 2.40 per cent., from three to four months, the males to females as 4 to 1; in 4.57 per cent., from four to five months, the females to males as 6 to 4; in 1.92 per cent., from five to six months, the sexes in equal proportion; in 5.77 per cent., from six to nine months, the females being to males as 8 to 4; in 2.40 per cent., from nine to twelve months, the males exceeding the females as 4 to 1; in 3.85 per cent., from twelve to fifteen months, the sexes in same proportion; in 1.68 per cent., from fifteen to eighteen months, the females being to males as 2 to 1; in 6.50 per cent., from eighteen to twenty-four months, the females in excess of males as 8 to 5; in 7.93 per cent., from two to three years, the males being to females as 11 to 5; in 12.50 per cent., from three to five years, the females to males as 14 to 11; in 19.23 per cent., from five to ten years, the sexes in same proportion; in 7.93 per cent., from ten to fifteen years, the males being to females as 9 to 7; in 7.69 per cent., from fifteen to twenty years, the females in excess of the males as 10 to 6; and 4.33 per cent. have resided in the hospital for twenty years and upwards, the females being in proportion to the males as 5 to 4.

Their *forms of insanity* were, in 8.65 per cent., acute mania, the males in proportion to the females as 10 to 8; in 25.24 per cent., chronic mania, the females being to the males as 26 to 25; in 6.50 per cent., epileptic mania, the males to females as 9 to 4; in 0.96 per cent., puerperal mania, or 2 per cent. of the females remaining; in 4.33 per cent., acute melancholia, the females to males as 5 to 4; in 9.37 per cent., chronic melancholia, the females exceeding the males as 11 to 8; in 2.16 per cent., monomania, the males in excess of females as 3 to 2; in 42.31 per cent., dementia, the females to males as 43 to 42; and in 0.48 per cent., imbecility, or 0.91 per cent. of the males remaining.

The *duration of their disease* before admission was, in 17.31 per cent., under three months, the males in proportion to the females as 18 to 16; in

19.47 per cent., from three to six months, the females being to males as 20 to 19; in 15.63 per cent., from six to twelve months, the males to females as 17 to 14; in 15.38 per cent., from one to two years, the males to females as 16 to 14; in 21.15 per cent., from two to five years, the males to females as 24 to 13; in 7.21 per cent., from five to ten years, the females to males as 10 to 5; and 3.85 per cent. had the disease for ten years and upwards before admission, the females in proportion to males as 7 to 1.

The *probabilities* as to restoration are that only 14.90 per cent., one-seventh, are curable, and 85.10 per cent., incurable, the sexes being in equal proportion in each class.

There existed *complications* in 52, or 12.51 per cent., of the patients remaining, viz: epilepsy in 27, or 1 to 15 of the patients remaining; homicidal tendency in 9, or 1 to 46; suicidal tendency in 16, or 1 to 26 of the patients remaining. Of the sexes separately, of the 219 males remaining, 1 to 11½ had epilepsy, 1 to 44 homicidal and 1 to 18 suicidal tendencies. Of the 197 females, 1 to 24½ were epileptic, 1 to 49 had homicidal and 1 to 49 suicidal tendencies.

Indigent insane.—The 197 indigent insane, maintained by public authorities in this hospital on September 30, 1875, were from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Males...	Females,	Total...	COUNTIES.	Males...	Females,	Total...
Adams.....	1	1	1	Juniata.....	2	1	3
Armstrong.....	1	1	1	Lancaster.....	3	2	5
Beaver.....	2	2	2	Lebanon.....	1	3	4
Bedford.....	2	2	2	Luzerne.....	5	1	5
Berks.....	1	1	1	M'Kean.....	3	3	6
Blair.....	5	8	13	Mifflin.....	17	7	24
Bucks.....	3	4	7	Montgomery.....	7	3	10
Carbon.....	1	1	1	Northampton.....	7	4	11
Centre.....	1	1	1	Northumberland.....	16	11	27
Chester.....	3	7	10	Philadelphia.....	10	10	20
Clarion.....	1	1	1	Schuylkill.....	2	1	3
Clinton.....	1	1	1	Snyder.....	2	1	3
Dauphin.....	8	7	15	Susquehanna.....	7	1	8
Delaware.....	5	1	6	Union.....	2	1	3
Franklin.....	5	1	6	York.....	7	1	8
Fulton.....	1	1	1				
Huntingdon.....	4	2	6	Total.....	116	81	197

The largest number was 27, or 13.70 per cent., from Philadelphia county, the next 24, or 12.18 per cent., from Montgomery; 20, or 10.15 per cent., from Schuylkill; 15, or 7.61 per cent., from Dauphin; 13, or 6.60 per cent., from Blair; 11, or 5.58 per cent., from Northumberland, and 10, or 5.08 per cent., from Chester county. The largest number of males are from Montgomery, Philadelphia and Schuylkill counties; of females, Philadelphia, Schuylkill and Blair counties, in the order named.

Mechanical Restraint—Mechanical restraint in the form of the connected sleeves or wristlets have been occasionally used during the year to prevent patients from injuring themselves or others, destroying their clothing, &c.

Employment.—Occupation is an advantage mentally and physically to the patients and promotes their comfort, good health and restoration. For this purpose some of the patients are employed in the work of the ward, in the garden, laundry, on the farm, and in various positions—the greater part prefer work on the farm or in the garden.

Library.—There are about one thousand volumes in the libraries relating to general subjects, as history, biography, travels, and the better class of fiction. They are much used, and need to be replenished, and the later publications added. While the books are considerably used the patients generally prefer newspapers and periodicals.

Amusements.—They consist of use of magic lantern, readings, philosophical experiments, and everything of the kind which can be made useful, instructive and entertaining.

Improvements.—The institution is now lighted with gas, manufactured on the premises, which is found to be much more satisfactory and economical than heretofore when the city gas works were depended upon.

In a building constructed, says the superintendent, on the cheap plan, as this hospital was, a great amount of ordinary repair is required constantly to keep it in even decent condition, and no money can be spared from the regular receipts to be applied to those things which in other institutions give so much the appearance of cheerfulness and domestic comfort.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—DIXMONT.

JOSEPH A. REED, M. D., *Superintendent*.

The Legislature failed to make an appropriation to this institution for the current year, but without doubt the omission will be corrected at its next session. The receipts for the year were \$127,261 22; expenditures, \$128,955 12, being an excess of expenditures of \$1,693 90 over the receipts.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations 1874-75	\$20,250 00
Do.....special for grading and excavating.....	7,500 00
From counties for indigent patients.....	67,968 07
Private patients.....	30,968 28
All other sources, (articles sold from hospital stores,)	574 87
Total receipts.....	<u>127,261 22</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$7,500 00
Wages and labor.....	30,184 25
Provisions and supplies.	37,531 57
Fuel and lights	11,226 32
Clothing, including shoes	10,422 67
Furniture, beds and bedding.	4,402 16
Medicine and medical supplies.....	2,750 62
Ordinary repairs.....	2,203 76
Transportation and traveling expenses.....	1,390 25
All other expenses.....	7,733 51

Total current expenditures	\$115,345 11
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EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Buildings and improvement.....	\$11,240 17
Extraordinary repairs.....	2,369 84

Total extraordinary expenditures.....	13,609 91
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Total expenditures	128,955 12
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There are 378 acres of land connected with this hospital. Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$931,959 37, which includes also the value of the personal property, &c.

The aggregated amount appropriated by the State to this hospital for the erection of buildings, maintenance, &c., from 1852 to 1874, inclusive, is \$813,428 50.

This hospital can accommodate comfortably 400 patients, equally divided between the two sexes.

The control, management and domestic economy of the institution, and of the business and concerns of the hospital, are vested, by the act of 1848, in a board of twenty-one managers, elected by the contributors. The State, by act of April 16, 1869, reserves to itself the right at any time hereafter to assume and exercise in authorizing the appointment of managers in behalf of the State, a control of the management of this hospital proportionate to the amount of money contributed from time to time by the State for the establishment of the hospital and the construction of its buildings, as compared with the amounts contributed by others for the same purposes, and by act of March 19, 1856, the Governor is authorized to appoint annually three managers to serve one year.

The average number of patients for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 482.2—being an increase of 12.4 on the preceding year. Of the average number, 276.3 were males, and 205.9 females. The average cost per

caput was \$239 20, or an average weekly cost of \$4 60, if the expense of clothing be deducted, which is repaid, it would be \$4 18 per week.

The number of attendants employed during the year was 50—a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 9½. Number of employees, 36, or proportion to patients of 1 to 13.4. Proportion of attendants and employees together to patients, 1 to 5 6. Aggregate wages paid to attendants, \$11,030 05; to employees, \$10,661 37.

Statement of the number of patients resident in the hospital, with the number of each sex admitted during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital at beginning of year, October 1, 1874.....	286	224	510
Admitted—{ First admission.....	91	77	168
{ Second... do.....	22	16	38
{ Third... do.....	3	...	3
{ Fourth... do.....	1	1	2
{ Fifth and upwards.....	...	1	1
Total admitted during the year.....	117	95	212
Population or number treated.....	403	319	722

Re-admissions.—Of the 212 admitted, viz: 117 males and 95 females, there were 44, or 20.75 per cent., one-fifth re-admissions; the male patients re-admitted exceeded the females in proportion as 22 to 19. The period of absence between the discharge and the re-admission, was as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males...	Females...	Total...
Less than one year.....	13	7	20
One to two years.....	3	4	7
Two to three years.....	4	2	6
Three to four years.....	1	2	3
Four years and over.....	5	3	8
Number re-admitted.....	26	18	44

It will be seen that more than two-fifths, 20, or 45.45 per cent., were absent less than one year—the males in proportion to the females as 50 to 39; 7, or 15.91 per cent., one-sixth, from one to two years—the females being to the males as 22 to 12; 6, or 13.64 per cent., one eighth, from two to three years—the males in proportion to the females as 15 to 11; 3, or 6.82 per cent., from three to four years—the females in excess of males as 11 to 4; and 8, or 18.18 per cent., were absent four years and upwards—the males being in proportion to the females as 19 to 17.

Nativity.—The place of birth of the 212 patients admitted, was as follows:—

AMERICANS.			FOREIGNERS.		
	Males...	Females		Males...	Females
Pennsylvania	70	62	Ireland	15	13
Connecticut	1	...	Germany	11	8
Maine	1	...	England	1	2
Maryland .....	...	2	Other foreigners	1	1
Massachusetts .....	...	1			
New Jersey	1	1			
New York	2	2	Total foreigners	34	24
Ohio	2	1	Total Americans	80	70
Virginia	3	1	Unknown	3	1
Total Americans	80	70	Total admitted	117	95

Nearly three-fourths of those whose nativity was *known*, 150, or 72.12 per cent., were of American birth; and 58, or 27.88 per cent., foreign born. Of the American born, 88 per cent. were natives of Pennsylvania, and of the foreign born, 48 per cent. were natives of Ireland.

Residence.—All the patients admitted, 212 were residents of Pennsylvania.

Civil Condition—The conjugal relations of the admitted patients are stated thus:

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	61	26	87
Married	52	61	113
Widowed	2	8	10
Unknown	2	...	2
Total	117	95	212

Of those whose civil condition was *known*, 87, or 41.43 per cent., two-fifths were single; 113, or 53.81 per cent., over one-half were married; and 10, or 4.76 per cent., widowed. The single men exceeded the single women as 53 to 27; on the contrary, the married women were in excess of the married men in proportion as 64 to 45; the widows exceeded the widowers in proportion as 8 to 3.

Occupations.—The pursuits or occupations of the 117 male patients received were:

Blacksmiths.....	2	Miners.....	3
Brakeman.....	1	Moulders.....	2
Bricklayer.....	1	Nail cutter.....	1
Carpenters.....	5	No occupation.....	7
Clerks.....	6	Oil producer.....	1
Coopers.....	2	Painter.....	1
Dentist.....	1	Pedler.....	1
Distiller.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Engineers.....	3	Policemen.....	2
Farmers.....	23	Printer.....	1
Glassblowers.....	2	Puddler.....	1
Glasscutter.....	1	Shoemakers.....	3
Laborers.....	26	Tailor.....	1
Lawyers.....	2	Teacher.....	1
Machinists.....	2	Unknown.....	1
Manufacturer.....	1		
Masons.....	3	Total.....	117
Merchants.....	3		

Over one-fifth, 22.22 per cent., of the admitted males were laborers, and 19.66 per cent. were farmers.

The occupation of the 95 female patients admitted were:

Domestics.....	9	Wives of glassblower.....	1
No occupation.....	1	Do... jeweler.....	1
Seamstresses.....	2	Do... laborers.....	21
Unknown.....	2	Do... machinist.....	1
Daughters of blacksmiths.....	2	Do... merchants.....	4
Do... contractor.....	1	Do... miller.....	1
Do... farmers.....	5	Do... miners.....	2
Do... gardener.....	1	Do... painter.....	1
Do... laborers.....	2	Do... pedler.....	1
Do... merchant.....	1	Do... puddler.....	1
Do... miner.....	1	Do... shoemaker.....	1
Do... shoemaker.....	1	Do... steamboatman.....	1
Do... surveyor.....	1	Do... tailor.....	1
Wives of baker.....	1	Do... tinsmith.....	1
Do... blacksmiths.....	2	Widows of butcher.....	1
Do... carpenter.....	1	Do... farmer.....	1
Do... cashiers.....	2	Do... merchant.....	1
Do... clergyman.....	1	Do... miner.....	1
Do... contractor.....	1	Do... nailer.....	1
Do... druggist.....	1	Do... pilot.....	1
Do... farmers.....	12		
Do... gardener.....	1	Total females.....	95

Of the females, 60, or 63.16 per cent., nearly two-thirds, were wives, 15, or 15.79 per cent., daughters, and 6, or 6.32 per cent., were widows.

How Committed.—The 212 patients received were committed by the following authorities:

	Males...	Females...	Total...
Friends.....	46	41	87
Overseers or directors of poor.....	38	37	75
Court.....	33	17	50
Total.....	117	95	212

Two-fifths, 87, or 41.04 per cent., were committed by friends; 125, or 58.96 per cent., by public authorities—of these, 75, or 35.38 per cent., were by overseers or directors of poor, and 50, or 23.58 per cent., by courts.

How Supported.—The patients admitted were supported by the authorities, to wit:

BY WHOM SUPPORTED.	Males...	Females,	Total...
Self or friends.....	46	41	87
Overseers or directors of poor.....	70	54	124
By hospital.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	117	95	212

From the above table we learn that two-fifths, 87, or 41.04 per cent., were maintained by self or friends; 124, or 58.49 per cent., by overseers or directors of poor, and 1, or 0.47 per cent., by the hospital. Of those supported by friends, the females were in excess—being in proportion to the males as 43 to 39; of those maintained by public authorities, the males were in excess—being to the females as 60 to 57. The proportion of indigent to pay patients is as 58½ to 41; the preceding year it was as 63 to 37.

Age when Attacked and Received.—The ages of the patients when received and attacked were as follows:

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females,	Total....	AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Males...	Females,	Total....
Under 20 years.....	5	8	13	Under 20 years.....	13	8	21
20 to 30....do.....	34	29	63	20 to 30....do.....	35	34	69
30 to 40....do.....	31	29	60	30 to 40....do.....	28	27	55
40 to 50....do.....	24	9	33	40 to 50....do.....	22	13	35
50 to 60....do.....	18	12	30	50 to 60....do.....	14	6	20
60 to 70....do.....	4	8	12	60 to 70....do.....	5	7	12
70 years and over.....	1	.....	1				
Total.....	117	95	212	Total.....	117	95	212

A comparison in the above table of the decennial numbers of age on admission with the age when attacked, will show important modifications, thus: The number admitted under twenty years of age was 13, or 6.13 per cent., while the number attacked at that age was 21, or 9.91 per cent.; those admitted between twenty and thirty were six less, and between forty and fifty were two less than the number attacked at those periods of life. On the contrary, the number attacked between thirty and forty were five less; between fifty and sixty, ten less than the number received at those periods of life.

Monthly Admission.—The number of monthly admissions of each sex is exhibited thus:—

MONTHS.	Males...	Females...	Total...	MONTHS.	Males...	Females...	Total...
October.....	13	11	24	May.....	5	6	11
November.....	11	7	18	June.....	14	12	26
December.....	7	4	11	July.....	10	11	21
January.....	13	7	20	August.....	9	10	19
February.....	7	6	13	September.....	13	11	24
March.....	12	2	14				
April.....	3	8	11	Total.....	117	95	212

The maximum number was admitted in June, while the minimum number was received in December, April and May, an equal number in each. The most remarkable fact in the above table, is that if the sexes be taken separately, the maximum number of each were received in the same month as when taken together. The minimum number of males were received in April, and of females in March.

Forms and Duration of Insanity.—The forms of mental disorder manifested by the patients on admission, also the duration of insanity previous to admission is shown in the following table :

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Males...	Females...	Total...	DURATION BEFORE ADMIS'N.	Males...	Females...	Total...
Mania, acute.....	53	42	95	Congenital.....	1	...	1
Mania, chronic.....	35	21	56	Under 3 months.....	34	40	74
Mania, epileptic.....	1	1	2	3 to 6 months.....	14	9	23
Monomania.....	1	...	1	6 to 12 months.....	13	15	28
Melancholia.....	22	31	53	1 to 2 years.....	10	3	13
Dementia.....	1	...	1	2 to 3 years.....	15	8	23
Paresis.....	4	...	4	3 to 4 years.....	6	2	8
				4 to 5 years.....	2	4	6
				5 to 10 years.....	9	6	15
				10 to 15 years.....	3	1	4
				15 to 20 years.....	1	1	2
				20 to 30 years.....	1	1	2
				30 years and upwards.....	1	1	2
				Unknown.....	7	4	11
Total.....	117	95	212	Total.....	117	95	212

Nearly one-half, 95, or 44.81 per cent., had acute, 56, or 26.42 per cent., one-fourth, had chronic, and 2, or 0.94 per cent., had epileptic mania; 1, or 0.47 per cent., a male, had monomania; 53, or 25 per cent., one-fourth, melancholia; 1, or 0.47 per cent., a male, had dementia; and 4, or 1.89 per cent., all males, had paresis. Of the sexes separately, the males were to the females in acute mania, as 45 to 44; in chronic mania, as 30 to 22; in epileptic mania, the sexes were in equal proportion; melancholia existed to a greater extent with females than males in proportion as 33 to 19.

Of the duration of the disease before admission, as *known* in 1, or 0.50 per cent., it was congenital; in 74, or 36.82 per cent., nearly two-fifths, it had existed less than one month; in 23, or 11.44 per cent., from three to six months; in 28, or 13.93 per cent., from six to twelve months, making 125, or 62.19 per cent., two-thirds of the patients who had been insane one year or less, before admission into the hospital; 13, or 6.46 per cent., were insane from one to two years; 23, or 11.44 per cent., from two to three; in 8, or 3.98 per cent., from three to four; in 6, or 2.98 per cent., from four to five; in 15, or 7.46 per cent., from five to ten; in 4, or 1.99 per cent., from ten to fifteen; in 2, or 1 per cent., from fifteen to twenty, an equal number from twenty to thirty, also for thirty years and upwards.

Causes of Insanity—The causation in cases admitted, as assigned by the friends of patients, arranged in two classes, physical and moral, are presented thus:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.			MORAL CAUSES.				
	Males...	Females...	Total ..		Males...	Females...	Total
Change of life		7	7	Abuse		3	3
Diseases of brain	2		2	Confinement in prison	1		1
Disorde'd menstruat'n		2	2	Desertion		1	1
Epilepsy	2	1	3	Domestic trouble	2	3	5
Excesses	5		5	Excessive study	3		3
Excessive labor	2	1	3	Grief—loss of friends	1	8	9
Fever	4	3	7	Ill treatment		1	1
Hereditary	4	3	7	Jealousy		1	1
Ill health	11	15	26	Nostalgia		1	1
Injury of head	7	2	9	Pecuniary difficulties	6	2	8
Intemperance	17		17	Religious excitement	2	2	4
Masturbation	15		15	Want of employment	1		1
Puerperal		11	11				
Sun stroke	3		3	Total moral causes...	16	22	38
Use of camphor	1		1	Total physical causes	73	50	123
Use of quack medicine		1	1	Unassigned	23	23	51
Uterine		4	4				
Total physical causes	73	50	123	Total admitted	117	95	212

Of the *known* causation in patients admitted 123, or 23.60 per cent., were physical, and 38, or 76.40 per cent., moral causes. Of the physical causes ill health contributed one-fifth; of the moral, grief, and pecuniary difficulties were the most prominent. The physical causes exert a greater influence upon men than women. On the contrary, the moral causes are more active with the females in producing brain disease or insanity.

Number of Attack and Complications.—The number of the attack of the patients admitted, with the number who had complications, is shown in the next table:

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	Males...	Females,	Total....	COMPLICATIONS.	Males...	Females,	Total....
First.....	87	68	155	Disease of brain	12	4	16
Second.....	14	12	26	Epileptic	3	1	4
Third.....	3	1	4	Homicidal.....	4	.....	4
Fourth.....	4	4	8	Suicidal.....	5	10	15
Fifth.....	.....	1	1	Consumption	5	.....	5
Sixth.....	.....	1	1	Disease of spine	1	.....	1
Eighth, and upwards..	1	.....	1				
Unknown.....	8	8	16				
Total admitted	117	95	212	No. with complicat's	30	15	45

Of the patients whose number of attacks was *known* 155, or 79.08 per cent., four-fifths, were received on their first attack, the males being in proportion to the females as 80 to 78; 26, or 13.27 per cent., one-eighth, on the second; 4, or 2.04 per cent., on third; 8, or 4.08 per cent., on fourth; and 1, or 0.51 per cent., on each, fifth, sixth, eighth and upwards.

Complications existed in 45, or 21.24 per cent., one-fifth, of the patients admitted; 16, or 7.55 per cent., or 1 in 13 of the patients admitted, had organic disease of the brain; 4, or 1.89 per cent., or 1 in 53, were epileptic; an equal number had homicidal and 15, or 7.08 per cent., or 1 in 14, had suicidal tendencies; 5, or 2.36 per cent., had consumption, or 1 in 42 of the admitted patients, and 1, or 0.47 per cent., (a male,) had disease of spine. Organic disease of brain existed more largely among the males than females admitted; of the former, it existed in 1 in 9, and of the females, 1 in 24 of the patients. Epilepsy existed more with the males than females, and those of homicidal tendency was confined to the male sex. On the contrary, suicidal tendency prevailed to a greater extent with the females than males; in the former, 1 in $9\frac{1}{2}$, while with the males it was found only in 1 to 23 of the patients admitted.

Discharged During the Year.—The number of each sex discharged during the year ending September 30, 1875, was 231, viz: 126 males, 105 females, being 18 more than in the preceding year. Their condition on discharge was as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.....	Females	Total.....	Per cent. on average No.	Per cent. on No. treated.
Restored	47	31	78	16.17	10.80
Improved.....	28	32	60	12.44	8.31
Stationary.....	20	26	46	9.54	6.37
Died	31	16	47	9.75	6.51
Total discharged.....	126	105	231	47.90	31.99

Of the 722 under treatment, there were 231, or 31.99 per cent., discharged, or of the population 78, or 10.80 per cent., were restored, being nearly 1 to 10; there were 60, or 8.31 per cent., improved, or 1 to 12; 46, or 6.37 per cent., were discharged unimproved, or 1 to 16; and 47, or 6.51 per cent., died, or 1 to 15. Of the sexes separately, (in proportion to the number treated,) a larger number of males were restored than females, as 12 to 10. On the contrary, of those discharged improved, the females were to the males as 10 to 7, and of the stationary or unimproved they were as 8 to 5. The mortality of the males exceeded the females in proportion as 8 to 5.

Months when Discharged.—The monthly discharges of each sex was as follows:

MONTHS.	Males ...	Females,	Total....	MONTHS.	Males ...	Females,	Total....
October.....	10	16	26	May.....	7	7	14
November.....	6	8	14	June.....	11	14	25
December.....	26	25	51	July.....	9	7	16
January.....	12	2	14	August.....	8	2	10
February.....	13	3	16	September.....	6	6	12
March.....	4	6	10				
April.....	14	9	23	Total.....	126	105	231

The largest number were discharged in December, and least number March and August, an equal number in each month. If the sexes be taken separately, the largest number in each were discharged in December, but the least number was not in the same month, as it will be observed the smallest number of males were discharged in March, and of females in January and August. In regard to the seasons of the year, the greatest number of the discharges took place in autumn, next in summer and the least in spring. Of the males, the largest number were discharged in winter, next in summer and the least in autumn; of the females, the greatest number were discharged in autumn and winter, an equal number in each season and the least number in spring.

Restored.—Of the 78 patients restored, viz: 47 males, and 31 females. The following statement will exhibit their ages when attacked, duration of disease previous to admission, period of treatment, whole duration of disease, form of mental disorder, nativity, and assigned causes of disease:

OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total...	OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total...
Number restored.....	47	31	78	<i>Whole duration of disease:</i>			
<i>Age when attacked:</i>				Under 3 months.....	5	1	6
Under 20 years.....	4	5	9	3 to 6.... do.....	10	9	19
20 to 30.... do.....	9	6	15	6 to 9.... do.....	11	7	18
30 to 40.... do.....	18	19	28	9 to 12.... do.....	2	5	7
40 to 50.... do.....	7	5	12	1 to 2 years.....	11	2	13
50 to 60.... do.....	9	3	12	2 to 3.... do.....	3	2	5
60 to 70.... do.....	2	2	2	3 to 6.... do.....	3	3	6
<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>				6 years and over.....	2	2	2
Under 3 months.....	31	18	49	Unknown.....	2		2
3 to 6.... do.....	5	1	6	<i>Nativity:</i>			
6 to 12.... do.....	4	3	7	Pennsylvania.....	26	20	46
1 to 2 years.....	1	1	2	Other Americans.....	7	6	13
2 to 3.... do.....	1	3	4	Ireland.....	9	4	13
3 to 5.... do.....	2	4	6	Germany.....	4	1	5
5 to 10.... do.....	1	1	2	Other foreigners.....	1	....	1
Unknown.....	2	....	2	<i>Assigned causes—physical:</i>			
<i>Form of insanity:</i>				Change of life.....	....	2	2
Mania, acute.....	35	20	55	Disordered menstruation.....	....	5	5
Mania, chronic.....	3	5	8	Excesses.....	1	....	1
Melancholia.....	9	6	15	Hereditary.....	5	3	8
<i>Period of treatment:</i>				Ill health.....	7	6	13
Under 1 month.....	2	1	3	Injury to head.....	2	....	2
1 to 2 months.....	3	2	5	Intemperance.....	10	....	10
2 to 3.... do.....	9	6	15	Masturbation.....	5	....	5
3 to 4.... do.....	9	3	12	Overwork.....	1	....	1
4 to 5.... do.....	1	3	4	Puerperal.....	....	4	4
5 to 6.... do.....	....	3	3	Use of camphor.....	1	....	1
6 to 9.... do.....	7	8	15	<i>Moral causes:</i>			
9 to 12.... do.....	6	2	8	Confinement in prison.....	1	....	1
12 to 15.... do.....	4	1	5	Desertion and seduction.....	....	1	1
15 to 18.... do.....	4	1	5	Domestic trouble.....	2	2	4
18 to 24.... do.....	1	....	1	Loss of employment.....	1	....	1
2 years and over.....	1	1	2	Pecuniary difficulties.....	3	2	5
				Trouble.....	1	1	2
				Religious excitement.....	1	3	4
				Unassigned.....	6	2	8

Their *age when attacked* was of 11.54 per cent., under twenty years; of 19.23 per cent., between twenty and thirty; 35.89 per cent., between thirty and forty; 15.39 per cent., between forty and fifty; an equal number between fifty and sixty; and 2.56 per cent. were between sixty and seventy years of age when attacked.

The *known duration of disease* previous to admission, was in 64.47 per cent., nearly two-thirds, under three months; in 7.90 per cent., from three to six months; in 9.21 per cent., from six to twelve months; in 2.63 per cent., from one to two years; in 5.26 per cent., from two to three; in 7.90 per cent., from three to five; and in 2.63 per cent., from five to ten years.

Their *forms of insanity* were in 70.51 per cent., acute; in 10.26 per cent., chronic mania, making 80.77 per cent., four-fifths, with mania; 19.23 per cent. had melancholia.

The *period of treatment* or residence in hospital, was of 3.84 per cent., less than one month; 6.41 per cent., each, from one to two, twelve to fifteen, and fifteen to eighteen months; 19.23 per cent., each, from two to three and six to nine months; 15.39 per cent., from three to four months; 5.14 per cent., from four to five months; 3.84 per cent., from five to six months; 10.26 per cent., from nine to twelve months; 1.28 per cent., from eighteen to twenty-four months, and 2.56 per cent., were under treatment for two years and upwards.

The *whole duration of disease* as known from beginning of attack was, of 7.90 per cent., less than three months; of 25 per cent., from three to six months; 23.68 per cent., from six to nine months; 9.21 per cent., from nine to twelve months; 17.10 per cent., from one to two years; 6.58 per cent., from two to three; 7.90 per cent., from three to six, and 2.63 per cent., had the disease for six years and upwards.

Their *nativity* was of 58.97 per cent., three-fifths, in Pennsylvania; of 16.67 per cent., in other States; 16.67 per cent., in Ireland; 6.41 per cent., in Germany, and 1.28 per cent., in some other foreign country.

Of the *known causation* of disease, 74.29 per cent., were attributed to physical, and 25.71 per cent., to moral causes. The physical causes developed the disease to a greater extent among males than females; of the moral causes, it is remarkable that they produced an equal number of cases in each sex.

Necrology.—Of the 47 patients who died during the year ending September 30, 1875, viz: 31 males, 16 females. The age at decease, period of residence in the hospital, forms and duration of insanity, and cause of fatal result are presented as follows:

OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number died	31	16	47	<i>Duration of insanity:</i>			
<i>Age at decease:</i>				Under 3 months.....	1	4	5
Under 20 years		1	1	3 to 6.... do.....	1	1	2
20 to 30....do.....	6	1	7	6 to 12.... do.....	5	1	6
30 to 40....do.....	9	5	14	1 to 2 years.....	7	2	9
40 to 50....do.....	8	3	11	2 to 3....do.....	1	2	3
50 to 60....do.....	2	4	6	3 to 4....do.....	3	1	4
60 to 70....do.....	5	1	6	4 to 5....do.....		1	1
70 years and over	1	1	2	5 to 10....do.....	7	2	9
<i>Period of residence:</i>				10 to 20....do.....	3	2	5
Under 1 month	3	4	7	20 years and upwards.....	3	1	3
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2	<i>Cause of death:</i>			
2 to 4....do.....	2	1	3	Apoplexy.....	2	1	3
4 to 6....do.....	3	1	4	Brain, disease of.....	3	4	7
6 to 12....do.....	5	3	8	Carbuncle.....	1	1	2
1 to 2 years.....	4	2	6	Congestion of brain.....	1	1	2
2 to 4....do.....	4	3	7	Diarrhœa, chronic.....		1	1
4 to 6....do.....	2	1	3	Dropsy.....	1	1	2
6 to 10....do.....	6	1	7	Epilepsy.....	2	3	5
10 to 20....do.....	1	1	2	Heart, disease of.....	1	1	2
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				Mania acute, exh. from.....		1	1
Mania, acute.....	11	7	18	Melancholia acute, exh. from.....	1	1	2
Mania, chronic.....	9	2	11	Phthisis, pulmonalis.....	15	7	22
Mania, epileptic.....	2	2	4	Paresis.....	4	1	5
Dementia.....	6	1	7				
Dementia, senile.....		1	1				
Melancholia.....	2	4	6				
Paresis.....	1	1	2				

The *age at decease* of 2.13 per cent. was under twenty years; of 14.89 per cent., from twenty to thirty; 29.78 per cent., thirty to forty; 23.40 per cent., forty to fifty; 12.17 per cent., fifty to sixty; 12.77 per cent., sixty to seventy; and 4.26 per cent. were seventy years of age and upwards.

Their *period of residence* was of 14.89 per cent. less than one month; 4.26 per cent., from one to two months; 6.38 per cent., from three to four months; 8.51 per cent., from four to six, and 17.02 per cent., from six to twelve months; 12.77 per cent. resided in the hospital each from one to two, and six to ten years; 14.89 per cent. from two to four years; 6.38 per cent., from four to six years, and 2.13 per cent., from ten to twenty years.

The *forms of insanity* developed were, in 38.29 per cent., acute; in 23.40 per cent., chronic; 8.51 per cent. epileptic mania; in 12.77 per cent., dementia; 2.13 per cent., dementia, senile; in 12.77 per cent., melancholia; and 2.13 per cent. had paresis.

The *cause of fatal result* was, in 4.26 per cent., apoplexy; in 14.89 per cent., organic disease of brain; in 2.13 per cent. each, death resulted from

canbuncle, congestion of brain, chronic diarrhœa, dropsy, heart disease, exhaustion from acute mania, and melancholia; in 10.64 per cent., from epilepsy; in 46.79 per cent., nearly one-half, from phthisis, and in 8.51 per cent., from paresis.

Remaining at End of Year.—There were 491 patients, viz.: 277 males, 214 females remaining in the hospital at the end of the year, September 30, 1875, being 19 less than at the close of the preceding year. The following table will exhibit how they were supported, their period of residence in the hospital, forms of insanity, duration of disease before admission, number probably curable and incurable, also number who were epileptic, homicidal and suicidal:

OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number remaining....	277	214	491	<i>Period of residence:</i>			
<i>How supported:</i>				Under 1 month.....	13	11	24
By self or friends.....	44	64	108	1 to 2 months.....	9	9	18
By overseers or directors of poor.....	231	149	380	2 to 3 months.....	8	10	18
By hospital.....	2	1	3	3 to 4 months.....	13	10	23
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				4 to 5 months.....	4	3	7
Mania, acute.....	65	55	120	5 to 6 months.....	1	5	6
Mania, chronic.....	110	82	192	6 to 9 months.....	13	8	21
Mania, epileptic.....	17	4	21	9 to 12 months.....	16	6	22
Mania, puerperal.....		16	16	12 to 15 months.....	12	14	26
Melancholia, acute.....	25	24	49	15 to 18 months.....	11	12	23
Melancholia, chronic..	24	20	44	18 to 24 months.....	23	16	39
Monomania.....	5	2	7	2 to 3 years.....	35	24	59
Dementia.....	21	9	30	3 to 5 years.....	42	33	75
Imbecility.....	7	2	9	5 to 10 years.....	49	30	79
Paresis.....	3		3	10 to 15 years.....	21	16	37
<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>				15 to 20 years.....	7	7	14
Congenital.....	4		4	<i>Probabilities:</i>			
Under 3 months.....	49	50	99	Curable.....	29	41	70
3 to 6 months.....	30	23	53	Incurable.....	248	173	421
6 to 12 months.....	31	23	54	<i>Complications:</i>			
1 to 2 years.....	30	24	54	Epileptic.....	19	7	26
2 to 5 years.....	50	36	86	Homicidal.....	31	9	40
5 to 10 years.....	33	22	55	Suicidal.....	8	17	25
10 years and upwards..	32	30	62				
Unknown.....	18	6	24				

Of the 491 remaining in the hospital 277, or 56.42 per cent., were males, and 214, or 43.58 per cent., females.

There were 108, or 22 per cent., one-fifth, supported by self or friends; 380, or 77.39 per cent., more than three-fourths, by public authorities, *i. e.*, overseers or directors of poor; and 3, or 0.61 per cent., were maintained by the hospital. Of those supported by self or friends the females were in excess of males in proportion as 30 to 16. On the contrary, of the indigent patients maintained by public authorities the males exceeded the females as 83 to 70. There is a slight increase in the number of private pa-

tients remaining as compared with the preceding year, when their proportion to indigent patients was as 21 to 78½; this year they are as 22 to 77.

Their *forms of insanity* were, in 24.44 per cent., acute mania, the females in proportion to the males as 26 to 23; in 39.10 per cent., chronic mania, the males exceeding the females as 40 to 38; in 4.28 per cent., epileptic mania, the males in excess of the females as 6 to 2; in 3.26 per cent., puerperal mania; in 9.98 per cent., melancholia acute, the females being to males as 11 to 9; in 8.96 per cent., melancholia chronic, the sexes being in equal proportion; in 1.43 per cent., monomania, the males to females as 2 to 1; in 6.11 per cent., dementia, the males to females as 7½ to 4; in 1.83 per cent., imbecility, the males in excess of females as 2½ to 1; and in 0.64 per cent., (all males,) paresis existed.

The *known duration of their disease* before admission was, in 0.86 per cent., (all males,) congenital; in 21.20 per cent., it had existed less than three months, the females in proportion to males as 24 to 19; in 11.35 per cent., from three to six months, the males slightly in excess of females, as 12 to 11; in 11.56 per cent., each from six to twelve months, and from one to two years; of the former, the males were to the females as 12 to 11, while in the latter period, the sexes are in equal proportion; in 18.41 per cent., from two to five years, the males being to females as 19 to 17; in 11.78 per cent., from five to ten years, the males to females as 13 to 11; and in 13.28 per cent., the disease had existed before admission for ten years and upwards.

The *period of residence* was, in 4.89 per cent., less than one month, the sexes being in equal proportion; in 3.67 per cent., each, from one to two and two to three months; in the former period the females were to males as 4 to 3; of the latter, as 5 to 3; in 4.68 per cent., each, three to four and fifteen to eighteen months; in the former period the sexes are in equal proportion, while of the latter the females were to the males as 6 to 4; in 1.43 per cent., from four to five months, the sexes in equal proportion; in 1.22 per cent., from five to six months, the females being to males as 2½ to 1; in 4.28 per cent., from six to nine months, the males to females as 5 to 4; in 4.48 per cent., from nine to twelve months, the males in excess of females as 6 to 3; in 5.29 per cent., from twelve to fifteen months, the females being to males as 7 to 4; in 7.94 per cent., from eighteen to twenty-four months, the sexes being in nearly equal proportion; in 12.02 per cent., from two to three years, the males being to females as 13 to 11; in 15.27 per cent., from three to five years, the sexes in equal proportion; in 16.09 per cent., from five to 10 years, the males to females as 18 to 14; in 7.54 per cent., from ten to fifteen years, and 2.85 per cent., had resided in the hospital from fifteen to twenty years, the sexes being in about equal proportion in each period.

Their *prospects as to restoration* are, that only 14.36 per cent., one-seventh, are curable, and 85.74 per cent., incurable. Of the former, the females are to the males as 19 to 10½. On the contrary, of the incurable, the males are to the females as 89½ to 81.

Of the 491 remaining, *complications* existed in 91, or 18.53 per cent., of them, viz: epilepsy in 26, or 1 to 19 of the patients remaining; homicidal tendency in 40, or 1 to 12; suicidal in 25, or 1 to 19½. Of the sexes separately, of the 277 males remaining, 1 to 14½ had epilepsy, and 1 to 9 homicidal, 1 to 34½ suicidal tendencies; of the 214 females, 1 to 31 were epileptic, 1 to 24 had homicidal and 1 to 12½ suicidal tendencies.

Indigent Insane.—The 383 indigent insane maintained in this hospital on September 30, 1875, viz: 380 by overseers or directors of the poor, and three by the hospital, were from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Males...	Females	Total...	COUNTIES.	Males...	Females	Total...
Allegheny.....	98	71	169	Indiana.....	6	2	8
Armstrong.....	9	7	16	Jefferson.....	3	5	8
Beaver.....	9	8	17	Lawrence.....	11	4	15
Butler.....	11	5	16	M'Kean.....	1	1	2
Cambria.....	7	4	11	Mercer.....	9	3	12
Clarion.....	10	3	13	Venango.....	9	6	15
Crawford.....	8	5	13	Warren.....	7	12	9
Elk.....	3	2	5	Washington.....	9	7	16
Erie.....	16	9	25	Westmoreland.....	3	2	5
Fayette.....	...	1	1				
Forest.....	2	1	3				
Greene.....	2	2	4				
				Total	233	150	383

Over two-fifths, 169, or 44.13 per cent., belong to Allegheny county; the next highest number are in the order mentioned: 25, or 6.53 per cent., from Erie; 17, or 4.44 per cent., from Beaver; 16, or 4.18 per cent., each, from Armstrong, Butler and Washington counties; 15, or 3.92 per cent., each, from Lawrence and Venango; 13, or 3.39 per cent., each, from Clarion and Crawford; 12, or 3.13 per cent., from Mercer, and 11, or 2.87 per cent., from Cambria county. The largest number of males are from Allegheny, Erie, Butler, Lawrence and Clarion counties; of females, Allegheny, Erie, Beaver, Armstrong and Washington counties, in the order named.

Employment.—The male patients assist at work on farm, at grading and excavating, at boiler house, &c.; the women in the kitchen, sewing and housework generally.

Library.—The library comprises 1,500 volumes, which are read by many of the patients with great delight.

Amusements are of the same character as described in previous reports of this institution.

Improvements.—One largest size “Sturdevant blower” has been placed under the east end of the hospital, which has become exceedingly crowded; two sets of water closets, four stories high have been improved in ventilation by continuing the pipes up through the roof, and there connected with an Emerson ventilator.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE— DANVILLE.

S. S. SHULTZ, M. D., *Superintendent.*

The State appropriation to this institution for the past year, was \$55,950, viz: Maintenance, \$20,000; completion of north wing, \$25,000; furnishing north wing, \$9,450, and insurance, \$1,500. The receipts for the year were \$52,107 34; expenditures, \$52,238 19, being an excess of expenditures of \$130 85, over the receipts of the year.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from annual appropriation of 1874.....	\$13,100 00
From counties for indigent patients.....	33,995 88
Private patients.....	8,721 52
Farm and farm produce.....	1,546 97
Total receipts.....	57,364 37

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$4,750 00
Wages and labor.....	10,622 21
Provisions and supplies..	17,738 18
Fuel and light.....	6,524 11
Clothing, including shoes.....	3,124 84
Furniture, beds and bedding.....	642 61
Medicine and medical supplies.....	849 36
Ordinary repairs.....	193 43
Transportation and traveling expenses.....	240 50
All other expenses.....	12,679 13
Total current expenditures.....	57,364 37

In addition to the foregoing, there has been expended from an appropriation made for building purposes, on work on the north wing, the two sections not heretofore completed, and according to the original plan, \$67,731 68.

The amount of land connected with this hospital, is 250 acres. Estimate value of real estate, including buildings, \$725,000; of personal property, \$35,000. Total assets, \$760,000.

The aggregate amount appropriated by the State to this hospital from 1869 to 1875, inclusive, for purchase of land, erection of buildings and maintenance, &c., is \$873,450.

This hospital can comfortably accommodate 240 patients, or 120 of each sex.

This institution is under the official management of a board of nine trustees, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

The average number of patients for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 245.7, being an increase of 47 on the preceding year. Of the average number, 142.3 were males and 103.4 females. The largest number at any time during the year in the hospital was 260, viz: 153 males, 107 females; the least number, 234, or 136 males and 98 females. The average cost per caput was \$233 47, or an average weekly cost of \$4 49. If the cost of clothing, which is re-paid, be deducted, it would be \$4 25.

The number of attendants employed during the year was 21, a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 11.7. Number of employees 27, or proportion to patients of 1 to 9.1. Proportion of attendants and employees together to patients 1 to 5.1. Amount of wages paid to attendants was \$3,867 32; to employees \$6,754 89.

Statement of the number of patients resident in the hospital, with the number of each sex admitted during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital at beginning of year, October 1, 1874.....	141	97	238
Admitted.—First admission.....	67	44	111
Second admission.....	10	4	14
Total admitted during the year.....	77	48	125
Population or number under treatment.....	218	145	363

Re-admission.—Of the 125 admitted, viz.: 77 males, 48 females; there were 14 re-admissions, viz: 10 males, 4 females. The period of absence between their discharge and re-admission was as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year.....	6	4	10
One to two years.....	4	.....	4
Number re-admitted.....	10	4	14

Over two-thirds, 10, or 71.43 per cent., were absent less than one year, and 4, or 28.57 per cent., from one to two years.

Nativity.—The birth place of the 125 patients admitted is indicated in the following statement :

AMERICANS.	Males...	Females	Total...	FOREIGNERS.	Males...	Females	Total...
Pennsylvania.....	40	29	69	Ireland.....	15	11	26
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	England.....	7	1	8
New Jersey.....	1	1	1	Germany.....	2	3	5
New York.....	3	1	4	Wales.....	3	1	4
Vermont.....	1	1	1	Switzerland.....	1	1	1
				Total foreigners....	27	16	43
				Total Americans....	45	31	76
				Unknown.....	5	1	6
Total Americans....	45	31	76	Total admitted....	77	48	125

Two-thirds, 76, or 63.87 per cent., of the patients admitted, whose nativity was *known*, were of American birth, and 43, or 36.13 per cent., were foreigners, of which natives of Ireland greatly predominated.

Residence.—All the patients received, 125, were residents of Pennsylvania.

Civil Condition.—The conjugal relations of the patients admitted are stated thus :

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	28	15	43
Married.....	44	28	72
Widowed.....	3	4	7
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Total.....	77	48	125

Of the *known* civil condition, 43, or 35.25 per cent., over one-third, were single, the males in proportion to the females as 37 to 32; 72, or 59.02 per cent., three-fifths, were married, the females being to males as 59½ to 59; and 7, or 5.73 per cent., were widowed, the widows being in proportion to the widowers as 8½ to 4.

Occupations.—The pursuits before admission of the 77 male patients received were as follows :

Architect.....	1	No occupation.....	1
Axemaker.....	1	Painter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	Physician.....	1
Carpenters.....	2	Plumber.....	1
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Powder miller.....	1
Farmers.....	15	Puddler.....	1
Fireman.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2
Jeweler.....	1	Soldier.....	1
Laborers.....	22	Speculator.....	1
Landlords.....	2	Tanner.....	1
Merchant.....	1	Unknown.....	5
Miller.....	1		
Miners.....	11	Total males.....	77

Three-tenths, 22, or 28.57 per cent., of the males admitted were laborers ; 15, or 19.48 per cent., one-fifth, were farmers, and 11, or 14.29 per cent., one-seventh, miners.

The occupation of the 48 female patients admitted were :

Domestics.....	7	Wives of engineer.....	1
Teacher.....	1	Do.....farmers.....	8
Unknown.....	4	Do.....laborers.....	7
Daughters of carpenter.....	1	Do.....miners.....	3
Do.....farmers.....	4	Widow of carpenter.....	1
Do.....laborers.....	3	Do.....farmer.....	1
Do.....merchant.....	1	Do.....laborer.....	1
Wives of basketmaker.....	1		
Do.....blacksmith.....	1	Total females.....	48
Do.....carpenters.....	3		

Of the females 9, or 18.75 per cent., were daughters ; 24, or 50 per cent., one-half, were wives, and 3, or 6.25 per cent., widows.

How Committed and Supported.—The 125 patients received during the year, were committed and supported by the following authorities :

HOW COMMITTED.	Males...	Females	Total....	HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females	Total....
Friends.....	28	20	48	Friends.....	28	20	48
Directors or overseers of poor,	25	14	39	Direct'rs or overseers of poor,	25	14	39
Court.....	24	14	38	County commissioners.....	24	14	38
Total.....	77	48	125	Total.....	77	48	125

Nearly two-fifths, 48, or 38.40 per cent., were committed by friends, and 77, or 41.60 per cent., by public authorities ; of these 39, or 31.20 per cent., by directors or overseers of poor, and 38, or 30.40 per cent., by courts.

It will be observed that the same number committed are supported by friends, also of those committed by public authorities ; of the former class, the females were in proportion to the males as 42 to 36 ; on the contrary, of those maintained by public authorities, the males were to the females as 64 to 58. As compared with the preceding year, the proportion of private to public patients have increased ; last year they were as 32 to 68, this year they are as 42 to 58.

Age when Attacked and Received.—The ages of the patients when admitted and attacked, were as follows :

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total....	AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Under 20 years.....	4	3	7	Under 20 years.....	6	6	12
20 to 30 years.....	27	10	37	20 to 30 years.....	21	15	36
30 to 40 years.....	17	19	36	30 to 40 years.....	23	17	40
40 to 50 years.....	14	9	23	40 to 50 years.....	6	5	11
50 to 60 years.....	7	3	10	50 to 60 years.....	4	1	5
60 to 70 years.....	3	1	4	60 to 70 years.....	3	...	3
70 to 80 years.....	1	...	1	70 years and upwards.....	2	1	3
80 years and upwards.....	1	1	2	Unknown.....	12	3	15
Unknown.....	3	2	5				
Total.....	77	48	125	Total.....	77	48	125

In the above table, if a comparison be made of the *known* ages of patients on admission, with the ages when attacked, important modifications will be observed in the decennial numbers. Thus the number admitted under 20 years of age was 7, or 5.83 per cent., while the number attacked at that period was 12, or 10.91 per cent.; those admitted between 20 and 30, were one; between 40 and 50, twelve; between 50 and 60, five; and between 60 and 70, one more than the number attacked at those periods of life. On the contrary, the number admitted between 30 and 40, were four less than the number attacked at that period of life; the number admitted of *known* ages, 70 years and over, exactly equalled the number attacked at that period.

Monthly Admission.—The number of each sex admitted monthly is presented in the following table:

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total...	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total...
October.....	6	3	9	May.....	7	3	10
November.....	8	5	13	June.....	8	6	14
December.....	4	4	8	July.....	7	8	15
January.....	4	5	9	August.....	10	3	13
February.....	8	3	11	September.....	6	2	8
March.....	3	2	5	Total.....	77	48	125
April.....	6	4	10				

The maximum number was admitted in July, and the minimum in March. The largest number of males was received in August, and the smallest in March. The largest number of females in July, and the least number in March or September. According to the seasons of the year the largest number was received of the sexes separately and together in summer, and the least number of each sex or in the aggregate, in spring.

Forms and Duration of Insanity.—The forms of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, also the duration of the disease previous to reception, are presented in the following table:

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males...	Females	Total...	DURATION BEFORE AD- MISSION.	Males...	Females	Total...
Mania, acute.....	29	17	46	Under 3 months.....	19	15	34
Mania, chronic.....	17	13	30	3 to 6...do.....	6	8	14
Monomania.....	7	2	9	6 to 12...do.....	9	5	14
Melancholia.....	13	10	23	1 to 2 years.....	13	5	18
Dementia.....	5	4	9	2 to 3...do.....	8	4	12
Paresis.....	3	...	3	3 to 4...do.....	3	1	4
Imbecility and idiocy.....	3	2	5	4 to 5...do.....	5	1	6
				5 to 10...do.....	2	2	4
				10 to 15...do.....	1	1	2
				15 to 20...do.....	1	1	2
				20 to 30...do.....	4	4	8
				Unknown.....	12	1	13
Total.....	77	48	125	Total.....	77	48	125

Over one-third, 46, or 36.80 per cent., had acute; 30, or 24 per cent., chronic mania; 9, or 7.20 per cent., had monomania; 23, or 18.40 per cent., melancholia; 9, or 7.20 per cent., dementia; 3, or 2.40 per cent., (all males,) paresis; and 5, or 4 per cent., were imbeciles. Of the sexes separately, the males were in proportion to the females in acute mania, as 38 to 36; in chronic mania the females exceed the males as 27 to 22; in monomania the males were to females as 9 to 4; in melancholia the females were to the males as 21 to 17, and in dementia as 8 to 6; of the imbeciles the sexes were in equal proportion.

The duration of the disease previous to admission was, in 30.38 per cent., less than three months; in 12.50 per cent., it had existed from three to six months, and an equal number from six to twelve months; in 16.07 per cent., from one to two years; in 10.72 per cent. from two to three years; in 3.57 per cent., each, from three to four and five to ten years; in 5.36 per cent., from four to five years; in 0.89 per cent., each, from ten to fifteen, and fifteen to twenty years; and in 3.57 per cent., it had existed from twenty to thirty years.

Causes of Insanity.—The probable causes of insanity as assigned by the friends of the patients, arranged in two classes, physical and moral, are presented thus :

PHYSICAL CAUSES.			MORAL CAUSES.		
Males...	Females	Total....	Males...	Females	Total....
Convulsions.....	1	1	Abuse.....	1	1
Disordered menstruation.....	2	2	Business trouble.....	5	5
Epilepsy.....	7	8	Domestic trouble.....	3	3
Excesses.....	1	1	Fright—fear.....	2	2
Ill health.....	1	2	Grief—loss of friends.....	4	5
Injury of head.....	2	3	Religious excitement.....	1	3
Imbecility.....	2	2			
Intemperance.....	12	12	Total moral causes.....	10	19
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	Total physical causes.....	27	40
Masturbation.....	3	3	Unassigned..	40	66
Puerperal.....	4	4			
Severe beating.....	1	1			
Total physical causes.....	27	40	Total admitted.....	77	125

Of the admitted patients, causes were assigned in the cases of 59, of which number 40, or 67.80 per cent., over two-thirds, were physical, and 19, or 32.20 per cent., moral causes. In the physical causes, the males were in proportion to the females as 73 to 59. On the contrary, of the moral causes, the females exceed the males as 41 to 27.

Number of Attack and Complications.—The number of the attack of the patients received, also the number who had complications, are presented as follows :

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	Males...	Females	Total....	COMPLICATIONS.	Males...	Female..	Total....
First.....	60	32	92	Epileptic	7	1	8
Second	7	13	20	Paralysis	3	...	3
Third.....	1	2	3				
Unknown	9	1	10				
Total admitted	77	48	125	No. with complications..	10	1	11

Of the patients whose attack was *known* 92, or 73.60 per cent., were admitted on their first attack, the males in proportion to females as 88 to 68; there were 20, or 16 per cent., received on second attack, the females being in proportion to males as 28 to 10; and 3, or 2.40 per cent., on third attack, the females exceeding the males in proportion as 4 to 2.

Complications existed in 11, or 8.80 per cent., of the patients admitted; of those having complications, 8, or nearly three-fourths, were epileptic, and 3, or one-fourth, had paralysis.

Discharged during the Year.—The number of each sex discharged during the year ending September 30, 1875, was 103, viz: 65 males, 38 females. Their condition on discharge was as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males....	Females	Total....	Per ct. on average number.	Per ct. on number treated.
Restored	17	11	28	11.40	7.71
Improved.....	13	10	23	9.36	6.34
Stationary.....	16	8	24	9.76	6.61
Died	19	9	28	11.40	7.71
Total discharged.....	65	38	103	41.92	28.37

Of the 363 patients treated during the year 28, or 7.71 per cent., were restored, or 1 to 13; 23, or 6.34 per cent., were discharged improved, or 1 to 16; 24, or 6.61 per cent., were discharged unimproved or stationary, or 1 to 15. Of the sexes separately in proportion to the whole number under treatment, an equal number of each sex were restored. Of the improved the females were to the males as 7 to 6. Of the stationary or unimproved the males were to the females as 7 to 6. The mortality of the males was greater than the females on the number treated being as 9 to 6 females.

Months when Discharged.—The number of each sex discharged in the respective months of the year were as follows :

MONTHS.	Males ..	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males ..	Females	Total....
October.....	11	1	12	May.....	8	6	14
November.....	5	2	7	June.....	6	6	12
December.....	7	5	12	July.....	6	5	11
January.....	1	5	6	August.....	3	5	8
February.....	4	.....	4	September.....	4	1	5
March.....	5	1	6				
April.....	5	1	6	Total.....	65	38	103

The largest number of patients were discharged in May ; and the least number in February. Of the sexes separately the largest number of males were discharged in October, and the least number in January. Of the females the largest number in May or June, being an equal number in each month, and the least number in March, April or September, an equal number being discharged in each month. In regard to the seasons of the year, the largest number were discharged in summer and the least number in winter. Of the males the largest number in autumn, least in winter. Of females the largest number in summer, and the least number in autumn.

Restored.—Of the 28 patients restored, their ages when attacked, duration of disease before treatment, and from beginning of attack, nativity, forms of insanity, assigned causes of disease, and period of residence in the hospital, is presented thus:

OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number restored.....	17	11	28	<i>Period of treatment:</i>			
<i>Age when attacked:</i>				Under 1 month.....	1	1	2
Under 20 years.....	2	1	3	2 to 3 months.....	1	1	2
20 to 30 years.....	7	7	14	3 to 4 months.....	4	1	5
30 to 40 years.....	6	2	8	4 to 5 months.....	1	1	2
50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	5 to 6 months.....	4	1	5
Unknown.....	2	1	3	6 to 9 months.....	1	5	6
<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>				9 to 12 months.....	2	1	3
Under 3 months.....	8	9	17	12 to 15 months.....	1	1	2
3 to 6 months.....	1	1	2	15 to 18 months.....	1	1	2
6 to 12 months.....	2	1	3	2 years and over.....	2	1	3
1 to 2 years.....	2	2	4	<i>Nativity:</i>			
2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2	Pennsylvania.....	11	5	16
3 to 5 years.....	1	1	2	Other Americans.....	3	1	4
Unknown.....	2	1	3	England.....	1	1	2
<i>Whole duration of disease:</i>				Ireland.....	2	2	4
Under 3 months.....	1	1	2	Germany.....	2	2	4
3 to 6 months.....	4	1	5	<i>Assigned causes—physical:</i>			
6 to 9 months.....	3	6	9	Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
9 to 12 months.....	2	2	4	Ill health.....	1	1	2
1 to 2 years.....	3	1	4	Intemperance.....	3	1	4
3 to 6 years.....	2	1	3	Puerperal.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	2	1	3	<i>Moral causes:</i>			
<i>Form of insanity:</i>				Domestic trouble.....	1	1	2
Mania, acute.....	10	7	17	Grief, loss of friends.....	1	1	2
Mania, chronic.....	3	2	5	Over exertion.....	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	2	2	4	Religious excitement.....	3	3	6
Monomania.....	1	1	2	Unassigned.....	8	7	15
Dementia.....	1	1	2				

The *age when attacked* of 11.54 per cent., were under twenty years; 53.84 per cent., were between twenty and thirty; 30.77 per cent., between thirty and forty, and 3.84 per cent., were between fifty and sixty years of age when attacked.

Of the *duration of disease before admission* we find that in 68 per cent., over two-thirds, it existed less than three months before admission into the hospital; in 4 per cent., each, from three to six months, two to three, and three to five years; in 12 per cent., from six to twelve months, and in 8 per cent., from one to two years.

The *whole duration of disease* was in 4 per cent., less than three months; in 20 per cent., from three to six months; in 36 per cent., from six to nine months; in 16 per cent., each, from nine to twelve months, and from one to two years; and in 8 per cent., it existed from three to six years.

The *forms of insanity* were in 60.71 per cent., three-fifths acute mania; in 17.86 per cent. chronic mania; in 14.29 per cent., melancholia; in 3.57 per cent., each, monomania and dementia.

Their *period of treatment* in the hospital was, of 3.57 per cent., less than one month; in 7.14 per cent., each, from two to three, four to five and twelve to fifteen months; in 17.86 per cent., from three to four months; in 14.29 per cent., from five to six months; in 21.43 per cent., from six to nine months; in 10.72 per cent., from nine to twelve months; in 3.57 per cent., from fifteen to eighteen months; and in 7.14 per cent., for two years and upwards.

The *nativity* of 57.14 per cent. was Pennsylvania; of 14.29 per cent., other States of the United States; of 7.14 per cent., each, in England and Germany; and of 14.29 per cent., Ireland.

There were *causes assigned* in the cases of 13 of the patients received, of which 53.85 per cent. were physical, and 46.15 per cent. moral causes.

Necrology.—There were 28 patients died during the year; their ages at decease, period of residence, duration and forms of insanity and causes of fatal result were as follows:

OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number died.....	19	9	28	<i>Duration of insanity:</i>			
<i>Age at decease:</i>				Under 3 months.....	1	1	2
Under 20 years.....	1	...	1	3 to 6 months.....	3	...	3
20 to 30 years.....	1	1	2	6 to 12 months.....	2	3	5
30 to 40 years.....	4	2	6	1 to 2 years.....	3	2	5
40 to 50 years.....	6	1	7	2 to 3 years.....	1	1	2
50 to 60 years.....	2	...	2	3 to 4 years.....	2	...	2
60 to 70 years.....	1	3	4	4 to 5 years.....	1	...	1
70 years and over.....	3	1	4	5 to 10 years.....	2	...	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2	10 to 20 years.....	1	1	2
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				20 years and upwards.....	2	1	3
Mania, acute.....	4	2	6	Unknown.....	1	...	1
Mania, chronic.....	9	1	10	<i>Causes of death:</i>			
Mania, epileptic.....	2	...	2	Apoplexy.....	1	...	1
Dementia.....	3	2	5	Diarrhoea and old age.....	1	...	1
Dementia, senile.....	1	1	2	Dropsy.....	1	1	2
Melancholia.....	...	2	2	Dysentery.....	...	3	3
Monomania.....	...	1	1	Epilepsy.....	3	2	5
<i>Period of residence:</i>				Heart, disease of.....	1	...	1
Under 1 month.....	3	3	6	Marasmus.....	...	1	1
1 to 2 months.....	3	...	3	Mania, acute, exh. from....	3	2	5
2 to 4 months.....	1	...	1	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	2	...	2
6 to 12 months.....	1	3	4	Peritonitis.....	1	...	1
1 to 2 years.....	4	2	6	Pneumonia.....	1	...	1
2 to 4 years.....	7	1	8	Palsy.....	4	...	4
				Senectus and epilepsy.....	1	...	1

The *age at decease* of 3.85 per cent. were under twenty years of age; of 7.69 per cent., each, from twenty to thirty and fifty to sixty years; of 23.08 per cent., from thirty to forty; of 26.93 per cent., from forty to fifty; of

15.38 per cent., each, from sixty to seventy and seventy years of age and upwards.

The *forms of insanity* developed in 21.43 per cent., was acute ; in 35.72 per cent., chronic ; and in 7.14 per cent., epileptic mania ; in 17.86 per cent., dementia ; in 7.14 per cent., dementia senile, an equal number with melancholia ; and in 3.57 per cent., monomania.

The *period of residence* in the hospital before decease was, of 21.43 per cent., less than one month ; of 10.71 per cent., from one to two months ; of 3.57 per cent., from two to four months ; of 14.29 per cent., from six to twelve months ; of 21.43 per cent., from one to two years ; and 28.57 per cent. had been under treatment from two to four years.

The *duration of their disease* was, in 7.41 per cent. each, less than three months, two to three years, three to four, five to ten, and ten to twenty years ; in 11.11 per cent., each, three to six months, and twenty years and upwards ; in 18.51 per cent. each, from six to twelve months, and one to two years ; in 3.71 per cent., from four to five years.

The *cause of fatal result* in 17.86 per cent. was each, epilepsy, exhaustion of acute mania ; in 14.29 per cent., palsy ; in 10.71 per cent., dysentery ; in 7.14 per cent., each, phthisis, pulmonalis, dropsy ; and 1, or 3.57 per cent., died from each of the other causes mentioned.

Remaining at end of year.—The number of patients remaining in the hospital on September 30, 1875, was 260, viz: 153 males, 107 females—being 22 more than at the close of the preceding year. The following statement will show how they were supported; period of residence in the hospital; forms of insanity; duration of disease before admission; number probably curable and incurable; number who were epileptic; also, the number whose relatives had been insane:

OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total...	OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total...
Number	153	107	260	<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>			
<i>How supported:</i>				Congenital.....	2	4	6
By self or friends.....	37	24	61	Under 3 months.....	15	6	21
By public authorities.....	116	83	199	3 to 6....do.....	6	6	12
<i>Period of residence:</i>				6 to 12....do.....	11	7	18
1 to 2 months.....	6	1	7	1 to 2 years.....	21	7	28
2 to 3....do.....	8	3	11	2 to 5....do.....	31	22	53
3 to 4....do.....	6	7	13	5 to 10....do.....	18	22	40
4 to 5....do.....	7	6	13	10 years and upwards.....	25	23	48
5 to 6....do.....	5	3	8	Unknown.....	24	10	34
6 to 9....do.....	12	6	18	<i>Probabilities:</i>			
9 to 12....do.....	7	5	12	Curable.....	15	11	26
12 to 15....do.....	11	4	15	Incurable.....	138	93	234
15 to 18....do.....	10	8	18	<i>Complications:</i>			
18 to 24....do.....	19	29	48	Epileptic.....	10	1	11
2 to 3 years.....	62	35	97	<i>Relatives who had been insane:</i>			
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				Both parents.....	1	1	2
Mania, acute.....	60	43	103	Father insane.....	2	1	3
Do....chronic.....	34	21	55	On father's side.....	2	3	5
Do....epileptic.....	5	1	6	Mother insane.....	4	3	7
Do....puerperal.....	10	10	20	On mother's side.....	5	2	7
Melancholia, acute.....	7	7	14	Brother insane.....	2	1	3
Do....chronic.....	14	12	26	Brother and sister.....	1	1	2
Monomania.....	5	2	7	Cousins insane.....	2	1	3
Dementia.....	23	7	29				
Imbecility.....	4	4	8				
Paresis.....	2	2	4				

Of the 260 remaining in the hospital, 153, or 58.85 per cent., nearly three-fifths, were males, and 107, or 41.15 per cent., females.

Nearly one-fourth, 61, or 23.46 per cent., were supported by self or friends, and three-fourths, or 199, or 76.54 per cent., by public authorities. Of those maintained by self or friends, the males were in proportion to the females as 24 to 22½; on the contrary, of the indigent patients maintained by public authorities, the females were to the males as 77½ to 76. There is a slight increase in the number of private patients remaining, as compared with the preceding year, when their proportion to indigent or public patients was as 22 to 78; this year as above they are as 23½ to 76½.

The *period of residence* was, in 2.70 per cent., less than one month, the males in proportion to females as 4 to 1; in 4.23 per cent., from one to two months, males being to females as 5 to 3; in 5 per cent., from four to five

months, the females exceeding the males as 6 to 5; in 3.07 per cent., from five to six months, the sexes in equal proportion; in 6.92 per cent., from six to nine months, the males in excess of females as 8 to 6; in 4.62 per cent., from nine to twelve months, the sexes being in equal proportion; in 5.77 per cent., from twelve to fifteen months, the males in excess of females as 7 to 4; in 6.92 per cent., from fifteen to eighteen months, the females being to males as $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$; in 18.46 per cent., from eighteen to twenty-four months, the females in excess of males as 27 to 12; and 37.31 per cent. had resided in the hospital from two to three years, the males being in proportion to females as $40\frac{1}{2}$ to 33.

Their *forms of insanity* were, in 39.62 per cent., acute mania, the females in proportion to males as 40 to 39; in 21.15 per cent., chronic mania, the males in excess, being to females as 22 to 20; in 2.31 per cent., epileptic mania, the males more so than females, in proportion as 3 to 1; in 3.85 per cent., puerperal mania, being 9 per cent. of the females remaining; in 5.38 per cent., acute melancholia, the females being to males as 7 to 5; in 10 per cent., chronic melancholia, females being to males as 11 to 9; in 2.70 per cent., monomania, males being to females as 3 to 2; in 11.15 per cent., dementia, the males exceeding the females as 14 to 7; in 3.07 per cent., imbecility, the females being to males as 4 to 3; and 0.77 per cent. had (all males) paresis.

The *known duration of disease* before admission was, in 2.65 per cent., from birth, the females in proportion to males as 4 to $1\frac{1}{2}$; in 9.29 per cent. the disease had existed for less than three months, the males being to females as 12 to 6; in 5.31 per cent., from three to six months, the females exceeding the males as 6 to 5; in 7.96 per cent., from six to twelve months, the males being to females as $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; in 12.39 per cent., the disease had existed from one to two years, the males in proportion to females as 16 to 7; in 23.45 per cent., from two to five years, males being to females as 24 to 23; in 17.70 per cent., from five to ten years, the females exceeding the males as 23 to 14; and 21.25 per cent., had the disease for ten years and upwards previous to admission, the males in proportion to the females as 24 to 19.

Their *probabilities* are, as to restoration, that only 10 per cent., are curable, and 90 per cent., incurable, the sex in each class being in about the same proportion.

There existed *complications* in 11, or 4.23 per cent., of the patients remaining, all of which were epileptic.

Indigent Insane.—The 199 indigent patients supported by public authorities in the hospital, on September 30, 1875, were from the following counties :—

COUNTIES.	Males...	Females	Total....	COUNTIES.	Males...	Females	Total....
Bradford.....	9	4	13	Northumberland	1	1	2
Cameron.....	1	...	1	Potter.....	...	1	1
Carbon.....	1	1	2	Snyder.....	1	...	1
Centre.....	5	4	9	Sullivan.....	1	3	4
Clearfield.....	5	1	6	Susquehanna.....	4	2	6
Clinton.....	4	7	11	Tioga.....	3	7	10
Columbia.....	6	5	11	Union.....	...	1	1
Luzerne.....	51	30	81	Wayne.....	4	3	7
Lycorning.....	4	5	9	Wyoming.....	6	3	9
Monroe.....	2	1	3				
Montour.....	8	4	12	Total.....	116	83	199

The largest number 81, or 40.70 per cent., two-fifths, are maintained by Luzerne county; the next, 13, or 6.53 per cent., by Bradford; 12, or 6.03 per cent., by Montour; 11, or 5.53 per cent., each, by Clinton and Columbia, and 10, or 5.02 per cent., by Tioga county. The largest number of males are from Luzerne, Bradford and Montour counties; of females, Luzerne, Clinton and Tioga counties, in the order named.

Mechanical Restraint.—No record is kept of the restraints, but it is believed that on the male side, the aggregate would be not more than one person one-fourth of the time; on the female side, one and one-half persons constantly. The number restrained was 8 males, 10 females. The object in use of the restraint has been to prevent—first, self injury of various kinds; second, injury to other patients; third, clothes from being torn and thrown off; fourth, to prevent serious injury to furniture, gas fixtures, &c. The form of the restraint used, is the connected sleeve and leather mittens.

Employment.—Thirty male patients are engaged at ward work, farm, garden, kitchen, pipe fitting, &c.; twenty women at ward work, sewing, laundry, kitchen, &c. The worth of their labor does not exceed the cost of supervision.

Library.—There are 316 volumes in the library, consisting of illustrated travels, Harper's Monthly, novels and magazines. The books are considerably used by patients who were accustomed to read before being attacked with their present malady.

Amusements consist of stereoptican exhibitions, concerts, experimental lectures, readings, dances, pic-nics, walking parties, carriage riding, games, &c. During the past year, a pleasure carriage has been obtained for use of the patients.

Improvements.—The superintendent urges the completion of the south, or female wing as early as possible, the removal of the farm buildings from where they are now, (in front of the main buildings,) and their erection in a new place, and enlarged.

In order to present a full and complete report of all the institutions for the insane within the Commonwealth, we here introduce, as the most appropriate place, the statistical report of the Friends' Asylum, Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, (Dr. Kirkbride's,) and the Philadelphia Hospital, or Insane Department of the Philadelphia Alms-house.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE—FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

JOSHUA H. WORTHINGTON, M. D., *Superintendent.*

There are connected with this asylum $82\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$210,000; personal property, \$10,000; funds and investments, \$25,750. This institution can comfortably accommodate 90 to 100 patients.

The receipts during the year were \$49,476 70, of which \$42,486 80 were from patients and farm. The expenditures for same period were \$48,325 70, of this \$7,911 88 was for improvements, &c.

The average number of patients during the year was 85.4, or males 39.1; females 46.3. The average cost per caput was \$442, or an average weekly cost of \$8 50.

Number of attendants employed during the year 19—a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 4.5. Number of employees 23, or proportion to patients of 1 to 3.7. Proportion of attendants and employees together to patients 1 to 2. Amount of wages paid to attendants \$3,986, to employees \$5,159 35.

Statement of the number of patients resident in the asylum, with the number of each sex admitted during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In asylum at beginning of year, October 1, 1874.....	44	46	90
Admitted—First admission.....	9	15	24
Second admission.....	4	2	6
Third admission.....	..	2	2
Fifth and upward.....	1	1	2
Total admitted during the year.....	14	20	34
Population or number under treatment	58	66	124

Re-admissions.—Of the 34 admitted 10, viz: 5 males, 5 females, were re-admitted, equal to 29.41 per cent.; the re-admitted males exceed the fe-

males in proportion as 36 to 25. The period of absence between the discharge and admission of those re-admitted, was as follows :

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males...	Females	Total....
Less than one year	2	3	5
One to two years.....	1	1	2
Two to three years.....	1	1	2
Four years and over.....	1	1	2
Number re-admitted.....	5	5	10

One-half were absent less than one year ; one-tenth from one to two years ; and one-fifth each two to three years, and four years and over.

Nativity and Residence.—The birth place of the patients received, also, their residence, is exhibited as follows :

	NATIVITY.			RESIDENCE.		
	Males...	Females	Total....	Males...	Females	Total....
Pennsylvania.....	9	15	24	12	17	29
New Jersey.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Maryland.....		1	1		1	1
Virginia.....					1	1
Ireland.....	2	3	5			
Prussia.....	1		1			
Total admitted	14	20	34	14	20	34

Of the 34 patients admitted, 28, or 82.35 per cent., were American, and 6, or 17.65 per cent., foreign born. All resided in the United States, and 85.29 per cent. of them in the State of Pennsylvania.

Civil Condition.—The conjugal relations of the patients admitted are stated thus :

CONDITION.	Males...	Females	Total....
Single.....	7	11	18
Married.....	7	6	13
Widowed.....		3	3
Total.....	14	20	34

The single patients exceeded the married in proportion as 53 to 38 ; 3, or 8.82 per cent., of the patients admitted were widowed. If the sexes be taken separately, we find of the males the single and married are in equal proportion ; of the females, the single exceed the married as 55 to 30, and the widows were to the married as 15 to 36.

Occupations.—The occupations or pursuits of the patients before admission were as follows :

<i>Males :</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Females :</i>	<i>No.</i>
Butcher.....	1	Dress maker.....	1
Clerks.....	2	Operatives.....	2
Farmers.....	4	Teachers.....	3
Hatter.....	1	Daughter of Clerk.....	1
No occupation.....	2	Druggist.....	1
Paper carrier.....	1	Farmers.....	4
Printer.....	1	Merchant.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1	Wives of Farmers.....	3
Tailor.....	1	Machinist.....	1
		Merchants.....	2
		Physician.....	1
Total males....	14	Total females.....	20

Of the males, the largest number had been farmers, the next clerks ; of the females who pursued an occupation for a livelihood, the largest number were teachers ; of the daughters received, those of farmers predominated ; also of the wives, the largest number were farmers.

How Committed and Supported.—All the patients received were committed and supported by friends.

Age on Admission and when Attacked.—The ages of the patients on admission and when attacked were :

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females...	Total....	AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Males...	Females...	Total....
Under 20 years.....	1	1	2	Under 20 years.....	2	1	3
20 to 30...do.....	5	7	12	20 to 30...do.....	5	7	12
30 to 40...do.....	3	6	9	30 to 40...do.....	3	7	10
40 to 50...do.....	1	1	2	40 to 50...do.....	1	2	3
50 to 60...do.....	3	1	4	50 to 60...do.....	2	...	2
60 to 70...do.....	1	2	3	60 to 70...do.....	1	2	3
70 years and over.....	...	2	2	Unknown.....	...	1	1
Total.....	14	20	34	Total.....	14	20	34

It will be observed that the largest number were admitted and attacked between 20 and 30 years of age, this being the period of life most susceptible to attacks of insanity. An examination of the above table of the age when attacked and admitted will show the following results : The number admitted under 20 years of age was only one less than the number attacked at that period of life ; those admitted between 20 and 30 and 60 to 70 equalled the number attacked at those periods ; and the number admitted between 30 and 40 and 40 and 50 were each one less than the number attacked at that period of life. On the contrary, the number attacked between 50 and 60 were two less than the number received at that period of life.

Monthly Admissions.—The monthly admissions of each sex were as follows :

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....
October.....	2	2	4	May.....	2	1	3
November.....	2	2	2	June.....	4	1	5
December.....	1	1	1	July.....	2	4	6
January.....	2	2	2	August.....	2	2	2
February.....	1	1	2	September.....			
March.....	1	2	3				
April.....	2	2	4	Total.....	14	20	34

The maximum number of patients were received in July ; the minimum in December. Of the sexes separately, the largest number of males were admitted in June ; the least number in February and March. Of the females, the greatest number in July, and the smallest in December, February, May and June, an equal number being received each month. According to the seasons of year, the largest number were received in summer, the next in spring and the least number in winter ; the same is also true of the sexes if taken separately.

Forms of Insanity and Complications.—The forms of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, also the number with complications is presented thus :

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Ma es...	Females	Total....	COMPLICATIONS.	Males...	Females	Total....
Mania, acute.....	2	3	5	Disease of brain.....	2	1	3
Mania, chronic.....	2	2	4	Epileptic.....	1	...	1
Monomania.....	3	5	7	Paresis.....	1	...	1
Melancholia.....	3	8	11				
Dementia.....	5	2	7				
Total admitted.....	14	20	34	No. with complications....	4	1	5

Of the 34 patients admitted, 14.71 per cent., had acute, 11.76 per cent., chronic mania ; 20.59 per cent., monomania ; 32.35 per cent., melancholia, and 20.59 per cent., dementia. In acute mania, the females were in proportion to males as 15 to 14 ; in chronic mania, the males were to the females as 14 to 10 ; monomania and melancholia prevailed to a greater extent with the females than males ; in the former they were to the males as 25 to 14, in melancholia as 40 to 22 ; dementia predominated with the males, in proportion to the females as 36 to 10.

Complications existed in 14.71 per cent. of the patients, or in 28.57 per cent. of the males, and 5 per cent. of the females received ; 8.82 per cent. of the patients admitted, had organic disease of brain, the males in proportion to the females as 14 to 5.

Duration of Insanity and number of Attack.—The duration of the disease before admission, and the number of attack in the patients admitted, is exhibited thus :

DURATION BEFORE ADMIS'N.	Males...	Females	Total....	NO. OF ATTACK.	Males...	Females	Total....
Under 3 months.....	3	6	9	First.....	9	15	24
3 to 6 months.....	1	6	7	Second.....	4	2	6
6 to 12 months.....	3	1	4	Third.....		2	2
1 to 2 years.....	2	4	6	Fifth.....	1		1
3 to 4 years.....		1	1	Sixth.....		1	1
4 to 5 years.....	1		1				
5 to 10 years.....	4	1	5				
Unknown.....		1	1				
Total.....	14	20	34	Total.....	14	20	34

Of the *known* duration of insanity, over one-fourth, 27.28 per cent., had the disease less than three months; 21.21 per cent., from three to six months; 12.12 per cent., six to twelve months; 18.18 per cent., from one to two years; 3.03 per cent., from each, three to four and four to five years; and 15.15 per cent., had the disease from five to ten years before admission.

There were 70.59 per cent., of the patients received on their first attack; 17.65 per cent., on second; 5.88 per cent., on third, and 2.94 per cent., on each fifth and sixth attack.

Causes of Insanity.—The causes of derangement, as assigned by the friends of the patients admitted, classified as “physical” and “mental or moral” are presented as follows :

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females	Total....	MORAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females	Total....
Change of life.....		1	1	Anxiety.....		4	4
Dyspepsia.....	1		1	Domestic trouble.....		1	1
Epilepsy.....	1		1	Fright.....	1		1
Intemperance.....	2		2	Grief.....		2	2
Masturbation.....		1	1	Total moral causes..	1	7	8
Syphilitic.....	1		1	Total phys'l causes..	6	2	8
Over exertion.....	1		1	Unassigned.....	7	11	18
Total physical.....	6	2	8	Total admitted.....	14	20	34

Of the 34 patients admitted causes were assigned in the cases of 16, of which one-half were attributed to physical, and an equal number to moral causes. The females exceed the males in moral causes in proportion as 78 to 14. On the contrary, in the physical causes the males were in excess of the females as 86 to 22.

Discharged during the Year.—The number of each sex discharged during the year ending September 30, 1875, and their condition on discharge was as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per ct. on average number.	Per ct. on number treated.
Restored	5	10	15	17.56	12.10
Improved	3	2	5	5.85	4.03
Stationary	7	5	12	14.05	9.68
Died	5	2	7	8.20	5.64
Total discharged	20	19	39	45.66	31.45

Of the number under treatment, 124, there were 15, or 12.10 per cent., discharged restored, 5, or 4.03 per cent., improved, 12, or 9.68 per cent., unimproved or stationary, and 7, or 5.64 per cent., died. Of the sexes separately in proportion to the whole number of each under treatment, the females restored were to the males as 15 to 9. On the contrary, of those discharged improved the males were to the females as 5 to 3, of the unimproved as 12 to 8. The mortality of the males was thrice as great as the females in proportion to the number under treatment, being as 9 to 3.

Months when Discharged.—The number of patients discharged each month were :

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....
October	1	1	2	May	2	.....	2
November	1	1	2	June	1	.....	1
December	3	2	5	July	2	2	4
January	1	2	3	August	2	2	4
February	1	2	3	September	1	2	3
March	3	.....	3				
April	2	5	7	Total	20	19	39

Restored.—Of the 15 patients restored in this asylum, the annexed statement will exhibit their age when attacked, duration of disease before admission, period of treatment, &c.:

OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total...	OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total...
Number restored.....	5	10	15	<i>Forms of disease:</i>			
<i>Age when attacked:</i>				Mania, acute.....		3	3
Under 20 years.....	1	2	3	Mania, epileptic.....	1	3	4
20 to 30....do.....	1	3	4	Melancholia.....	1	3	4
30 to 40....do.....	1	2	3	Monomania.....	2	4	6
40 to 50....do.....	1	1	2	Dementia.....	1	1	2
50 to 60....do.....	1	1	2				
60 to 70....do.....		3	3	<i>Period of treatment:</i>			
<i>Nativity:</i>				1 to 2 months.....	1	2	3
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	13	2 to 3....do.....		2	2
Other Americans.....	1	1	2	3 to 4....do.....		1	1
Ireland.....	1	1	2	4 to 5....do.....	1	2	3
<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>				5 to 6....do.....	1	3	4
Under 3 months.....		6	6	6 to 9....do.....	2	1	3
3 to 6....do.....		2	2	<i>Assigned causes—physical:</i>			
6 to 12....do.....	1	1	2	Disordered menstruation.....		1	1
1 to 2 years.....	2	1	3	Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
5 to 10....do.....	2	1	3	Sexual indulgence.....	1	1	2
<i>Whole duration of disease:</i>				<i>Moral causes:</i>			
Under 3 months.....		2	2	Anxiety.....		3	3
3 to 6....do.....		3	3	Disappointment.....	1	1	2
6 to 9....do.....		2	2	Domestic trouble.....		1	1
9 to 12....do.....		2	2	Unassigned.....	1	5	6
1 to 2 years.....	3	1	4				
3 to 6....do.....	2	1	3				

The *age when attacked*, of 20 per cent., were each, under twenty, thirty to forty, and sixty to seventy years; 26.66 per cent. were between twenty and thirty; and 6.67 per cent. were each, forty to fifty, and fifty to sixty years of age when attacked.

The *nativity* of 86.66 per cent. was in Pennsylvania, and 6.67 per cent. were born in some other State; and 6.67 per cent. were natives of Ireland.

Of the *duration of disease before admission*, in 40 per cent. it had existed less than three months; in 13.33 per cent. each from three to six, and six to twelve months; in 20 per cent., from one to two years; and in 13.32 per cent., the disease had existed from five to ten years before admission.

The *whole duration of disease* was, in 13.33 per cent. each, less than three months, six to nine, nine to twelve months, and three to six years; in 20 per cent. from three to six months; and in 26.67 per cent. from one to two years.

Their *forms of insanity* were, in 20 per cent., acute, and 6.17 per cent., epileptic mania; in 26.66 per cent., melancholia; in 40 per cent., monomania; and 6.67 per cent. had dementia.

The *period of treatment* of these 15 patients restored in this asylum was in 20 per cent. each, one to two, and four to five months; in 13.33 per cent. each, from two to three, and six to nine months; in 6.67 per cent., three to four months; in 26.67 per cent., from five to six months.

Of the *assigned causes*, as far as *known*, 44.44 per cent. were physical, and 55.56 per cent., moral causes.

Necrology—Of the patients who died during the year, viz: 5 males, 2 females, the cause of fatal result, duration and forms of insanity, &c., are presented in the following table:

OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number died.....	5	2	7	<i>Forms of insanity:</i>			
<i>Age at decease:</i>				Mania, chronic.....	2		2
50 to 60 years.....	3		3	Dementia.....		2	2
70 years and over.....	2	2	4	Dementia, senile.....	1		1
<i>Period of residence:</i>				Melancholia.....	1		1
2 to 4 months.....	1		1	Imbecility.....	1		1
4 to 6 months.....	2		2	<i>Duration of insanity:</i>			
6 to 12 months.....	1	1	2	6 to 12 months.....	1		1
2 to 4 years.....		1	1	1 to 2 years.....	1	1	2
20 years and over.....	1		1	2 to 3 years.....	1		1
<i>Causes of death:</i>				5 to 10 years.....	1	1	2
Disease of brain.....		2	2	20 years and upwards.....	1		1
Exh. of acute mania.....	1		1				
Marasmus.....	2		2				
Old age.....	2		2				

The *age at decease* of 42.86 per cent. were fifty to sixty years; of 57.14 per cent., seventy years and over. The *residence* or period of treatment in the asylum was, of 14.29 per cent., each, two to four months, two to four years and twenty years and over. The *cause of death* was, of 14.29 per cent., exhaustion from acute mania; of 28.57 per cent., each, from disease of brain, marasmus and old age. Their *forms of insanity* were, of 28.57 per cent., each, chronic mania and dementia; of 14.29 per cent., each, dementia, senile, melancholia and imbecility. The *duration of insanity* was, in 14.29 per cent., each, from six to twelve months, two to three years, twenty years and over; in 28.57 per cent., each, from one to two and five to ten years.

Remaining at the end of year.—The number of patients remaining in this asylum on September 30, 1875, was 85, a decrease of five on the preceding year. The annexed statement will exhibit the various characteristics relating to their disease, &c.

OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total.....	OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total.....
Number remaining.....	38	47	85	<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>			
<i>How supported:</i>				Congenital.....	1	1	2
By self or friends.....	38	47	85	Under 3 months.....	5	7	12
<i>Period of residence:</i>				3 to 6 months.....	2	4	6
1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2	6 to 12 months.....	3	3	6
2 to 3 months.....	2	2	4	1 to 2 years.....	5	9	14
3 to 4 months.....	2	2	4	2 to 5 years.....	9	7	16
4 to 5 months.....	3	3	6	5 to 10 years.....	3	9	12
5 to 6 months.....	2	1	3	10 years and upwards.....	10	7	17
6 to 9 months.....	2	2	4	Unknown.....		1	1
9 to 12 months.....	1	1	2	<i>Complications:</i>			
12 to 15 months.....	1	1	2	Epileptic.....		2	2
15 to 18 months.....	5	5	10	Disease of brain.....	1	1	2
18 to 24 months.....	1	1	2	Hemiplegia.....	1	1	2
2 to 3 years.....	2	5	7	Paresis.....	1	1	2
3 to 5 years.....	9	8	17	<i>Probabilities:</i>			
5 to 10 years.....	6	2	8	Curable.....	4	5	9
10 to 15 years.....	3	4	7	Incurable.....	34	42	76
15 to 20 years.....	5	5	10	<i>Relatives who had been insane:</i>			
20 years and upwards.....	4	8	12	Mother.....		1	1
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				Mother and two sisters.....		1	1
Mania, chronic.....	6	13	19	Father.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, acute.....	1	2	3	Father and two brothers.....	1	1	2
Melancholia, chronic.....	2	6	8	Brother.....	1	1	2
Monomania.....	1	2	3	Brother and two nieces.....		1	1
Dementia.....	27	24	51	Daughter.....		1	1
Imbecility.....	1	1	2	Sister.....		2	2
				Two sisters, uncle and aunt.....		2	2

Of the 85 remaining in this asylum, 38, or 44.71 per cent., were males; 47, or 55.29 per cent., females. All were supported by self or friends.

The *period of residence* of 2.35 per cent., was each, one to two, two to three, and six to nine months; 4.71 per cent., three to four months; 3.53 per cent., each, four to five, and five to six months; 1.18 per cent., each, nine to twelve, twelve to fifteen and eighteen to twenty-four months; 5.18 per cent., from fifteen to eighteen months; 8.23 per cent., each, two to three, and ten to fifteen years; 20 per cent., from three to five years; 9.41 per cent., five to ten years; 11.78 per cent., fifteen to twenty years, and 14.11 per cent., had resided in the asylum for twenty years and upwards.

Their *forms of insanity*, were in 22.35 per cent., chronic mania; 3.53 per cent., each, acute melancholia, monomania; 9.41 per cent., chronic melancholia; 60 per cent., had dementia, and 1.18 per cent., a male patient, was an imbecile.

Of the *known duration* of their insanity, 1.19 per cent., were congenital in 14.29 per cent., the disease had existed in each, less than three months, and from five to ten years; in 7.14 per cent., each, three to six, and six to 12 months; in 16.66 per cent., one to two years; in 19.05 per cent., two to five years, and 20.24 per cent. had the disease for ten years and upwards before admission.

There existed *complications* in 5, or 5.88 per cent., of the patients remaining, viz: epilepsy in 2, or 2.35 per cent., and disease of the brain, hemiplegia and paresis, each, in 1.18 per cent. of the patients.

The *probabilities* as to restoration, are that only 10.60 per cent. are curable, and 84.90 per cent. incurable—the sexes of each being in equal proportion.

Of the patients remaining, insanity had existed with the relatives of 12, or 14.12 per cent.—the disease, to a larger extent, prevailed with the relatives of the female than male patients, in proportion as 19 to 8.

Employment.—The employment of the patients is considered a part of their medical treatment; the males are employed in raking up leaves, &c., upon the grounds; the females in darning, sewing, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, M. D., *Physician-in-Chief.*

There are 113 acres of land connected with this hospital. Estimated value of real estate, including buildings, \$800,000; personal property, \$60,000; funds and investments, \$50,000. Total assets, \$910,000. This institution can comfortably accommodate 500 patients, or 250 of each sex.

The average number of patients for the year was 423, being an increase of 19 on the preceding year. Of the average number 210 were males, and 213 females. The average cost per caput was \$506.48 or an average weekly cost of \$9.74.

The receipts for the year have been \$207,846.05; expenditures for same period \$214,297.91.

The number of attendants employed during the year was 88, a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 4.8. Number of employees 97, or a proportion to patients of 1 to 4.4. Proportion of attendants and employees, together to patients, of 1 to 2.3. Amount of wages paid to attendants, \$18,456.33; to employees, \$20,474.13.

Statement of the number of patients resident at the beginning of the year, also, the number admitted during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital at beginning of year, October 1, 1874	214	212	426
Admitted—First admission	113	84	197
Second admission	11	14	25
Third admission	10	3	13
Fourth admission	2	2	4
Fifth and upwards	1	5	6
Total admitted	140	108	248
Population or number treated	354	320	674

Re-admissions —Of the 248 admitted, 51, or 20.56 per cent., one-fifth, were re-admissions; the proportion of females to males re-admitted was as 22 to 19.

The period of absence between the discharge and admission of those re-admitted was as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one year	10	8	18
One to two years	8	2	10
Two to three years	1	1	2
Three to four years	1	.....	1
Four years and upwards	7	13	20
Number re-admitted	27	24	51

More than one-third, 18, or 35.29 per cent., were absent less than one year, the males in proportion to the females as 37 to 33; 10, or 19.61 per cent., were absent from one to two years, the males exceeding the females as 30 to 8; 2, or 3.92 per cent., from two to three years, the sexes in about equal proportion; 1, or 1.96 per cent., a male, was absent from three to four years; and 20, or 39.22 per cent., two-fifths, were absent for four years and upwards, the females being to the males in proportion as 54 to 26.

Nativity.—The birth place of the 248 patients admitted during the year :

AMERICANS.	Males...	Females	Total....	FOREIGNERS.	Males...	Females	Total....
Delaware	1	...	1	Canada	1	1	2
Florida	1	...	1	England	7	3	10
Georgia	1	...	1	Scotland	2	...	2
Kentucky	1	...	1	Germany	6	7	13
Maine	1	1	2	Ireland	16	15	31
Maryland	3	3	6	Cuba	1	...	1
Massachusetts	7	1	8	Costa Rica	1	...	1
Mississippi	1	...	1				
New Jersey	6	7	13				
North Carolina .....	...	1	1				
South Carolina	1	1	2				
Ohio	2	2	4				
New York	4	4	8				
Pennsylvania	72	57	129				
Rhode Island	1	...	1				
Tennessee .....	...	1	1				
Texas .....	...	1	1				
Vermont	1	...	1	Foreigners	34	26	60
Virginia	3	3	6	Americans	106	82	188
Americans	106	82	188	Total admitted	140	108	248

Three-fourths, 188, or 75.81 per cent., of the patients received, were of American, and 60, or 24.19 per cent., of foreign birth, of which the natives of Ireland were largely in excess.

Residence.—The residence of the patients admitted, were as follows :

RESIDENCE.	Males...	Females	Total....	RESIDENCE.	Males...	Females	Total....
Pennsylvania	108	85	193	Virginia	1	2	3
Delaware	4	5	9	Montana	1	...	1
Florida	1	...	1	Americans	134	107	241
Georgia	1	...	1	West Indies	2	...	2
Illinois	1	...	1	Costa Rica	1	...	1
Maryland	3	3	6	Canada	2	1	3
Massachusetts	1	...	1	Nova Scotia	1	...	1
Michigan	1	...	1	Foreigners	6	1	7
Mississippi	1	...	1	Americans	134	107	241
New Jersey	7	4	11	Total admitted	140	108	248
New York	1	4	5				
South Carolina	1	1	2				
Ohio	2	2	4				
Texas .....	...	1	1				

Of the 248 patients admitted 241, or 97.18 per cent., resided in the United States, and only 7, or 2.82 per cent., were of foreign residence.

Of the 241 residing in the United States 193, or 80 per cent., were in the State of Pennsylvania.

Civil Condition.—The conjugal relations of the patients admitted were as follows:

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	78	52	130
Married.....	54	50	104
Widowed.....	8	6	14
Total.....	140	108	248

Over one-half of the patients admitted, 130, or 52.42 per cent., were single, 104, or 41.94 per cent., two-fifths, were married, and 14, or 5.64 per cent., were widowed. If the sexes be considered separately the single men exceeded the married as 56 to 39, and the single women the married as 48 to 46. The widowed men and women were in equal proportion to each other.

Occupation.—The occupations or pursuit of the 140 male patients admitted during the year were as follows:

Baker.....	1	Lawyers.....	5
Bricklayers.....	2	Machinists.....	3
Cabinetmakers.....	3	Manufacturers.....	3
Carpenters.....	7	Merchants.....	19
Carvers.....	2	No occupation.....	28
Clerks.....	17	Physicians.....	3
Coachmaker.....	1	Planters.....	2
Coachman.....	1	Plumber.....	1
Collector.....	1	Printers.....	2
Druggist.....	1	Saddler.....	1
Electrician.....	1	Sailmaker.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Seamen.....	2
Errand boy.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2
Farmers.....	9	Student.....	1
Gardener.....	1	Victualler.....	1
Hotel-keepers.....	5	Weaver.....	1
Jeweler.....	1		
Laborers.....	10	Total males.....	140

Of the male patients, one-fifth, 28, or 20 per cent., had no occupations; 19, or 13.57 per cent., one-eighth, were merchants; 17, or 12.14 per cent., clerks, and 19, or 7.14 per cent., were laborers.

The occupation of the 108 female patients received were :

Domestics.....	6	Wives of dentist	1
Factory girls.....	2	Do.....engineer	1
Hair dresser.....	1	Do.....farmers.....	6
Saleswomen.....	5	Do.....grocer.....	1
Scamstresses.....	11	Do.....innkeeper.....	1
School girls.....	3	Do.....laborers.....	6
Teachers.....	3	Do.....lawyers.....	2
Daughters of carpenter.....	1	Do.....machinist.....	1
Do.....clerks.....	2	Do.....manufacturers.....	2
Do.....farmers.....	4	Do.....merchants.....	5
Do.....manufacturer.....	1	Do.....officer of navy.....	1
Do.....mason.....	1	Do.....printer.....	1
Do.....merchants.....	9	Do.....public officer.....	1
Do.....physician.....	1	Do.....teachers.....	2
Do.....printer.....	1	Do.....tinman.....	1
Do.....shoemaker.....	1	Do.....tobacconist.....	1
Do.....tinner.....	1	Do.....victualer.....	1
Wives of bank officer.....	1	Do.....watchman.....	1
Do.....blacksmiths.....	2	Widows of clerk.....	1
Do.....carpenters.....	4	Do.....merchants.....	2
Do.....clerks.....	5	Do.....silversmith.....	1
Do.....clergyman.....	1		
Do.....conductors.....	3		
		Total females.....	108

How Committed and Supported.—All the patients were committed by friends ; and 198, or 79.84 per cent., viz : 119 males, 79 females, were supported by self or friends ; and 50, or 20.16 per cent., 21 males, 29 females, were maintained by the hospital.

Age on Admission and when Attacked.—The age of the patients on admission and when attacked is given thus :

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total....	AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Under 20 years.....	9	8	17	Under 20 years	21	9	30
20 to 30 years.....	42	36	78	20 to 30 years	42	44	86
30 to 40 years.....	34	26	60	30 to 40 years	36	28	64
40 to 50 years.....	26	15	41	40 to 50 years	21	13	34
50 to 60 years.....	7	11	18	50 to 60 years	10	7	17
60 to 70 years.....	13	5	18	60 to 70 years	8	4	12
70 years and over.....	9	7	16	70 years and over.....	2	3	5
Total	140	108	248	Total.....	140	108	248

A comparison of the decennial periods in the above table will show important changes. The number admitted under 20 years was 13 less than the number attacked at that period of life ; those admitted between 20 and 30 were eight less than the number attacked at that period ; and the number admitted between 30 and 40 were four less than the number at that age. On the contrary, the number attacked between 40 and 50 were seven less ; between 60 and 70, six, and 70 years and over, 11 less than the number received at these respective periods of life. The liability to attack of insanity between the ages of 20 and 30 years is greater than at any subsequent period. In the above table it will be observed that the largest number were admitted and attacked at that period of life.

Monthly Admissions.—The monthly admissions of each sex were as follows :

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total...	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total...
October.....	11	7	18	May.....	13	10	23
November.....	7	10	17	June.....	16	6	22
December.....	6	9	15	July.....	22	17	29
January.....	18	11	29	August.....	7	3	10
February.....	12	8	20	September.....	12	8	20
March.....	10	12	22				
April.....	16	7	23	Total admitted.....	140	108	248

The maximum number of patients was received in January and July—an equal number in each month; and the minimum in August. If the sexes be considered separately, the largest number of males were received in July, and the smallest number in November; of the females, the largest number were admitted in July, and the least number in August. According to the seasons of the year, the largest number was received in spring, the next in winter, and the smallest number in autumn.

Forms and Duration of Insanity.—The forms of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, with the duration of the disease before reception, are presented thus :

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males...	Females	Total...	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total...
Mania.....	55	48	103	Under three months..	43	58	101
Monomania.....	21	11	32	Three to six months..	17	9	26
Melancholia.....	33	43	76	Six to twelve months..	20	12	32
Dementia.....	31	6	37	One to two years.....	20	18	38
				Two to three years....	11	4	15
				Three to four years....	9	4	13
				Four to five years....	2	1	3
				Five to ten years.....	11	2	13
				Ten to fifteen years...	3	.....	3
				Fifteen to twenty years	2	.....	2
				Twenty to thirty years,	1	.....	1
				Thirty y'rs and upw'ds	1	.....	1
Total.....	140	108	248	Total.....	140	108	248

Two-fifths, 103, or 41.53 per cent., had mania in some of its various forms; one-eighth, 32, or 12.90 per cent., monomania; one-third, 76, or 30.65 per cent., melancholia; and one-seventh, 37, or 14.92 per cent., dementia. Monomania and dementia prevailed to a greater extent with the males than females; in the former they were as 15 to 10 females; in dementia, as 22 to 6. On the contrary, mania and melancholia predominated with the females; in the former, they were as 44 to 39 males; in melancholia, as 40 to 24.

In 101, or 40.73 per cent., of the patients admitted, the disease had existed less than three months; in 26, or 10.49 per cent., it had existed from

three to six months; in 32, or 12.90 per cent., from six to twelve months; making 159, or 74.12 per cent., three-fourths of the patients, who had been insane one year or less before admission into the hospital; 38, or 15.32 per cent., were insane from one to two years; 15, or 6.05 per cent., from two to three; 13, or 5.24 per cent., from three to four; 3, or 1.21 per cent., from four to five; 13, or 5.24 per cent., from five to ten; 3, or 1.21 per cent., from ten to fifteen; 2, or 0.81 per cent., from fifteen to twenty; and 1, or 0.40 per cent., each, from twenty to thirty years, and thirty years and upwards.

Causes of Insanity.—The causes of disease, as assigned by the friends of the patients, are here arranged in two classes, physical and moral, and are as follows:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females	Total....	MORAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females	Total....
Exposure to sun	2	...	2	Anxiety, mental.....	8	7	15
Ill health.....	31	23	59	Disappointed expectations..	3	12	5
Injury of head	3	...	3	Domestic difficulty.....	2	12	4
Intemperance	28	1	29	Excessive labor.....	...	1	1
Puerperal .....	...	11	11	Fright .....	...	3	3
Use of tobacco.....	1	...	1	Grief.....	2	6	8
Total physical causes....	65	40	105	Loss of property	10	...	10
Total moral causes.....	28	26	54	Religious excitement.....	1	5	6
Unassigned.....	47	42	89	Want of employment.....	2	...	2
Total admitted	140	108	248	Total moral causes.....	28	26	54

Of the *known* causes, 105, or 66.04 per cent., two-thirds, were physical, and 54, or 33.96 per cent., moral causes. Of the physical causes, ill health constituted more than one-half, and intemperance nearly one-fourth; of the moral causes, mental anxiety, loss of property, and grief, were in the order named the most prominent.

Number of Attack and Complications.—The number of attack of those admitted, also the number who had complications, is shown in the next table:

NUMBER OF ATTACK.	Males...	Females	Total....	COMPLICATIONS.	Males...	Females	Total....
First.....	113	84	197	Disease of brain.....	14	8	22
Second.....	14	14	28	Epileptic	1	...	1
Third.....	10	3	13	Homicidal.....	...	1	1
Fourth.....	2	2	4	Paralysis	7	3	10
Fifth.....	...	3	3	Suicidal	6	11	17
Sixth.....	...	2	2				
Seventh.....	1	...	1				
Total admitted	140	108	248	Number with complications,	28	23	51

Eight-tenths, 197, or 79.41 per cent., were admitted on their first attack, the males exceeding the females in proportion as 81 to 78; 28, or 11.29 per

cent., on second, the females being to the males as 13 to 10; 13, or 5.24 per cent., on third, the males in proportion to the females as 7 to 3; 4, or 1.61 per cent., on fourth; 3, or 1.21 per cent., on fifth; 2, or 0.81 per cent., on sixth; and 1, or 0.40 per cent., was admitted on the seventh attack.

Complications existed in 51, or 20.56 per cent., one-fifth of the patients received, of which 22, or 8.87 per cent., of the patients admitted, had organic disease of brain; 1, or 0.40 per cent., had epilepsy; 10, or 4.03 per cent., had paralysis; and 1, or 0.40 per cent., had homicidal, 17, or 6.86 per cent., suicidal tendencies.

Discharged during the year.—The following statement will exhibit the number and condition of each sex discharged during the year:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per ct. on average number.	Per ct. on number treated.
Restored.....	52	55	107	25.30	15.87
Improved.....	41	27	68	16.08	10.09
Stationary.....	26	11	37	8.75	5.50
Died.....	31	15	46	10.87	6.82
Total discharged..	150	108	258	61.00	38.28

Of the whole number under treatment, 674, there were 258, or 38.28 per cent., discharged, or 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$; of those discharged, 107, or 15.87 per cent., were restored, or 1 to 6; 68, or 10.09 per cent., were improved, or 1 to 10; 37, or 5.50 per cent., were discharged unimproved, or stationary, being 1 to 18; and 46, or 6.82 per cent., died, or about 1 to 15 of the number under treatment. If we consider the sexes separately, in proportion to the whole number under treatment, the females restored were to the males as 17 to 15; on the contrary, of those discharged improved, the males were to the females as 12 to $8\frac{1}{2}$; unimproved or stationary, as 7 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; of those that died as 9 to 5.

Months when Discharged.—The number of patients discharged each month, were as follows:

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....
October.....	18	19	37	May.....	12	5	17
November.....	12	6	18	June.....	11	16	27
December.....	6	7	13	July.....	18	10	28
January.....	22	10	32	August.....	4	14	18
February.....	9	8	17	September.....	13	7	20
March.....	19	5	24				
April.....	17	5	22	Total discharged.....	150	108	258

The largest number were discharged in October, the next in January, and the smallest number in December; of the sexes separately, it will be

observed the largest number of males were discharged in January, the next in March, and the smallest number in December; of the females, the largest number were discharged in October, the next in June, the smallest number in March. If we consider the discharges in their relation to the seasons of the year, they were greatest in autumn, and the smallest in spring; the largest number of males were discharged in spring, the least in summer; of females, the largest number in summer, and the least number in spring.

Restored.—Of the 107 patients restored, the following table will exhibit their ages when attacked, duration of disease before admission, forms of disease, period of residence, &c.:

OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total...	OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total...
Number restored.....	52	55	107	<i>Period of treatment:</i>			
<i>Age when attacked:</i>				Under 1 month.....	7	1	8
Under 20 years.....	5	3	8	1 to 2 months.....	4	4	8
20 to 30 years.....	14	22	36	2 to 3 months.....	12	5	17
30 to 40 years.....	14	14	28	3 to 4 months.....	5	11	16
40 to 50 years.....	7	6	13	4 to 5 months.....	6	8	14
50 to 60 years.....	4	5	9	5 to 6 months.....	3	5	8
60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8	6 to 9 months.....	7	7	14
70 years and over.....	3	2	5	9 to 12 months.....	1	5	6
<i>Duration of disease before admission:</i>				12 to 15 months.....	6	4	10
Under 3 months.....	20	33	53	15 to 18 months.....	...	1	1
3 to 6 months.....	7	10	17	18 to 24 months.....	1	...	1
6 to 12 months.....	8	2	10	2 years and over.....	...	4	4
1 to 2 years.....	8	6	14	<i>Nativity:</i>			
2 to 3 years.....	4	2	6	Pennsylvania.....	27	25	52
3 to 5 years.....	1	1	2	Other Americans.....	14	13	27
5 to 10 years.....	4	1	5	England.....	2	4	6
<i>Whole duration of disease:</i>				Ireland.....	6	10	16
Under 3 months.....	6	3	9	Germany.....	2	2	4
3 to 6 months.....	13	15	28	Other foreigners.....	1	1	2
6 to 9 months.....	8	11	19	<i>Assigned causes—physical:</i>			
9 to 12 months.....	4	2	6	Fever.....	...	1	1
1 to 2 years.....	12	15	27	Ill health.....	6	9	15
2 to 3 years.....	2	2	4	Intemperance.....	18	3	21
3 to 6 years.....	5	5	10	Puerperal.....	...	9	9
6 years and over.....	2	2	4	<i>Moral causes:</i>			
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				Disappointment.....	1	1	2
Mania.....	27	30	57	Domestic difficulty.....	...	1	1
Melancholia.....	10	19	29	Fright.....	...	1	1
Monomania.....	12	6	18	Grief.....	2	7	9
Dementia.....	3	...	3	Unassigned.....	25	23	48

The *sex* of 107 restored, 52, or 48.60 per cent., were males, and 55, or 51.40 per cent., females.

The *age when attacked* of 7 48 per cent. were under 20 years; 33.64 per cent. were between 20 and 30; 26.17 per cent. between 30 and 40; 12.15 per cent. were 40 to 50; 3.41 per cent. were 50 to 60; 7.48 per cent. were between 60 and 70; and 4.67 per cent. were 70 years of age and over when attacked.

The *duration of disease before admission*, in 49.53 per cent., was less than three months; in 15.89 per cent., from three to six months; in 9.34 per cent., from six to twelve months; in 13.09 per cent., from one to two years; in 5.61 per cent., from two to three years; in 1.87 per cent., from three to five years; and in 4.67 per cent. of the patients it had existed from five to ten years.

The *whole duration of disease* was, in 8.41 per cent., under three months; in 26.17 per cent., from three to six months; in 17.76 per cent., from six to nine months; in 5.61 per cent., from nine to twelve months; in 25.23 per cent., from one to two years; in 3.74 per cent., from two to three years; in 9.34 per cent., from three to four years; and in 3.74 per cent., the disease had existed for six years and upwards.

Their *forms of disease*, in 53.27 per cent., were mania; in 27.10 per cent., melancholia; 16.82 per cent., monomania; and in 2.81 per cent., dementia.

The *period of treatment* in 7.48 per cent. was each, under one month, one to two months; in 15.89 per cent., from two to three months; 14.94 per cent., from three to four months; in 13.09 per cent., four to five months; in 7.48 per cent., five to six months; in 13.09 per cent., six to nine months; in 5.61 per cent., nine to twelve months; in 9.34 per cent., from twelve to fifteen months; in 0.93 per cent. each, fifteen to eighteen, eighteen to twenty-four months; and in 3.74 per cent., two years and over.

The *nativity* of 48.61 per cent. was in Pennsylvania, and 25.23 per cent. were born in other American States; 5.61 per cent., were born in England; 14.94 per cent., in Ireland; 3.74 per cent., in Germany; and 1.87 per cent., were natives of other foreign countries.

There were *causes assigned* for the disease in 59 of the patients restored, of which the physical were to the moral in proportion as 78 to 22.

Necrology.—Of the 46 deceased patients, the following statement will show the cause of fatal result, with the duration and forms of insanity for which admitted, age at decease and period of residence in the hospital:

OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total...	OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total...
Number died.....	31	15	46	<i>Period of residence:</i>			
<i>Age at decease:</i>				Under 1 month.....	6	7	13
20 to 30 years.....		3	3	1 to 2 months.....	1	1	2
30 to 40 years.....	6	4	10	2 to 4 months.....	8		8
40 to 50 years.....	8	2	10	4 to 6 months.....	5		5
50 to 60 years.....	10	4	14	6 to 12 months.....	1	1	2
70 years and over.....	7	2	9	1 to 2 years.....	2	2	4
<i>Forms of insanity:</i>				2 to 4 years.....	1	2	3
Mania.....	6	10	16	4 to 6 years.....	3		3
Dementia.....	10	3	13	6 to 10 years.....	3		3
Melancholia.....	6	2	8	10 to 20 years.....	1		1
Paresis.....	9		9	20 years and over.....		1	1
<i>Duration of insanity:</i>				<i>Causes of death:</i>			
Under 3 months.....	3	5	8	Apoplexy.....	1	3	4
3 to 6 months.....	5	2	7	Consumption.....	2		2
6 to 12 months.....	1	1	2	Disease of brain.....	1		1
1 to 2 years.....	4	2	6	Epilepsy.....	1	1	2
2 to 3 years.....	4		4	Mania, exh. from.....	6	7	13
3 to 4 years.....	1	1	2	Melancholia, exh. from.....	4	2	6
4 to 5 years.....	2	1	3	Paralysis.....	6		6
5 to 10 years.....	4	1	5	Paresis.....	8		8
10 to 20 years.....	6		6	Senectus.....	1	1	2
20 years and upwards.....	1	2	3	Suicide.....	1	1	2

Of the 674 patients under treatment, 46, or 6.82 per cent., died; if the sexes be considered separately, the male mortality equalled 8.76 per cent., female 4.69 per cent.; or upon the average number, the male rate of mortality was 14.76 per cent., female 7.04 per cent., together 10.87 per cent.

The *age at decease* of 6.52 per cent., were twenty to thirty years; 21.74 per cent., each, between thirty and forty, and forty to fifty years; 30.43 per cent., between fifty and sixty, and 19.57 per cent., were seventy years and over.

Their *forms of insanity* were in 34.78 per cent., mania; in 28.26 per cent., dementia; in 17.39 per cent., melancholia, and in 19.57 per cent., paresis.

The *duration of insanity* in 17.39 per cent., was less than three months; in 15.22 per cent., from three to six months; in 4.35 per cent., from six to twelve months; in 13.04 per cent., from one to two years; in 8.70 per cent., from two to three years; in 4.35 per cent., from three to four years; in 6.52 per cent., from four to five years; in 10.87 per cent., from five to ten years; in 13.04 per cent., from ten to twenty years, and 6.52 per cent., had the disease for twenty years and upwards.

The *period of residence* in the hospital before decease, was of 28.26 per cent., less than one month; of 4.35 per cent., from one to two months; of

17.39 per cent., from two to four months; of 10.87 per cent., four to six months; of 4.35 per cent., six to twelve months; of 8.70 per cent., one to two years; of 6.52 per cent., each, two to four, four to six, and six to ten years; of 2.17 per cent., from ten to twenty years, and 4.35 per cent., resided in the hospital twenty years and over.

The *cause of fatal result* in 28.26 per cent., was exhaustion from mania; in 17.39 per cent., paresis; in 13.04 per cent., each, from exhaustion from melancholia, paralysis; in 8.70 per cent., from apoplexy; in 4.35 per cent., each, from consumption, epilepsy, senectus and suicide, and 2.17 per cent., from organic disease of brain.

Remaining at the end of year.—The number of patients remaining in the hospital on September 30, 1875, was 416. The following statement will exhibit how they were supported, period of residence, forms of disease, duration before admission; also the number of complications.

OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number remaining.....	204	212	416	<i>How supported:</i>			
<i>Period of residence:</i>				By self or friends.....	188	180	368
Under 1 month.....	24	20	44	By the hospital.....	16	32	48
1 to 2 months.....	7	5	12	<i>Forms of insanity:</i>			
2 to 3 months.....	8	7	15	Mania.....	72	70	142
3 to 4 months.....	2	2	4	Melancholia.....	61	59	120
4 to 5 months.....	6	7	13	Monomania.....	33	37	70
5 to 6 months.....	10	5	15	Dementia.....	38	46	84
6 to 9 months.....	9	9	18	<i>Duration of disease before</i>			
9 to 12 months.....	10	9	19	<i>admission:</i>			
12 to 15 months.....	8	10	18	Under 3 months.....	37	46	83
15 to 18 months.....	7	4	11	3 to 6 months.....	25	27	52
18 to 24 months.....	9	11	20	6 to 12 months.....	20	21	41
2 to 3 years.....	20	19	39	1 to 2 years.....	28	31	59
3 to 5 years.....	20	17	37	2 to 5 years.....	50	48	98
5 to 10 years.....	16	37	53	5 to 10 years.....	25	20	45
10 to 15 years.....	16	18	34	10 years and upwards.....	19	19	38
15 to 20 years.....	12	11	23	<i>Complications:</i>			
20 years and upwards.....	20	21	41	Epileptic.....	5	10	15
				Suicidal.....	7	9	16

Of the 416 patients remaining in the hospital, 204, or 49.04 per cent., were males, and 212, or 50.96 per cent., females.

There were nearly nine tenths 368, or 88.46 per cent., supported by self or friends, and 48, or 11.54 per cent., from friends of the hospital.

The *period of residence* was in 10.57 per cent., less than one month; in 2.88 per cent., from one to two months; in 3.61 per cent., two to three months; in 0.96 per cent., three to four months; in 3.12 per cent., four to five months; in 3.61 per cent., five to six months; in 4.33 per cent., each, six to nine, twelve to fifteen months; in 4.57 per cent., nine to twelve months; in 2.64 per cent., fifteen to eighteen months; in 4.81 per cent., eighteen to

twenty-four months; in 9.37 per cent., two to three years; in 8.90 per cent., three to five years; in 12.74 per cent., five to ten years; in 8.17 per cent., ten to fifteen years; in 5.53 per cent. fifteen to twenty years; and 9.86 per cent. had resided in the hospital twenty years and upwards.

Their *forms of insanity* were in 34.13 per cent., mania; in 28.85 per cent., melancholia; in 16.83 per cent., monomania; and in 20.19 per cent., dementia.

The *duration of their disease* before admission was, in 19.95 per cent., less than three months; in 12.50 per cent., three to six months; in 9.86 per cent., six to twelve months; in 14.18 per cent., one to two years; in 23.56 per cent., two to five years; in 10.81 per cent., five to ten years; and 9.14 per cent., had the disease for ten years and upwards before admission.

There existed *complications* in 31, or 7.45 per cent., of the patients remaining, viz: epilepsy in 15, or 1 to 27½; suicidal tendency in 16, or 1 to 26. Of the sexes separately, 1 to 41 of the males had epilepsy, and 1 to 29 suicidal tendency; of the females, 1 to 21 had epilepsy, and 1 to 23½ had suicidal tendency.

Mechanical Restraint.—About one per cent. of the patients were placed under mechanical restraint during the year, to prevent injury to self or others; these restraints consisting of wristbands and bed apparatus, &c., were continued from a-half day to a week.

Employment.—A large number of the patients are engaged in various kinds of employment, which is an advantage to the comfort, health, and restoration of the patients.

Library.—There are about 2,000 volumes in the library, the books being generally used to a considerable extent by all classes of the patients.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL—INSANE DEPARTMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA ALMS-HOUSE.

D. D. RICHARDSON, M. D., *Physician-in-Chief.*

This hospital being a department of the alms-house, its real estate, personal property, and value thereof, is included in the latter institution.

The receipts for the year were \$124,956 24; expenditures for same period, \$122,715 12. This hospital will comfortably accommodate 660 patients.

The average number of patients during the year ending September 30, 1875, was 1,103.6, or males, 491.7; females, 611.9. The average cost per caput was \$113 36, or an average weekly cost of \$2 18.

Number of attendants employed during the year, 55—a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 20. Number of employees, 12—a pro-

portion to patients of 1 to 91.9. Proportion of attendants and employees together, to patients, 1 to 16.5. Amount of wages paid to attendants, \$8,697 35; to employees, \$12,636 00.

Statement of number of patients resident in the hospital at the beginning of the year; also, number of each sex admitted:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In hospital at beginning of year, October 1, 1874.....	465	610	1,075
Admitted—First admission.....	164	148	312
Second.... do.....	23	24	47
Third.... do.....	8	8	16
Fourth.... do.....		3	3
Fifth and upwards.....	4	1	5
Total admitted during the year.....	199	184	383
Population, or number under treatment.....	664	794	1,458

Re-admissions.—Of the 383 admitted, there were 61, or 18.54 per cent., re-admissions, viz: 35 males, 36 females; the re-admission of females was greater than males, in proportion as 20 to 18. The period of absence between the discharge and admission of those re-admitted was as follows:

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males...	Females	Total....
Less than one year.....	18	15	33
One to two years.....	8	8	16
Two to three years.....	4	7	11
Three to four years.....	1	3	4
Four years and over.....	4	3	7
Number re-admitted	35	36	71

Nearly one-half, 33, or 46.48 per cent., were absent less than one year, the males in proportion to the females as 51 to 42; 16, or 22.53 per cent., one-fifth, were absent from one to two years, the sexes being in equal proportion; 11, or 15.49 per cent., from two to three years, the females being to males as 19 to 11; 4, or 5.63 per cent., from three to four years, the females in excess of males as 8 to 3; and 7, or 9.87 per cent., were absent four years and upwards, the males in proportion to females as 11 to 8.

Nativity.—The place of birth of the 383 patients admitted is presented as follows :

AMERICANS.	Males	Females	FOREIGNERS.	Males	Females

Pennsylvania.....	80	80	Austria.....	1	1
Alabama.....	1	1	Bremen.....	1	1
California.....	1	1	Bohemia.....	1	1
Delaware.....	1	1	Canada.....	1	1
Indiana.....	1	1	China.....	1	1
Massachusetts.....	1	2	England.....	10	7
Maryland.....	4	2	France.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	1	Germany.....	23	17
South Carolina.....	1	1	Ireland.....	45	58
New York.....	9	1	Italy.....	1	1
New Jersey.....	9	5	Prussia.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	1	1	Spain.....	1	1
Virginia.....	1	2	Scotland.....	1	1
Americans.....	103	96	Switzerland.....	2	1
Foreigners.....	89	86	Wales.....	1	1
Unknown.....	2	2			
Total.....	199	184	Foreigners.....	89	86

One-half, 204, or 53.83 per cent., were American born, and 175, or 46.17 per cent., of foreign birth. Of the American born, nearly four-fifths were natives of Pennsylvania. Of the foreign born, one-tenth were born in England, one-fifth in Germany, and nearly three-fifths were born in Ireland.

Residence.—The 383 patients admitted are all *supposed* to be residents of Philadelphia.

Civil Condition.—The conjugal relations of the admitted patients are stated thus :

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	124	73	197
Married.....	61	58	119
Widowed.....	14	52	66
Unknown.....		1	1
Total.....	199	184	383

One-half of the patients, 197, or 51.57 per cent., were unmarried, the males in proportion to the females as 62 to 40 ; nearly a third, 119, or 31.15 per cent., were married, the females being to the males as 32 to 31 ; and 66, or 17.28 per cent., one-sixth, were widowed, the widows being to the widowers in proportion as 28 to 7.

Occupations.—The pursuits or occupations of the 199 male patients received were :

Agent.....	1	Mason.....	1
Boatmen.....	3	Moulder.....	1
Brickmaker.....	1	No occupation.....	22
Bricklayers.....	2	News-boy.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Painters.....	5
Bakers.....	3	Peddlers.....	2
Blacksmith.....	1	Physician.....	1
Curriers.....	4	Plasterer.....	1
Carver.....	1	Plumber.....	1
Carpenters.....	5	Printer.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	2	Ropemaker.....	1
Clerks.....	3	Sailor.....	1
Cabinetmakers.....	2	Salesmen.....	2
Coopers.....	2	Shoemakers.....	13
Copyist.....	1	Stevedores.....	
Druggists.....	2	Sugar-refiner.....	1
Dyers.....	2	Teamsters.....	5
Engineer, civil.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	1
Engineer.....	1	Tailors.....	3
Envelopemaker.....	1	Tinsmith.....	1
Editor.....	1	Time-keeper.....	1
Farmers.....	7	Trunkmaker.....	1
Grocers.....	2	Varnishers.....	2
Gardeners.....	3	Violinist.....	1
Huckster.....	1	Wagonbuilder.....	1
Hostler.....	1	Watchman.....	1
Laborers.....	49	Waiters.....	2
Locksmiths.....	2	Weavers.....	9
Machinists.....	5	Unknown.....	1
Miners.....	3		
Merchant.....	1	Total males.....	199

One-fourth, or 24.62 per cent., of the males were laborers, one-ninth, or 11.06 per cent., had no occupation ; and 6.53 per cent. were shoemakers.

The occupation of the 184 female patients received were :

Bookfolders.....	2	Rag sorter.....	1
Carpetmaker.....	1	Seamstresses.....	6
Domestics.....	118	Shoebinders.....	2
Dressmakers.....	2	Teacher.....	1
Factory girl.....	1	Umbrellamaker.....	1
Housewives.....	9	Winder.....	1
Hair-dresser.....	1	Washerwomen.....	2
Huckster.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Mill-hand.....	1		
No occupation.....	32	Total females.....	184
Nurse.....	1		

Of the females over three-fifths, 118, or 64.13 per cent., were domestics, and one-sixth, 32, or 17.39 per cent., had no occupations.

How Committed and Supported.—All the patients received, were committed by public authorities, under two physicians and an alderman's certificate ; and they are all supported by public authorities.

Age when Admitted and Attacked.—The ages of the patients on admission, and when attacked, is stated to be thus :

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total....	AGE WHEN ATTACKED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Under 20 years.....	14	22	36	Under 20 years.....	14	15	29
20 to 30 years.....	54	37	91	20 to 30 years.....	19	22	41
30 to 40 years.....	71	44	115	30 to 40 years.....	21	3	24
40 to 50 years.....	31	31	62	40 to 50 years.....	7	13	20
50 to 60 years.....	16	18	34	50 to 60 years.....	5	13	18
60 to 70 years.....	11	15	26	60 to 70 years.....	2	5	7
70 to 80 years.....	2	11	13	70 years and over.....		1	1
80 years and upwards.....		6	6	Unknown.....	131	112	243
Total.....	199	184	383	Total.....	199	184	383

The number admitted under 20 years of age was seven more than the number attacked at that period ; those admitted between 20 and 30, was 50 more than the number attacked at that period ; those admitted between 30 and 40, have an increase of 91 ; those between 40 and 50, an increase of 42 ; those between 50 and 60, an increase of 16 ; those between 60 and 70, an increase of 19 ; and those who were 70 years of age and over, an increase of 18 over the number attacked at those respective periods of life.

Monthly Admissions.—The monthly admissions of each sex, were as follows :

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....
October.....	20	17	37	May.....	21	16	40
November.....	11	13	23	June.....	19	18	37
December.....	15	15	30	July.....	15	17	32
January.....	11	6	17	August.....	27	18	45
February.....	12	15	27	September.....	14	15	29
March.....	17	12	29	Total.....	199	184	383
April.....	14	23	37				

The largest number was received in August, the next in May, the least number in January. According to the seasons of the year, the largest number (114) was admitted in the summer, the next in spring, the least in winter ; and what is most remarkable, if the sexes be taken separately, the same order will be observed.

Forms of Insanity and Complications.—The form of the disease on admission, and also the number and character of the complications existing among them, is exhibited in the next statement, thus :

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males...	Females	Total...	COMPLICATIONS.	Males...	Females	Total...
Mania, acute.....	24	12	36	Disease of brain.....	5	2	7
Do...chronic.....	17	11	28	Epileptic.....	40	24	64
Do...epileptic.....	1	.....	1	Homicidal.....	3	.....	3
Monomania.....	.....	1	1	Suicidal.....	1	2	3
Melancholia.....	17	32	49				
Dementia.....	42	45	87				
Dementia, senile.....	29	34	63				
Paresis.....	10	7	17				
Imbecility and idiocy.....	10	14	24				
Unknown.....	49	28	77				
Total admitted.....	199	184	383	Total.....	49	28	77

Of the *known* forms of disease, 11.77 per cent. had acute, 9.15 per cent. chronic, 0.32 per cent. epileptic mania; 0.32 per cent. had monomania; 16.02 per cent., melancholia; 28.43 per cent., dementia; 20.59 per cent., dementia, senile; 5.56 per cent. had paresis; and idiocy, or imbecility, existed in 7.84 per cent. of the patients admitted.

There were complications in one-fifth, 77, or 20.10 per cent., of the patients received, or in 24.62 per cent. of the males, 15.22 per cent. of the females; 1.83 per cent. of the patients admitted had organic disease of brain; 16.71 per cent., epilepsy; homicidal and suicidal propensity existed of each in 0.78 per cent. of the patients.

Duration of Insanity and Number of Attack.—The duration of the disease before admission, and the number of attack, of those admitted, were as follows :

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total...	NUMBER OF ATTACK.	Males...	Females	Total...
Congenital.....	2	2	4	First.....	188	167	355
Under 3 months.....	28	24	52	Second.....	8	11	19
3 to 6 months.....	3	4	7	Third.....	2	3	5
6 to 12 months.....	8	3	11	Fourth.....	1	3	4
1 to 2 years.....	6	8	14				
2 to 3 years.....	3	7	10				
3 to 4 years.....	4	3	7				
4 to 5 years.....	1	2	3				
5 to 10 years.....	5	5	10				
10 to 15 years.....	.....	3	3				
15 to 20 years.....	1	.....	1				
20 to 30 years.....	2	2	4				
30 years and upwards..	1	.....	1				
Unknown.....	135	121	256				
Total.....	199	184	383	Total.....	199	184	383

Of the *known* duration of insanity before admission, 3.15 per cent. were congenital; 40.94 per cent. had the disease less than three months; 5.51

per cent., from three to six months; 8.66 per cent., six to twelve months; 11.02 per cent., one to two years; 7.88 per cent., each, two to three, five to ten years; 5.51 per cent., three to four years; 2.36 per cent., each, four to five, ten to fifteen years; 0.79 per cent., each, fifteen to twenty, thirty years and upwards; and 3.15 per cent., from twenty to thirty years.

There were 92.69 per cent. received on their first attack, 4.96 per cent. on second, 1.30 per cent. on third, and 1.05 per cent. on their fourth attack.

Causes of Insanity.—The causes of the disease as assigned by the friends of the patients, arranged in two classes, physical and moral, are here presented:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.			MORAL CAUSES.		
	Males...	Females...		Males...	Females...
Disordered menstruation.....	2	2	Disappointment.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	4	1	Domestic trouble.....	5	10
Exposure.....	2	2	Excessive study.....	1	1
Fever, scarlet.....	1	1	Fright—fear.....	3	3
Fever, typhoid.....	1	1	Grief—loss of friends.....	1	5
Hereditary.....	4	2	Loss of property or money.....	2	2
Ill health.....	2	4	Nostalgia.....	1	1
Injury of head.....	1	1	Poverty.....	1	1
Imbecility.....	1	1	Religious excitement.....	2	5
Intemperance.....	13	4	Want of employment.....	1	1
Masturbation.....	3	1			
Old age.....	1	1	Total moral causes.....	15	28
Over-exertion.....	1	2	Total physical causes.....	36	22
Small-pox.....	1	1	Unassigned.....	148	134
Sun stroke.....	5	1			
Use of opium.....	1	1			
Total physical causes.....	36	22	Total admitted.....	199	184
		58			383

Of the *known* causes, three-fifths, 58, or 57.43 per cent., were physical, and 43, or 42.57 per cent., moral causes; the males exceed the females in physical causes in proportion as 71 to 44. On the contrary, in the moral causes the females were to the males as 56 to 29.

Discharged during the Year.—The number of each sex discharged during the year ending September 30, 1875, was 330, viz: 145 males, 185 females, being 38 less than the preceding year. Their condition on discharge was as follows:

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.....	Females....	Total.....	Per cent. on average No.	Per cent. on No. treated
Restored.....	21	20	41	3.71	2.81
Improved.....	47	61	108	9.79	7.40
Stationary.....	23	25	51	4.62	3.50
Not insane.....	2	1	3	.27	.21
Died.....	49	78	127	11.51	8.71
Total discharged.....	145	185	330	29.90	22.63

Of the population or whole number under treatment, 1,458, there were 330, or 22.63 per cent., one-fifth, discharged, or 1 to 4.4; there were 41, or 2.81 per cent., restored, or 1 to 35½; 108, or 7.40 per cent., were discharged improved, or 1 to 13½; 51, or 3.50 per cent., were unimproved or stationary, being 1 to 28½; 3, or 0.21 per cent. of the population were discharged, or 1 to 486, being found not insane; and 127, or 8.71 per cent., died, or 1 to 11½ of the number under treatment. In regard to the sexes separately, in proportion to the whole number of each under treatment, the males restored were to the females in equal proportion, or 3 to 3. Of the improved, the females were in proportion to males as 8 to 7; of the stationary or unimproved, the males were to females as 4 to 3; the mortality of the females exceed that of the males, as 10 to 7.

Months when Discharged.—The number of each sex discharged in the respective months were as follows:

MONTHS.	Males ...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males ...	Females	Total....
October.....	5	5	10	May.....	7	10	17
November.....	2	13	15	June.....	27	34	61
December.....	10	27	37	July.....	18	23	41
January.....	7	11	18	August.....	9	22	31
February.....	6	2	8	September.....	12	6	18
March.....	33	21	54				
April.....	9	11	20	Total.....	145	185	330

The largest number of the sexes together were discharged in June, the next in March, and the least number in February. Of the sexes separately the largest number of males were discharged in March, females in June; and the least number of males in November, females in February. According to the season of the year the largest number were discharged in summer, the next in spring and the least number in autumn, and the same is true if the sexes be considered separately.

Restored.—Of the 41 patients restored, their ages when attacked, duration of disease before treatment, nativity, forms of disease, &c., is presented as follows :

OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE RESTORED.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number restored.....	21	20	41	<i>Forms of disease :</i>			
<i>Age when attacked :</i>				Mania, acute.....	8	4	12
Under 20 years.....	1	3	4	Mania, chronic.....	4	1	5
20 to 30 years.....	2	3	5	Melancholia.....	3	8	11
30 to 40 years.....	4	.....	4	Dementia.....	6	7	13
40 to 50 years.....	2	1	3	<i>Period of treatment :</i>			
Unknown.....	12	13	25	Under 1 month.....	1	.....	1
<i>Nativity :</i>				3 to 4 months.....	3	3	6
Pennsylvania.....	5	8	13	4 to 5 months.....	2	2	4
Other Americans.....	3	2	5	5 to 6 months.....	2	1	3
England.....	.....	1	1	6 to 9 months.....	2	7	9
Ireland.....	7	7	14	9 to 12 months.....	4	4	8
Germany.....	6	2	8	12 to 15 months.....	2	1	3
<i>Duration of disease</i>				15 to 18 months.....	.....	1	1
<i>before admission :</i>				18 to 24 months.....	2	1	3
Under 3 months.....	5	4	9	2 years and over.....	3	.....	3
3 to 6 months.....	1	1	2	<i>Ass'd causes, physical :</i>			
6 to 12 months.....	.....	2	2	Hereditary.....	1	.....	1
1 to 2 years.....	2	.....	2	Intemperance.....	2	.....	2
20 to 30 years.....	1	.....	1	Over-work.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	12	13	25	Pregnancy.....	.....	2	2
<i>Whole duration of di-</i>				Sea sickness.....	1	1	2
<i>sease :</i>				<i>Moral causes :</i>			
3 to 6 months.....	1	.....	1	Domestic trouble.....	.....	1	1
6 to 9 months.....	2	3	5	Loss of employment..	1	.....	1
9 to 12 months.....	3	.....	3	Loss of money.....	1	.....	1
1 to 2 years.....	2	4	6	Religious excitement,	1	.....	1
6 years and over.....	1	.....	1	Unassigned.....	13	16	29
Unknown.....	12	13	25				

Of the 41 restored 21, or 51.22 per cent., were males, and 20, or 48.78 per cent., females.

The *age when attacked as known*, of 25 per cent., were each, under twenty, and thirty to forty years ; 31.25 per cent., twenty to thirty, and 18.75 per cent., were forty to fifty years of age when attacked.

The *nativity* of 31.79 per cent. was in Pennsylvania ; 12.20 per cent. in some other State ; 2.44 per cent. were born in England ; 34.15 per cent. in Ireland ; and 19.52 per cent. in Germany.

The *duration of disease before admission as known*, was of 56.25 per cent. less than three months ; 12.50 per cent. each, three to six, six to twelve months, one to two years ; and of 6.25 per cent. from twenty to thirty years.

The *whole duration of disease* was as *known*, in 6.25 per cent., from three to six months ; 31.25 per cent., six to nine months ; 18.75 per cent., nine to twelve months ; 37.50 per cent., one to two years ; and of 6.25 per cent., six years and over.

Of their *forms of insanity*, 29.27 per cent. had acute, 12.20 per cent. chronic mania; 26.83 per cent. melancholia; and 31.70 per cent. dementia.

The *period of treatment* in 2.44 per cent., each, were less than one month, fifteen to eighteen months; in 14.64 per cent., three to four months; in 9.76 per cent., four to five months; in 7.31 per cent., each, five to six, twelve to fifteen, eighteen to twenty-four months, and two years and over; in 21.96 per cent., six to nine months; in 19.52 per cent., nine to twelve months.

Of the *assigned causes*, 66.67 per cent., were physical, the females being to the males in proportion as 75 to 62½; and 33.33 per cent. were moral causes, the males being to the females as 37½ to 25.

Necrology.—Of the 127 patients who died during the year, the following statement will exhibit the age at decease, period of residence, duration and forms of insanity, and cause of fatal result:

OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total...	OF THOSE WHO DIED.	Males...	Females	Total...
Number died	49	78	127	<i>Forms of insanity:</i>			
<i>Age at decease:</i>				Mania, acute.....	8	16	24
Under 20 years	5	3	8	Mania, chronic.....	7	25	32
20 to 30....do.....	8	3	11	Dementia.....	15	14	29
30 to 40....do.....	12	19	31	Dementia, senile.....	9	13	22
40 to 50....do.....	12	20	32	Melancholia.....	4	6	10
50 to 60....do.....	5	18	23	Paresis.....	6	4	10
70 years and over	7	15	22	<i>Cause of death:</i>			
<i>Period of residence:</i>				Abscess prostatic.....	1	...	1
Under 1 month.....	7	8	15	Apoplexy.....	1	2	3
1 to 2 months.....	5	7	12	Angina pectoris.....	...	1	1
2 to 4....do.....	2	4	6	Asphyxia.....	1	...	1
4 to 6....do.....	4	6	10	Asthenia.....	5	6	11
6 to 12....do.....	9	5	14	Brain, softening.....	6	2	8
1 to 2 years.....	9	12	21	Bright's disease.....	1	...	1
2 to 4....do.....	6	12	18	Catarrh, senile.....	1	...	1
4 to 6....do.....	3	12	15	Diarrhœa, chronic.....	...	3	3
6 to 10....do.....	12	5	17	Dysentery.....	...	2	2
10 to 20....do.....	2	3	5	Epilepsy.....	5	8	13
20 years and over .....	...	4	4	Erysipelas, facial.....	1	...	1
<i>Duration of insanity:</i>				Heart, disease of.....	3	6	9
Under 3 months.....	13	11	24	Inanition.....	4	16	20
3 to 6....do.....	7	7	14	Mania acute, exh. from.....	...	4	4
6 to 12....do.....	4	11	15	Meningitis, cerebro spinal ..	1	...	1
1 to 2 years.....	5	8	13	Phthisis, pulmonalis.....	9	16	25
2 to 3....do.....	6	4	10	Peritonitis.....	...	1	1
3 to 4....do.....	4	12	16	Pneumonia.....	2	...	2
4 to 5....do.....	2	10	12	Paresis.....	6	4	10
5 to 10....do.....	2	6	8	Scirrhus of uterus.....	...	1	1
10 to 20....do.....	3	4	7	Scorbutus.....	...	1	1
20 years and upwards.....	3	5	8	Scrofulosis.....	...	1	1
				Senectus.....	...	4	4
				Typhoid fever.....	1	...	1
				Uræmia.....	1	...	1

The *age at decease* of 6.30 per cent., were under twenty years; of 8.66 per cent., from twenty to thirty; 24.41 per cent., thirty to forty; 25.20 per cent., forty to fifty; 18.11 per cent., fifty to sixty, and 17.32 per cent., were seventy years of age and over.

Their *period of residence* in the hospital of 11.81 per cent., was less than one month ; 9.45 per cent., from one to two months ; 4.73 per cent., two to four months ; 7.87 per cent., four to six months ; 11.02 per cent., six to twelve months ; 16.54 per cent., one to two years ; 14.17 per cent., two to four years ; 11.81 per cent., four to six years ; 5.51 per cent., six to ten years ; 3.94 per cent., ten to twenty years, and 3.15 per cent., resided in the hospital twenty years and over before decease.

The *duration of insanity* of 18.90 per cent., was less than three months ; of 11.02 per cent., three to six months ; 11.81 per cent., six to twelve months ; 10.24 per cent., one to two years ; 7.87 per cent., two to three years ; 12.60 per cent., three to four years ; 9.45 per cent., four to five years ; 6.30 per cent., five to ten years ; 5.51 per cent., ten to twenty years ; and 6.30 per cent., had the disease for twenty years and upwards.

Their *forms of insanity* was in 18.90 per cent., acute ; 25.20 per cent., chronic mania ; 22.84 per cent., dementia ; 17.32 per cent., dementia, senile ; and 7.87 per cent., each, melancholia and paresis.

Of the *causes of death*, 19.69 per cent., died from phthisis ; 15.75 per cent., from inanition ; 10.24 per cent., of epilepsy ; 8.66 per cent., of asthenia ; 7.87 per cent., from paresis ; other causes are given in the table for the remainder.

Remaining at the end of year.—There were 1,128 patients remaining in the hospital on September 30, 1875, being an increase of 53 on the number at the same period of the preceding year. The following statement will exhibit their period of residence, forms and duration of insanity, number probably curable and incurable, number who are epileptic, homicidal and suicidal, also those who had relatives insane :

OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total....	OF THOSE REMAINING.	Males...	Females	Total....
Number remaining.....	519	609	1,128	<i>Period of residence :</i>			
<i>How supported :</i>				Under 1 month.....	11	14	25
By the public.....	519	609	1,128	1 to 2 months.....	24	13	37
<i>Forms of insanity :</i>				2 to 3 months.....	24	29	53
Mania, acute.....	110	106	216	3 to 4 months.....	23	15	38
Mania, chronic.....	124	224	348	4 to 5 months.....	24	14	38
Mania, epileptic.....	3	1	3	5 to 6 months.....	16	22	38
Mania, puerperal.....	1	1	1	6 to 9 months.....	51	34	85
Melancholia, acute.....	34	51	85	9 to 12 months.....	56	52	108
Melancholia, chronic.....	9	18	27	12 to 15 months.....	20	14	34
Monomania.....	1	1	1	15 to 18 months.....	17	17	34
Dementia.....	72	66	138	18 to 24 months.....	27	33	60
Dementia, senile.....	20	23	43	2 to 3 years.....	41	54	95
Imbecility.....	49	62	111	3 to 5 years.....	42	80	122
Paresis.....	2	3	5	5 to 10 years.....	92	112	204
Not stated.....	96	54	150	10 to 15 years.....	29	59	88
<i>Duration of disease before admission :</i>				15 to 20 years.....	17	24	41
Congenital.....	51	62	113	20 years and upwards.....	5	23	28
Under 3 months.....	66	79	145	<i>Probabilities :</i>			
3 to 6 months.....	14	17	31	Curable.....	164	157	321
6 to 12 months.....	32	28	60	Incurable.....	355	452	807
1 to 2 years.....	20	32	52	<i>Relatives who had been insane :</i>			
2 to 5 years.....	24	51	75	On father's side.....	5	7	12
5 to 10 years.....	23	28	51	On mother's side.....	8	8	16
10 years and upwards.....	25	31	56	Mother.....	4	8	12
Unknown.....	264	281	545	Father.....	1	1	1
<i>Complications :</i>				Brother.....	6	7	13
Epileptic.....	92	52	144	Brother and sister.....	8	9	17
Homicidal.....	3	3	3	Cousins.....	5	5	10
Suicidal.....	1	2	3				

Of the 1,128 patients remaining in this hospital, 519, or 46.01 per cent., were males ; 609, or 53.99 per cent , females. All are supported by public (city) authorities.

Their *forms of insanity* were, in 22.09 per cent., acute mania, the males being in proportion to the females as 26 to 19 ; 35.59 per cent. had chronic mania, the females exceeding the males as 40 to 29 ; 3, or 0.30 per cent., epileptic mania, or 0.71 per cent. of the males remaining ; 1, or 0.10 per cent, puerperal mania, or 0.18 per cent. of the females remaining ; 8.70 per cent., acute melancholia, females being to males as 9 to 8 ; 2.76 per cent., chronic melancholia, females in excess of males as 3 to 2 ; 0.10 per cent., monomania, or 0.18 per cent. of the females ; 14.11 per cent., demen-

tia; 4.39 per cent., dementia senile—in the former the males were in proportion to females as 17 to 12; of the latter, as 5 to 4; 11.35 per cent. were imbeciles, males to females as 12 to 11; and 0.51 per cent. had paresis, the sexes being in nearly equal proportion.

The *duration of disease* before admission, as *known*, was, in 19.38 per cent., congenital, males being in proportion to females as 20 to 19; in 24.87 per cent. it had existed less than three months, males being to females as 26 to 24; in 5.32 per cent., from three to six months, the sexes in equal proportion; 10.29 per cent. had the disease from six to twelve months, males being to females as 13 to 9; in 8.92 per cent., from one to two years, the females in excess of males as 10 to 8; in 12.87 per cent., two to five years, females in proportion to males as 15 to 9; in 8.75 per cent., from five to ten years, the sexes in equal proportion; and in 9.60 per cent. the disease had existed for ten years and upwards, the males being in proportion to the females as 10 to 9.

There existed *complications* in 150, or 13.30 per cent., or 1 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ of the patients remaining, viz: epilepsy in 144, or 12.77 per cent., being 1 to 8; homicidal tendency in 3, or 0.27 per cent., being 1 to 376, and suicidal propensity in an equal number. Epilepsy prevailed to a greater extent with the male than female patients, in proportion as 18 to 9; homicidal tendency existed only in 0.58 per cent. of the males; suicidal propensity in 0.19 per cent. of male, and in 0.33 per cent. of the female patients.

The *period of residence* in 2.22 per cent. was less than one month, the sexes in equal proportion; in 3.28 per cent., from one to two months, the males in proportion to females as 5 to 2; in 4.70 per cent., two to three months, sexes in equal proportion; in 3.37 per cent., each, from three to four, four to five, five to six months—of those from three to four months, the males were to females as 4 to 2; those of four to five months, as 5 to 2; and of five to six months, the females were to males as 4 to 3—in 7.54 per cent., from six to nine months, males being to females as 10 to 6; in 9.57 per cent., from 9 to 12 months, males exceeding females as 11 to 9; in 3.01 per cent., each, twelve to fifteen, fifteen to eighteen months—of the former, the males were to females as 4 to 2; of the latter the sexes in equal proportion—in 5.32 per cent., from eighteen to twenty-four months, the sexes in same proportion; in 8.42 per cent., two to three years, females being to males as 9 to 8; in 10.82 per cent., three to five years, females to males as 13 to 8; in 18.09 per cent., five to ten years, sexes being in equal proportion; in 7.80 per cent., ten to fifteen years; in 3.63 per cent., fifteen to twenty years—in the former the females were to males as 10 to 6; in the latter period, as 4 to 3—and 2.48 per cent. had resided in the hospital for twenty years and upwards, the females in proportion to males as 4 to 1.

The *probabilities* are that 28.46 per cent. are curable, the males in proportion to females as 32 to 26; and 71.54 per cent. are incurable, the females to a greater extent than males, as 74 to 68.

Insanity, it will be observed, existed among 81, or 7.18 per cent., of the relatives of the 1,128 patients; of the male patients, in 37, or 7.13 per cent.; of female patients, 44, or 7.21 per cent.

Mechanical Restraints.—These are very little used, and only to protect the patients from injuring themselves, &c.

Employment.—All the work of the institution is done by the patients, under the supervision of the attendants.

Library.—The library is much used by the patients; it comprises 794 volumes.

Amusements.—These consist of concerts, balls, &c.

COMBINED STATISTICS.

PART SECOND.—CONCLUSION.

This part of the report contains the statistics of penitentiaries, reformatories, hospitals for the insane, criminal courts, county jails, alms-houses, township poor, and medical charities, *as a class* in combined form.

The statistics of the institutions for the deaf and dumb, the blind and the feeble-minded, are not re-produced here in the form of "combined statistics," as there exists but a single institution of each, in the State.

PART SECOND.

PENITENTIARIES.

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1875.

The number of convicts in the penitentiaries at the beginning of the year, October 1, 1874, was 1,063. The number admitted during the year aggregated 623. The discharges numbered 422, leaving in these institutions on September 30, 1875, 1,264, an increase of 201 on the preceding year. Of the increased number remaining, 108 are in the Western and 93 in the Eastern penitentiary.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
October 1, 1874, there were.....	934	8	119	2	1,063
Committed during the year.....	543	6	72	2	623
Population.....	1,477	14	191	4	1,686
Discharged during the year.....	376	6	39	1	422
Remaining on September 30, 1875.....	1,101	8	152	3	1,264

The commitments of the past exceed that of the previous year by 171, and the discharges by 25.

The average number supported in 1874 was 1,060.6, an increase on the preceding year of 39.4. Of the average number, 1,014.1 were county, and 46.5 United States convicts. There was an increase in county prisoners of 34.5, and of 4.9 in United States prisoners.

Re-commitments.—Of the 623 committed, 64, or 10.27 per cent., were re-commitments; of which 60 were convicted of crimes against property, and 4 against persons. Forty-seven were received for the second, nine for the third, six for fourth and two for the sixth time. Of the number re-committed, 58 were white and 6 colored males; of the former, 43 were received for the second, 8 the third, 5 the fourth, and 2 for the sixth time; of the colored males, 4 were committed for the second, and one each for the third and fourth time.

Sex and Color.—Of the 623 convicts committed during the year, nine-tenths, 543, or 87.16 per cent., were white males; 72, or 11.56 per cent., colored males; 6, or 0.96 per cent., white females, and 2, or 0.32 per cent., colored females.

Crimes Committed.—There has been a slight increase in this, as compared with last year in the convictions for crimes against property, and a decrease in crimes against persons. Of the 623 convicts received, 495, or 79.45 per cent., had committed offences against property, and 128, or 20.55 per cent., against persons. The convicts received the preceding year, 78.76 per cent., were for crimes against property, and 21.24 per cent. against persons. The following are the crimes for which the convicts received were convicted:

<i>Crimes against Property.</i>		<i>Crimes against Persons.</i>	
Arson.....	6	Murder first degree.....	1
Burglary.....	60	Murder second degree.....	21
Burglary and arson.....	23	Manslaughter.....	14
Burglary and receiving stolen goods,	1	Assault and battery, to kill.....	19
Counterfeiting.....	1	Rape.....	11
Passing counterfeit money.....	9	Assault and battery, to commit rape,	6
Uttering forged note.....	1	Seduction.....	1
Forgery.....	20	Incest, fornication.....	2
Forgery and larceny.....	1	Incest, fornication and adultery....	1
Accessory to forgery.....	1	Bigamy.....	9
Robbery.....	34	Assault and battery.....	24
Assault and battery, to rob.....	12	Riot.....	4
Horse stealing.....	19	Producing abortion.....	1
Horse stealing and larceny.....	2	Attempt to produce abortion.....	2
Larceny.....	223	Concealing death of bastard child...	1
Attempt to commit felony.....	6	Aiding prisoners to escape.....	2
Larceny by bailee.....	1	Carrying deadly weapons.....	1
Larceny and receiving stolen goods,	17	Perjury.....	4
Stealing mail bags.....	1	False personation.....	1
Entering to commit felony.....	17	Shooting to kill.....	3
Embezzling and stealing from P. O.,	3		
Embezzlement.....	4		
Receiving stolen goods.....	19		
Felony.....	1		
False pretence.....	1		
Mailing obscene publications.....	1		
Conspiracy.....	1		
Conspiracy and false pretence.....	2	Total against persons.....	128
Misdemeanor.....	3	Total against property.....	495
Total against property.....	495	Total committed.....	623

If each class of crimes be represented by 106, the proportion of each sex and color of these classes would be as follows:

White males convicted of crimes against property, were as 89 to 81 against persons.

White females convicted of crimes against property, were as $0\frac{1}{5}$ to 2 against persons.

Colored males convicted of crimes against property, were as 10 to 16 against persons.

Colored females convicted of crimes against property, were as $0\frac{1}{5}$ to 1 against persons.

Ages—There is an increase in the minors convicted this year, as compared with the preceding year, when 16.59 per cent., of the number received were under 21 years of age; this year, 18.77 cent., of those received were minors. Of the convicts received, 2, or 0.32 per cent., were under 16 years of age; 23, or 3.69 per cent., between 16 and 18 years; 92, or 14.76 per cent., between 18 and 21; 179, or 28.74 per cent., between 21 and 25; 129, or 20.70 per cent., between 25 and 30, and 198, or 31.79 per cent., were 30 years of age and upwards. The character of the crimes committed by minors and adults, and also at each specific age is represented as follows:

Minors convicted of crimes against property, were as 20 to 12 against persons.

Adults convicted of crimes against property, were as 80 to 88 against persons.

Or, under eighteen, convicted of crimes against property, were as 4 to 3 against persons.

Eighteen to twenty-one, convicted of crimes against property, were as 16 to 9 against persons.

Twenty-one to twenty-five, convicted of crimes against property, were as 29 to 27 against persons.

Twenty-five to thirty, convicted of crimes against property, were as 22 to 17 against persons.

Thirty years and upwards, convicted of crimes against property, were as 29 to 44 against persons.

Nativity.—Nearly three-fifths, 358, or 57.46 per cent., of the convicts received, were natives of Pennsylvania; one-fourth, 152, or 24.40 per cent., were born in other American States; 41, or 6.58 per cent., in Ireland; 35, or 5.62 per cent., in Germany; 11, or 1.77 per cent., in England; and 26, or 4.17 per cent., in other foreign countries. The American were to the foreign born in proportion as 82 to 18; with the native born, crimes against property predominated; on the contrary, of the foreign born, the largest proportion were convicted of crimes against persons, thus:

American born, convicted of crimes against property, were as 85 to 69 against persons.

Foreign born, convicted of crimes against property, were as 15 to 31 against persons.

Or, natives of Pennsylvania, convicted of crimes against property, were as 59 to 52 against persons.

Other Americans, convicted of crimes against property, were as 26 to 17 against persons.

Natives of Ireland, convicted of crimes against property, were as 4 to 15½ against persons.

Natives of Germany, convicted of crimes against property, were as 5 to 10 against persons.

Natives of England, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ against persons.

Other foreigners, convicted of crimes against property, were as 4 to 4 against persons.

Industrial Relations.—Only 78, or 12.52 per cent., of the convicts committed, had received an industrial training, or possessed a handicraft knowledge; 537, or 86.20 per cent., had never been apprenticed to any trade or occupation; 8, or 1.28 per cent., had been apprenticed, but absconded before they were 21 years of age; only 52, or 8.35 per cent., served out their apprenticeship; and 26, or 4.17 per cent., had not been apprenticed, but served four years or more, to obtain a knowledge of some trade or occupation. Comparing the industrial training of these convicts with the class of crimes to which their offences belong, will give the following results:

Unapprenticed, convicted of crimes against property, were as 82 to 82 against persons.

Apprenticed and left, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to 0 against persons.

Apprenticed and served time out, convicted of crimes against property, were as 3 to 11 against persons.

Not apprenticed, but served four years, convicted of crimes against property, were as 13 to 7 against persons.

Occupations.—The pursuits, before conviction, of the 623 convicts, were :

Agents.....	7	Matchmaker	1
Apothecaries.....	2	Medical student.....	1
Bakers.....	2	Merchants.....	3
Barbers.....	11	Millers.....	2
Bartenders.....	11	Millwright.....	1
Beltmaker.....	1	Miners.....	28
Blacksmiths.....	8	Morocco dresser.....	1
Boatbuilder.....	1	Moulders.....	6
Boatmen.....	2	Musicians.....	1
Boilermakers.....	3	Nail cutter.....	1
Book-keepers.....	6	No occupation.....	25
Brakesmen.....	12	Oil well drillers.....	5
Bricklayer.....	1	Oysterman.....	1
Brickmakers.....	4	Painters.....	9
Bridgebuilder.....	1	Paper hanger.....	1
Broker.....	1	Paper stainer.....	1
Brushmakers.....	2	Paver.....	1
Butchers.....	9	Pedlers.....	5
Buttonmaker.....	1	Physicians.....	5
Car-driver.....	1	Plasterers.....	6
Carpenters.....	11	Plumber.....	1
Carriage-driver.....	1	Policemen.....	2
Cashier.....	1	Porters.....	2
Catchers in rolling mill.....	2	Printers.....	3
Caulker.....	1	Puddlers.....	5
Chairmaker.....	1	Rigger, &c.....	1
Clerks.....	12	Roller.....	1
Coker.....	1	Roofer.....	1
Conductors.....	4	Saddler.....	1
Cooks.....	4	Sailors.....	5
Coopers.....	2	Saloon-keeper.....	1
Cutler.....	1	Sawyer.....	1
Dealer.....	1	Segar makers.....	8
Driver.....	1	Servants.....	7
Druggist.....	1	Shirt cutter.....	1
Engineers.....	7	Shoemakers.....	13
Farmers.....	16	Showmen.....	2
Firemen.....	4	Stone cutters.....	5
Fisherman.....	1	Storekeeper.....	1
Foreman.....	1	Tailors.....	4
Gardener.....	1	Tavern-keeper.....	1
Gas fitter, &c.....	1	Teacher.....	1
Glassblowers.....	3	Teamsters.....	12
Gunsmith.....	1	Thief.....	2
Harnessmakers.....	2	Tinsmiths.....	2
Hostlers.....	6	Trunkmaker.....	1
Housewives.....	3	Turner.....	1
Hucksters.....	2	Umbrella maker.....	1
Laborers.....	229	Waiters.....	3
Lawyer.....	1	Watermen.....	7
Leather finder.....	1	Weavers.....	3
Lumbermen.....	3	Wheelwright.....	1
Machinists.....	5		
Mail carrier.....	1	Total.....	623
Marble cutter.....	1		

Convictions.—Of the 623 convicts received, over four-fifths, 537, or 82.83 per cent., were convicted for the first time ; 43, or 6.90 per cent., had been previously convicted, but were for the first time sentenced to the penitentiary ; 39, or 6.26 per cent., had been twice convicted, and both times sent to the penitentiary ; 8, or 1.28 per cent., had been convicted and sentenced elsewhere, but of each, two had been to these penitentiaries ; 9, or 1.45 per cent., had each been three times convicted and sentenced to these institutions ; 5, or 0.80 per cent., had each been four times convicted and

sentenced to the penitentiary; 1, or 0.16 per cent., had been nine times convicted and sentenced, of which 4 had been to these institutions; 1, or 0.16 per cent., had been seven times convicted and sentenced, of which 6 were to the penitentiary, and 1, or 0.16 per cent., had been nine times convicted and sentenced, of which 6 had been to the penitentiary. The class of crimes committed by these convicts is exhibited in the tabular statement annexed.

Parental Relations.—Over three-fifths, 387, or 62.12 per cent., had both parents living when they were 16 years of age; 50, or 8.03 per cent., had lost both father and mother before that age; 68, or 10.92 per cent., had only their father living when they were 16 years of age; and 118, or 18.94 per cent., had only their mother living. The influence of parental restraint, as exhibited in the class of crimes for which convicted, is presented thus:

Had both parents living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 60 to 69 against persons.

Whole or half orphans, convicted of crimes against property, were as 40 to 31 against persons.

Father only living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 12 to 7 against persons.

Mother only living, convicted of crimes against property, were as 19 to 18 against persons.

Had lost both parents, convicted of crimes against property, were as 9 to 6 against persons.

Schools.—Of the convicts received, three-fourths, 478, or 76.71 per cent., had attended public, 15, or 2.41 per cent., private schools; and 130, or 20.88 per cent., one-fifth, had not attended any school. So far as the effect of school discipline may be inferred from the class of crimes committed by those who had and those who did not attend school, the following comparison is made:

Attended public school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 78 to 73½ against persons.

Attended private school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 2 to 3 against persons.

Did not go to school, convicted of crimes against property, were as 20 to 23½ against persons.

Their average age on leaving school was 14.1 years.

Education.—About one-seventh, 97, or 15.57 per cent., of the convicts were illiterate or unable to read or write; 112, or 17.98 per cent., could read but not write; 413, or 66.29 per cent., two-thirds, were able to read and write; and only 1, or 0.16 per cent., had a superior education. The

effect of education upon the class of crimes for which convicted is presented thus :

Illiterate, convicted of crimes against property, were as $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ against persons.

Read only, convicted of crimes against property, were as $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ against persons.

Read and write, convicted of crimes against property, were as $67\frac{2}{5}$ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ against persons.

Superior education, convicted of crimes against property, were as $0\frac{1}{5}$ to 0 against persons.

Habits.—One-fourth, 152, or 24.40 per cent., of the convicts received were abstinents, *i. e.*, did not use malt or spirituous liquors ; 216, or 34.67 per cent., one-third, used them moderately ; 159, or 25.52 per cent., one-fourth, used them occasionally to excess ; and 96, or 15.41 per cent., one-seventh, were habitually intemperate. The influence of these habits upon the convicts is exhibited in the class of crimes for which they are convicted, as with the intemperate, crimes against persons predominate. On the contrary, with the abstinents and moderate drinkers, crimes against property, thus :

Abstinents, convicted of crimes against property, were as 26 to 17 against persons.

Moderate drinkers, convicted of crimes against property, were as 37 to 27 against persons.

Occasionally intemperate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 22 to 38 against persons.

Intemperate, convicted of crimes against property, were as 15 to 18 against persons.

Civil Condition.—Five-ninths, 349, or 56.02 per cent., of the convicts had never been married ; 241, or 38.68 per cent., nearly two-fifths, were married, and 33, or 5.30 per cent., were widowed. The relation of the convicts to the class of crimes for which convicted is as follows :

Single, convicted of crimes against property, were as 60 to 41 against persons.

Married, convicted of crimes against property, were as 34 to 55 against persons.

Widowed, convicted of crimes against property, were as 6 to 4 against persons.

Wives and Children.—As a subject of interest to philanthropists, we here submit a statement of the dependent families, &c., of the convicts commit-

ted ; thus, of the 241 married, there were 148 men, who, besides their wives, had 403 children living, thus :

51	had each	1 child,	making	51 children.
36	do	2 children,	making	72 do.
21	do	3	do	63 do.
16	do	4	do	64 do.
11	do	5	do	55 do.
5	do	6	do	30 do.
2	do	7	do	14 do.
4	do	8	do	32 do.
2	do	11	do	22 do.

Total, 148 men with..... 403 children living when convicted.

There were also four married women, who, beside husbands, had 11 children living, viz: one had one child, another two, and two others had each four children living.

Of the 33 widowed, there were 15 widowers, having 47 children living, thus :

7	had each	1 child,	making	7 children.
1	do	2 children,	making	2 do.
1	do	3	do	3 do.
1	do	4	do	4 do.
2	do	5	do	10 do.
2	do	6	do	12 do.
1	do	9	do	9 do.

Total, 15 widowers with..... 47 children living when convicted.

Army or Navy.—About one-sixth, 98, or 15.73 per cent., of the convicts received had served in the army or navy ; the remainder, 525, or 84.27 per cent., had not served in either. The class of crime for which they were convicted, is as follows :

Served in the army or navy, convicted of crimes against property, were as 15 to 19 against persons.

Served in neither, convicted of crimes against property, were as 85 to 81 against persons.

Tabular Statement—The following table will exhibit the character of the crimes committed by white and colored convicts of either sex ; by minors or adults ; by natives or foreigners. The influence of parental restraint may logically be inferred from the character of the crimes for which whole or half orphans are convicted, as compared with those who have both parents living. The crimes due to ignorance or modified by education ; the discipline of public or private schools ; industrial apprenticeship, or habits of convicts, &c., is also presented or easily deduced from the table :

PENITENTIARIES.

STATEMENT of the number of convicts committed to the penitentiaries during the year ending September 30, 1875, with the crimes for which convicted, compared with the age, sex, color and other characteristics of the convicts received.

AGE, SEX, COLOR, &C.		CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.															
Number convicted		Total against property.....	Misdemeanor	Conspiracy and false pretence,	Conspiracy.....	Mailing obscene publications.	False pretence.....	Felony.....	Receiving stolen goods	Embezzlement.	Embezzl'g & steal'g from P. O.	Enter'g build'g to com. felony	Stealing mail bags.....	Larc'y & receiv'g stolen goods,	Larceny by bailee	Attempt to commit felony....	Larceny
60		495	3	2	1	1	1	1	19	4	3	17	1	17	1	6	223
6		439	3	2	1	1	1	1	19	4	3	16	1	16	1	6	189
11		51										1		1			31
Colored females		1															1
Ages:																	
Under 16		1															1
16 and under 18		20															13
18 and under 21		80							6		1			8		2	34
21 and under 25		145	1	2					5		1	5	4	5		2	70
25 and under 30		107			1	1	1		5			6	1	2	1	1	41
30 and upwards		132							3	4	1	2		2		1	64
Nativeity:																	
Native of Pennsylvania...		292	3	1		1			15	2	1	8		14	1	2	125

7th conviction, 2 here									
3d .. do. 3	2								1
4th .. do. 4	1								4
5th .. do. 4									3
6th .. do. 4									1
7th .. do. 1									
8th .. do. 6									1
9th .. do. 6									1
Parental relations:									
Parents living.....	3	38	16	1	1	7	1	15	1
Parents dead.....		6	5			1		2	
Father living.....		4	2						
Mother living.....	3	12	5			1		1	
Schools:									
Attended public school.....	4	50	22	1	1	9		15	
Attended private school.....	1							3	
Did not go to school.....	1	10	6			1	2		
Education:									
Illiterate.....	2	6	5					1	
Read only.....	1	10	5			1	1	1	
Read and write.....	3	44	18	1	1	8		18	
Superior education.....									
Habits:									
Absentments.....	1	17	3			1	4	1	
Moderate drinkers.....	1	18	15			1		7	
Occasionally intemperate.....	2	15	3			2		6	
Intemperate.....	2	10	7	1		2			
Civil condition:									
Single.....	5	44	20			4		8	
Married.....	1	15	8	1	1	5	1	10	
Widowed.....	1							2	
Army or navy:									
Served in army or navy.....	9	3	1	2	1	2			
In neither.....	6	51	25	1		7		18	

[illegible]

Counties.—The counties from whence the 623 convicts were received are as follows :

COUNTIES.	White..	Colored	COUNTIES.	White..	Colored
Adams.....	3	2	Jefferson.....	5	...
Allegheny.....	58	9	Juniata.....	1	...
Armstrong.....	15	1	Lawrence.....	5	...
Beaver.....	3	2	Lebanon (1 colored female)....	6	1
Bedford.....	6	...	Luzerne.....	26	2
Blair.....	6	...	Lycoming (1 white female)....	9	1
Bradford.....	5	...	M'Kean.....	1	...
Bucks (2 females).....	22	...	Mercer.....	11	...
Butler.....	14	1	Montgomery.....	6	2
Cambria.....	14	...	Northampton.....	1	...
Cameron.....	1	...	Northumberland.....	22	2
Carbon.....	4	...	Perry.....	2	...
Centre.....	11	...	Philadelphia (1 white female)...	98	17
Chester.....	1	...	Schuylkill.....	5	...
Clarion.....	1	...	Snyder.....	1	...
Clearfield.....	7	...	Somerset.....	2	...
Clinton.....	2	2	Susquehanna.....	4	...
Crawford.....	16	2	Tioga.....	6	...
Cumberland.....	13	4	Union.....	7	...
Dauphin.....	19	7	Venango.....	4	3
Delaware.....	...	1	Warren.....	3	...
Elk.....	4	...	Washington (1 colored female)...	5	4
Erie.....	19	...	Wayne.....	3	...
Fayette (1 white female).....	12	3	Westmoreland.....	13	1
Franklin.....	2	5	Wyoming.....	2	...
Fulton.....	2	...	York.....	3	...
Greene.....	2	...	U. S. dist. court (1 white female)...	24	1
Huntingdon.....	7	1			
Indiana.....	5	...	Total.....	549	74

Of the above 623 convicts, 520 white, 71 colored males, 5 white, 2 colored females, were convicted and sentenced by the courts of the Commonwealth; and 23 white, 1 colored male, and 1 white female by the United States courts.

Physical Health.—More than two-thirds of the convicts, 434, or 69.66 per cent., were in good physical condition when admitted; 189, or 30.34 per cent., had impaired health.

PHYSICAL HEALTH.	West'n Pen'tiary.	East'n Pen'tiary.	Total.
Good.....	203	231	434
Impaired.....	89	100	189
Total.....	292	331	623

Mental Condition.—The mental condition of the convicts admitted, was superior to their physical, in proportion as 98 to 70. Of the convicts received, eight-twelfths, 610, or 97.91 per cent., are reported as being in good mental condition, and only 13, or 2.09 per cent., were in impaired health.

2 years, 9 months, 9 days. The average sentence of each sex and color, as received into the respective penitentiaries, was as follows :

SEX AND COLOR.	WESTERN PENITENTIARY.				EASTERN PENITENTIARY.				RECAPITULATION.			
	No.	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.	No.	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.	No.	Yrs.	Mos.	Days.
White males	260	2	11	3	283	3	1	22	543	3	0	15
White females ...	2	.....	10	15	4	1	3	10	6	1	6	5
Colored males....	29	3	9	18	43	2	1	26	72	2	9	24½
Colored females..	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	1	2	15
Average sentence	292	2	11	27	331	2	11	28	623	2	11	28

Appropriations.—From the manner in which, by law, the accounts of these institutions with the respective counties are required to be kept, we can only give the receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1874, so far as they relate to appropriations, income, maintenance, receipts from industries, amount paid for over-work to convicts. All other statistics, embracing the reception and discharge of convicts, the various characteristics, &c., are for the year ending September 30, 1875. The amount appropriated to these penitentiaries for the year was \$72,850, viz : salaries of officers, \$51,350 ; repairs, \$3,500 ; steam pipes, \$2,000 ; workshop building, \$15,000 ; books, &c., for library, \$1,000 ; also, the usual gratuities to discharged convicts, *i. e.*, those who reside within 50 miles of the penitentiary, \$5 ; over 50 miles, \$10.

Income.—The other sources of income, in addition to the sums received from the Commonwealth, are :

Profits of manufacturing departments, including labor.....	\$30,048 68	
Sundry convict labor	21,431 37	
Sale of coke, tar, barrels, &c.....	1,311 54	
	52,791 59	
Less interest at debit of account	32 62	\$52,758 97
From counties for maintenance of their convicts—being deficiency of support by labor.....	66,464 59	
From United States, for support of their convicts.....	6,810 77	
	126,034 33	

Maintenance.—The cost of maintenance, including salaries, was \$172 90, or a daily cost of 47.37 cents, of which sum the State paid for salaries 13.26-cents ; prisoners' labor, including profit on manufacturing, 13.63 cents, leaving a balance or deficiency of labor of 20.48 cents. This deficiency is 4.70 cents less than the preceding year.

Industries.—The profits and labor of the several industries for the year, were as follows :

Segar making.....	\$9,166 64	Garden work.....	\$566 84
Cordwaining.....	8,584 91	Tailoring.....	319 04
Cane work.....	4,678 90	Tinsmithing.....	50 36
Weaving.....	3,372 71	Sundry labor.....	21,398 75
Wood work.....	2,335 29		
Smith work.....	1,023 99	Total.....	51,447 43

Of the above item, sundry labor, \$17,301 21 was received for contract labor in shops at the Western Penitentiary.

Overwork.—In the Western Penitentiary, the convict receives the value of all the work he may perform beyond his allotted task, while in the Eastern penitentiary he receives one-half, the other half being credited to the county from whence received. The amount of overwork credited to the convicts during the year, also the several industries at which it was made, were :

•Cordwaining.....	\$1,606 45	Tailoring.....	\$74 29
Segar making.....	669 88	Broom making.....	61 96
Cane work.....	322 71	Clothing.....	15 44
Wood work.....	220 53	General work.....	15 00
Smith work.....	139 76		
Weaving.....	104 56	Total.....	3,230 58

Punishments.—The number of different individuals punished, kind of punishment, and number of times inflicted, so far as shown by the reports from these institutions, are as follows :

KINDS OF PUNISHMENT.	No. of times.	No. of different convicts.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Handcuffs, or irons.....	34	33	.....	33
Dark, or punishment cells.....	305	254	.....	254
Number of meals stopped.....	942	246	.....	246
Number of meals of bread and water, (excluding those in dark cells).....	2,415	272	.....	272
Other punishments.....	.....	28	.....	28
		833	.....	833

Of the population, 1,686 in these institutions, 833, or 49.41 per cent., or 49.94 per cent., of male population only, were subject to punishments ; 33, or 1.96 per cent., of whole, or 1.98 per cent., of male population, had been handcuffed or ironed ; 254, or 15.06 per cent., or 15.23 per cent., of male population, had been subjected to the discipline of dark or punishment cells ; 246, or 14.59 per cent., of population, or 14.75 per cent., of males, had their meals stopped, *i. e.* their dinners ; 272, or 16.13 per cent., or 16.31 per cent., of the males, had their diet restricted to bread and water ; and 28, or 1.66 per cent., of whole, or 1.68 per cent., of male population, were subjected to other kinds of punishments.

Libraries.—The libraries of these institutions contain an aggregate of 11,921 volumes, and are in the English, German and other languages. The books are arranged under various heads—religious, scientific, historical, biographical, travels, &c.

Health.—The population of the penitentiaries for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 1,686, viz: 1,477 white, 191 colored males; 14 white, 4 colored females. Twenty deaths occurred—one a suicide; excluding the suicide, the rate of mortality was 1.13 per cent., or (as the deaths were all males, *i. e.*, 16 white, 3 colored males) a white male mortality of 1.08 per cent.; of colored males, 1.57 per cent. The greatest number sick at any one time was 60, viz: 54 males, 6 females. The number of serious cases of illness under treatment, on September 30, 1875, were 22, as follows:

Asthma	1	Phthisis	11
Cancer of liver	1	Scrofula	3
Diarrhœa	2	Typhoid fever	1
Debility	1		
Erysipelas	1	Total	22
Fistula in ano	1		

Convicts Discharged.—The following statement will exhibit the population of the penitentiaries for the year; also, number of each sex and color discharged during the year, and how discharged:

HOW DISCHARGED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Males ..	Females	Males ..	Females	
Penitentiary population	1,477	14	191	4	1,686
<i>Of which there were discharged by:</i>					
Expiration of sentence	12	1	2	..	15
Commutation law	282	2	32	1	317
Pardon	61	1	2	..	64
Order of court	3	2	..	..	5
Escaped	1	..	..	..	1
Died	16	..	3	..	19
Suicide	1	..	..	..	1
Total discharged	376	6	39	1	422
Leaving in confinement September 30, 1875 ..	1,101	8	152	3	1,264

Of the convict population, 1,686, there were 422, or 25.03 per cent., discharged, or one-fourth, 25.46 per cent., white, two-fifths, 42.86 per cent., colored males; one fifth, 20.42 per cent., white, one-fourth, 25 per cent., colored females. Of the 422 discharged, 376 were white, 39 colored males; 6 white, 1 colored female.

There were of the convict population 15, or 0.89 per cent., (12 white, 2 colored males, 1 white female,) discharged by expiration of sentence; 317, or 18.80 per cent., (282 white, 32 colored males; 2 white, 1 colored female)

by commutation law; 64, or 3.79 per cent., (61 white, 2 colored males, 1 white female,) were pardoned; 5, or 0.30 per cent., (3 white males, 2 white females) by order of court; 1, or 0.06 per cent. (a white male) escaped; 19, or 1.13 per cent. (16 white, 3 colored males) died; and 1, or 0.06 per cent. (a white male) committed suicide.

Physical Health.—The bodily condition of the 422 convicts when discharged was as follows:

COLOR AND SEX.	WESTERN PENITENTI'Y.		EASTERN PENITENTI'Y.		RECAPITULATI'N.		
	Good.....	Impaired..	Good.....	Impaired..	Good.....	Impaired..	Total.....
White males.....	141	23	155	57	296	80	376
White females.....	2		4		6		6
Colored males.....	13	4	16	6	29	10	39
Colored females.....	1				1		1
Total discharged.....	157	27	175	63	332	90	422

Of the 184 discharged from the Western Penitentiary, the proportion of the number in good to those in impaired health was as 85 to 15; of the 238 from Eastern Penitentiary they were as 73½ to 26½; a larger proportion of white males were discharged in good health from the Western than Eastern Penitentiary as 90 to 89. On the contrary, the proportion of white females and colored males discharged from the Eastern were in better health than those discharged from the Western, in proportion, the former class as 2 to 1, of the colored males as 9 to 8.

Mental Condition.—The mental condition of the 422 convicts at the time of discharge, is stated thus:

COLOR AND SEX.	WESTERN PENITENTI'Y.		EASTERN PENITENTI'Y.		RECAPITULATI'N.		
	Good.....	Impaired..	Good.....	Impaired..	Good.....	Impaired..	Total.....
White males.....	158	*6	173	39	331	45	376
White females.....	2		2	2	4	2	6
Colored males.....	15	2	20	2	35	4	39
Colored females.....	1				1		1
Total discharged.....	176	8	195	43	371	51	422

* Including three insane.

The mental condition of the 422 discharged convicts was better than their physical, as we find over seven-eighths, 371, or 87.91 per cent., were discharged in good and only 51, or 12.09 per cent., in impaired mental

condition. Of the 184 discharged from the Western Penitentiary the proportion of the number in good to those in impaired mental health was as 96 to 4; of the 238 from the Eastern Penitentiary, they were as 82 to 18.

Weight of Convicts.—The increase or decrease in weight of convicts, is a subject of interest to penologists, as indicating the effect of confinement upon the physical condition of convicts under the different systems of penal discipline. The following statement will exhibit the number weighed on reception and discharge, also, the number who gained or lost in weight.

SEX AND COLOR.	No. weighed.	Stationary.	Gained.	Losing.
White males.....	257	15	113	129
White females.....	2	.....	1	1
Colored males.....	23	1	11	11
Colored females.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total.....	283	16	126	141

Of the 422 convicts discharged, it will be observed that 283 were weighed on reception and discharge; of this number, 16, or 5.66 per cent., had neither gained or lost in weight; 126, or 44.52 per cent., over two-fifths, gained, and 141, or 49.82 per cent., one half, had lost in weight.

If we consider separately each sex and color, we shall find of the 257 white males, 15, or 5.84 per cent, neither gained or lost in weight; 113, or 43.97 per cent., gained, and 129, or 50.19 per cent., lost in weight; of the two white females, one gained and the other lost in weight; of the 23 colored males, 1, or 4.34 per cent., remained stationary; 11, or 47.83 per cent., gained, and an equal number lost weight; the one colored female is reported as having gained in weight. If we represent the number discharged from each penitentiary, whose weight on reception and discharge was known by 100, we shall obtain the following results:

	Stationary.	Gained.	Lost.
Western Penitentiary.....	6	41	53 = 100
Eastern Penitentiary.....	5	50	45 = 100

Of those discharged from the Western Penitentiary who had lost weight, the white were in proportion to the colored as 55 to 33; from the Eastern Penitentiary they were as 67 to 43.

Time Served.—The actual time served in the penitentiaries by the 422 convicts discharged, was as follows :

TIME SERVED IN PRISON.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Males...	Females	Males...	Females	
Under 1 year.....	69	2	10	1	82
1 and under 2 years.....	126	1	9	.....	136
2 and under 3 years.....	84	1	10	.....	95
3 and under 4 years.....	39	1	1	.....	41
4 and under 5 years.....	38	1	5	.....	44
5 and under 6 years.....	11	.....	1	.....	12
6 and under 7 years.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
7 and under 8 years.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
8 and under 9 years.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
9 and under 10 years.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
10 years and upwards.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Total discharged.....	376	6	39	1	422

Of the 422 convicts discharged, 82, or 19.43 per cent., served less than one year, the colored in proportion to the white as $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 19; 136, or 32.23 per cent., served from one to two years, the white being to the colored as 33 to $22\frac{1}{2}$; 95, or 22.51 per cent., served from two to three years, the colored being to the white as 25 to 22; 97, or 22.99 per cent., served from three to six years, the white in excess of the colored as 24 to $17\frac{1}{2}$; and 12, or 2.84 per cent., the colored in proportion to the white as $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, served 6 years and upwards.

The 15 discharged by expiration of sentence served each, on an average, 2 years, 2 months, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days. The 317 discharged by commutation law served each, an average sentence of 2 years, 2 months, $26\frac{1}{2}$ days. The 64 pardoned had served, on an average, each 2 years, 4 months, 1 day. Of the 5 discharged by order of court, each had served an average of 2 years, 5 months, 29 days. The one who escaped had served an imprisonment of 2 years, 5 months, 13 days. There were 19 who died after serving an average sentence of 1 year, 7 months, 18 days, and a white male committed suicide after serving an imprisonment of 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

Occupations.—The trades taught or occupations of the 422 convicts during their imprisonment were as follows :

OCCUPATIONS, &C.	White...	Colored	Total...	OCCUPATIONS, &C.	White...	Colored	Total...
Baking	6	1	7	No occupation	27	7	34
Barber		1	1	Nurse	1		1
Blacksmithing	4		4	Segar-boxmaking	1		1
Bricklaying	1		1	Segarmaking	48	1	49
Broommaking	17	1	18	Sewing	3	1	4
Cabinetmaking	1		1	Shoemaking	114	13	127
Cane work	48	4	52	Shoe-fitting	4	1	5
Carpenter	2		2	Spooling	1		1
Cooking		2	2	Tailoring	4		4
Dye house	1		1	Tinsmithing	1		1
Engineers		1	1	Weaving	21	2	23
Gasmaking	1		1	Wash-house	21		21
Gardening	1		1	Wood work	6		6
Knitting	1		1	Jobbing	39	4	43
Labor	2		2	Sick	2		2
Library	1		1				
Machinist	1		1				
Marble work	2	1	3	Total	382	40	422

The largest number, 132, or 31.28 per cent., had been employed at shoe-making and fitting; the next, 52, or 12.32 per cent., at cane work; 49, or 11.61 per cent., at segarmaking; 43, or 10.19 per cent., at jobbing.

Remaining at the end of Year.—The number of convicts remaining in the penitentiaries on September 30, 1875, was 1,264, to wit :

White males	1,101	Colored males	152
White females	8	Colored females	3
Total of white convicts	1,109	Total of colored convicts	155

Employment.—Of the 1,264 convicts remaining in the penitentiaries at the close of the year, viz: 1,253 males, 11 females, the following table will exhibit their employment, &c. :

HOW EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS.		HOW EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS.	
	Males...	Females		Males...	Females
Blacksmithing	1		Sewing		9
Broommaking	88		Shoemaking	360	
Cane work	119		Sick	9	
Idle	232		Tailoring	4	
Invalid and convalescent,	16		Weaving	56	
Jobbing	118	2	Whipmaking	58	
Marble shop	16		Winding	1	
Old and infirm	10		Wood-work	17	
Repairs and labor	75		Total in confinement,	1,253	11
Segarmaking	70				

PENITENTIARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Comparative table exhibiting the characteristics of convicts received into the penitentiaries, from 1861 to 1872, divided into four periods of three years each.

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.	First period—1861 to 1863.....	Second period—1864 to 1866.....	Third period—1867 to 1869.....	Fourth period—1870 to 1872.....	INCREASE PER CENT.			
					Second period over first period.....	Third period over second period....	Fourth period com- pared with third period.....	Third & fourth pe- riod over first and second period....
Number committed..	792	1,274	1,404	1,319	60.86	10.20	6.05*	31.80
<i>Sex and color :</i>								
White males.....	641	1,122	1,205	1,150	75.04	7.40	4.56*	33.58
White females.....	43	51	25	19	18.60	50.98*	24.00*	53.19*
Colored males.....	100	88	168	145	12.00*	90.91	13.69*	66.49
Colored females.....	8	13	6	5	62.50	53.85*	16.67*	47.62*
<i>Ages :</i>								
Under 18.....	45	55	71	44	22.22	29.09	38.03*	15.00
18 to 21.....	117	213	251	197	82.05	17.84	21.51*	35.76
21 to 25.....	184	335	401	346	82.07	19.70	13.72*	43.93
25 to 30.....	140	250	278	309	78.57	11.20	11.15	50.51
30 to 35.....	97	134	144	138	38.14	7.46	4.17*	22.08
35 to 40.....	70	105	97	102	50.00	7.62*	5.15	13.71
40 to 45.....	45	56	48	67	24.44	14.29*	39.58	13.86
45 to 50.....	25	57	46	56	128.00	19.30*	21.74	24.39
50 years and upwards	69	69	68	60	.....	1.45*	11.76*	7.25*
<i>Nativity :</i>								
Natives of Penn'a....	432	603	737	679	39.58	22.22	7.87*	36.81
Other Americans.....	185	302	332	318	63.24	9.93	4.22*	33.47
Foreigners.....	175	369	335	322	110.86	9.21*	3.88*	20.77
<i>Education :</i>								
Illiterate.....	122	212	231	231	73.77	8.96	.....	38.32
Read only.....	131	176	169	115	34.35	3.98*	31.95*	7.49*
Read and write.....	539	886	1,004	973	64.38	13.32	3.09*	33.74
<i>Habits :</i>								
Abstinent.....	210	367	370	305	74.76	.82	17.57*	16.98
Moderate drinkers....	247	466	611	506	88.66	31.12	17.18*	56.66
Intemperate.....	335	441	423	508	31.64*	4.08*	20.09	19.97
<i>Civil condition :</i>								
Single.....	420	693	795	740	65.00	14.72	6.92*	37.92
Married.....	334	528	547	512	58.08	3.60	6.40*	22.85
Widowed.....	38	53	62	67	39.47	16.98	8.06	41.76
<i>Crimes :</i>								
Against property.....	630	1,075	1,173	989	70.63	9.12	15.69*	26.80
Against persons.....	162	199	231	330	22.84	16.08	42.86	55.40
<i>Convictions :</i>								
First.....	719	1,185	1,280	1,168	64.81	8.02	8.75*	28.57
Second.....	58	62	104	114	6.89	67.74	9.62	81.67
Third.....	9	16	15	26	77.78	6.25*	73.33	64.00
Fourth to sixth.....	5	9	4	10	80.00	55.56*	150.00	.....
Sixth and upwards...	1	2	1	1	100.00	50.00*	.....	33.33*

PENITENTIARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA—CONTINUED.

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.	First period—1861 to 1863.....	Second period—1864 to 1866.....	Third period—1867 to 1869.....	Fourth period—1870 to 1872.....	INCREASE PER CENT.			
					Second period over first period.....	Third period over second period....	Fourth period com- pared with third period.....	Third & fourth period over first and second period....
<i>Health:</i>								
Physical—good.....	575	703	771	782	22.26	9.67	1.43	21.52
impaired..	217	571	633	537	163.13	10.86	15.17*	48.48
Mental—good.....	648	1,125	1,168	1,141	73.61	3.82	2.31*	30.23
impaired....	144	149	286	178	3.47	58.39	24.58*	41.30
<i>Penitentiaries:</i>								
Western	292	503	551	538	72.26	9.54	2.36*	36.98
Eastern	500	771	853	781	54.20	10.64	8.44*	28.56

* Decrease.

The above period of 1861 to 1872, was selected on account of the year in 1873 having been changed to end on September 30. A corresponding table of admissions into reformatories will be found in connection with the combined statistics of those institutions. A comparison of these tables will show important changes in the different periods named, which cannot fail to instruct all who are interested in penology and juvenile delinquency.

REFORMATORIES.

COMBINED STATISTICS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, PHILADELPHIA, AND REFORM SCHOOL, ALLEGHENY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

The State appropriation to these institutions for the past year was \$51,500. The receipts for the year aggregated \$394,240 80. Expenditures, \$403,475 55. Liabilities, deducting cash on hand, \$295,987 37. Of the liabilities, \$277,087 94 are of the Reform School and \$18,899 43 of the House of Refuge. The detail of these several items will be found in the separate reports of each of these institutions, pages 243, 244 and 256, 257.

The aggregate amount of appropriations made to these institutions by the State from their establishment to date is \$1,474,550, viz :

House of Refuge from 1827 to 1875, a period of 49 years.....	\$795,500
Reform School from 1850 to 1875, a period of 26 years.....	679,050
Total	1,474,550

Of this sum \$582,550 was expended for purchase of ground and erection of buildings, viz : \$10,000 for buildings first used by House of Refuge ; \$172,500 for new buildings now used by House of Refuge ; \$350,050 for ground and buildings now used by Reform School, but soon to be vacated, and \$100,000 on new buildings and ground, to which a removal is to be made. The balance, \$892,000, was expended for salaries and maintenance.

The buildings will accommodate 1,165, viz : 785 boys, 380 girls. The new buildings at Morganza, not included in the foregoing, will accommodate 320 to 480. When the buildings, at present occupied by the Reform School, are disposed of and the institution removed to their new location the capacity of these reformatories will be about 1,300.

For the official management of these institutions see separate reports of each, pages 244, 257.

The average number of inmates for the year ending September 30, 1875, were 819.9, viz : 521.8 white, 116 colored boys ; 135.8 white, 45.3 colored girls. The maximum number during the year was 965, viz : 617 white, 132 colored boys ; 160 white, 56 colored girls. The minimum number was 695, viz : 430 white, 96 colored boys ; 132 white, 37 colored girls.

The average cost per caput was \$195 43 ; deduct the earnings, the net cost was \$164 53, or a weekly cost of \$3 16.

The number of inmates at the beginning of the year with the number of each sex and color committed and returned during the year is presented in the following tabular statement :

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
October 1, 1874, there were.....	571	153	123	50	897
Committed during the year.....	292	72	48	19	431
Returned, having been indentured	2	7	4	4	17
Returned, voluntarily.....	2	1	3	...	6
Returned, having absconded from master	1	...	2	...	3
Returned, having escaped	2	...	...	...	2
Arrested and returned	14	...	...	...	14
Total admitted during the year.....	313	80	57	23	473
Population of the year.....	884	233	180	73	1,370

Of the 473 admitted, 42, or 8.88 per cent., were re-admissions, viz: 21 white, 9 colored boys ; 8 white, 4 colored girls. The re-admissions of the white were in proportion to the colored as 16 to 7. The re-admissions into the House of Refuge was 8.55 per cent. ; Reform School, 9.47 per cent. The period of absence from the institutions of those re-admitted was as follows :

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Less than 3 months.....	1	3	3	...	7
3 to 6 months.....	4	3	...	1	8
6 to 12 months.....	2	...	3	2	7
1 to 2 years.....	13	2	3	1	19
2 to 3 years.....	1	...	...	...	1
Total re-admitted.....	21	8	9	4	42

One-sixth, 7, or 16.67 per cent., were absent each, less than three months, six to twelve months ; one-fifth, 8, or 19.05 per cent., from three to six months ; two-fifths, 19, or 45.24 per cent., from one to two years ; and 1, or 2.38 per cent., was absent from two to three years

Ages.—The respective ages of each sex and color of the delinquents committed during the year ending September 30, 1875, were as follows:

AGES OF THOSE COMMITTED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 7 years.....	1	.....	1	1	3
7 and under 9 years.....	12	.....	3	2	17
9 and under 11 years.....	32	7	5	2	46
11 and under 13 years.....	58	4	9	3	74
13 and under 15 years.....	55	24	14	3	96
15 and under 20 years.....	133	37	15	8	193
20 years and upwards.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Total admitted.....	292	72	48	19	431

The largest number of delinquents were committed between 15 and 20 years of age. It will also be observed that the colored were committed at an earlier age than white delinquents. Of the 431 committed during the year, 3, or 0.70 per cent., were under seven years of age; 17, or 3.95 per cent., were between seven and nine years of age, the colored exceeding the white in proportion as $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3; 46, or 10.67 per cent., were nine to eleven years of age, the white being to colored as 11 to $10\frac{1}{2}$; 74, or 17.17 per cent., were eleven to thirteen years of age, the colored being to white as 18 to 17; 96, or 22.27 per cent., were thirteen to fifteen years of age, the colored exceeding the white as 25 to 22; 193, or 44.78 per cent., were fifteen to twenty years of age, the white in proportion to the colored as 47 to 34; and 2, or 0.46 per cent., were twenty years of age and upwards when committed.

Average Age.—The average age of the white and colored juveniles committed; also the age of eldest and youngest:

	WHITE.		COLORED.		General average.....
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Average age of those committed.....	13.6	14.	13.5	12.5	13.6
Age of the eldest committed.....	20.3	19.	17.	15.	17.8
Age of the youngest committed.....	6.	9.	6.	7.	7.

The average age of white boys committed was 13.6 years; colored, 13.5; white girls, 14 years, colored, 12.5 years; general average age, 13.6 years. The age of the eldest white boy committed was 20.3 years; colored, 17 years; white girl, 19 years; colored girl, 15 years; average age of eldest juveniles, 17.8 years. The age of the youngest committed of white boys was 6 years; colored, 6 years; white girls, 9 years; colored girls, 7 years; average age of youngest juveniles is 7 years.

How Committed.—Of the 431 committed, 144, or 33.41 per cent., were by courts, and 287, or 66.59 per cent., by magistrates. As compared with the preceding year, the commitments by courts have increased, and those by magistrates decreased.

BY WHOM COMMITTED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	
Committed by courts.....	110	14	20	.....	144
Committed by magistrates.....	182	58	28	19	287
Total committed.....	292	72	48	19	431

Of the commitments by court, the white were in proportion to the colored as 34 to 30. On the contrary, of those committed by magistrates, the colored exceeded the white as 70 to 66.

Offences.—The offences for which the juvenile delinquents were committed, is presented as follows:

OFFENCES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	
Arson.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Assault and battery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Assault and battery and attempt to steal.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Burglary.....	7	.....	1	.....	8
Disobedience.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Felony.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Felonious entry.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Forgery.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Habitual drunkenness.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Incorrigibility.....	152	33	19	7	211
Intent to steal.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Killing domestic animals.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Larceny.....	72	2	12	3	89
Malicious conduct or mischief.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Prostitution.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15
Rape.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vagrancy.....	29	3	5	1	38
Vagrancy and prostitution.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vicious conduct.....	22	16	6	6	50
Total committed.....	292	72	48	19	431

It will be observed that 211 were committed for incorrigibility, 89 for larceny, 52 for vicious and malicious conduct, 38 for vagrancy—making a total of 390, or 90.49 per cent., of all the offences. Of those committed for incorrigibility, the white were in proportion to the colored as 51 to 39. On the contrary, of those charged with larceny, the colored were to the white as 22 to 20; for vicious and malicious conduct, as 19 to 11; for vagrancy, an equal proportion of each sex were committed.

Of the white delinquents, one-half, 185, or 50.82 per cent., were committed for incorrigibility—the girls in proportion to the boys as 52 to 46; one-fifth, 74, or 20.33 per cent., for larceny—the boys being to the girls as 25 to 3; one-tenth, 39, or 10.71 per cent., for vicious and malicious conduct—the girls exceeding the boys in proportion as 22 to 8; 32, or 8.79 per cent., were committed for vagrancy—the boys being to the girls as 10 to 4. Of the white girls, one-fifth, 15, or 20.83 per cent., were committed for prostitution.

In regard to the colored delinquents, over one-third, 26, or 38.89 per cent., were committed for incorrigibility, the boys in proportion to the girls as 40 to 37; over one-fifth, 15, or 22.38 per cent., for larceny—the boys being to the girls as 25 to 16; one-fifth, 13, or 19.40 per cent., for vicious and malicious conduct—the girls exceeding the boys in proportion as 32 to 15; and 6, or 8.95 per cent., were committed for vagrancy—the boys in proportion to the girls as 10 to 5.

Nativity.—The nativity of delinquents committed were as follows:

WHERE BORN.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Pennsylvania.....	183	58	24	15	280
Connecticut.....	1				1
Delaware.....		1	2	1	4
Florida.....			1		1
Illinois.....	1				1
Indiana.....	1				1
Maine.....		1			1
Maryland.....			5	1	6
Michigan.....			1		1
New Jersey.....	5	2	4		11
New York.....	13	5			18
Ohio.....	6	2			10
South Carolina.....			1		1
Virginia.....			7	2	9
West Virginia.....	1				1
Americans.....	211	69	47	19	346
Canada.....	5	1			6
England.....	6				6
France.....	2				2
Germany.....	20	1			21
Ireland.....	37	1			38
Italy.....	1				1
Scotland.....	2				2
South America.....	1				1
Sweden.....	1				1
Wales.....	1				1
Foreigners.....	76	3			79
Americans.....	211	69	47	19	346
Unknown.....	5		1		6
Total committed.....	292	72	48	19	431

Of the *known* nativity, 346, or 81.41 per cent., four-fifths, were American, and 79, or 18.59 per cent., foreign born. The colored were all of American birth.

Education.—The education of delinquents on admission, may be seen in the following statement :

EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Illiterate.....	99	18	117
Spell only.....	43	12	55
Read imperfectly.....	35	19	54
Read well.....	34	3	37
Read and write imperfectly.....	27	7	34
Read and write well.....	25	3	28
Superior education.....	101	5	106
Total committed.....	364	67	431

Two-fifths, 172, or 39.91 per cent., were illiterate or could spell only, the colored in proportion to the whites as 45 to 39; 54, or 12.53 per cent., one-eighth, read imperfectly on admission, the colored being to the whites as 28 to 10; 37, or 8.58 per cent., read well, the white to colored as 9 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; 34, or 7.89 per cent., read, but wrote imperfectly, the colored exceed the white as $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; 28, or 6.50 per cent., could read and write well, the white being to the colored as 7 to $4\frac{1}{2}$; of the 106, or 24.59 per cent., one-fourth, who had an education superior to reading and writing, the white were in proportion to the colored as 28 to $7\frac{1}{2}$. It will be observed that ignorance prevailed to a greater extent with the colored than white juveniles.

Of the 278 committed to the Refuge, one-half, 140, or 50.36 per. cent., were illiterate, or could spell only; of the 153 committed to the Reform School, one-fifth, 32, or 20.91 per cent., were illiterate, including those who could spell only.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The following table will exhibit the education and average age of the juvenile delinquents as received from the several counties :

COUNTIES FROM WHENCE RECEIV'D.	SEX AND AVERAGE AGE.				EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.								Total
	Boys.		Girls.		Illiterate.	Spell only.	Read imperfectly.	Read well.	Read and write imperfectly.	Read and write well.	Read, write and cipher.		
	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.									
Allegheny.....	64	13.1	23	15.8	10	12	1	15	17	12	20	87	
Armstrong.....	4	15.								2	2	4	
Beaver.....	5	10.2	4	13.2		2	1		4	2		9	
Bedford.....	1	15.									1	1	
Berks.....	3	15.	4	16.			1				6	7	
Blair.....	3	16.					1				2	3	
Bucks.....	1	12.			1							1	
Butler.....	1	16.								1		1	
Cameron.....	1	15.									1	1	
Centre.....	1	13.									1	1	
Chester.....	3	12.									3	3	
Clarion.....	1	10.					1					1	
Clinton.....	3	16.			1						2	3	
Crawford.....	6	14.5	1	14.	1	1		1	2		2	7	
Dauphin.....	2	16.5					2					2	
Erie.....	3	13.	1	10.		1			2	1		4	
Fayette.....	3	13.6					1			1	1	3	
Huntingdon.....	1	14.									1	1	
Lancaster.....	5	16.	1	14.			1				5	6	
Lawrence.....	3	13.3					2			1		3	
Luzerne.....	2	13.									2	2	
Lycoming.....	1	11.5	4	13.	2		3					5	
Mercer.....	1	12.					1					1	
Montgomery.....	3	17.	1	15.	1		1	2				4	
Northampton.....	4	14.									4	4	
Northumberland.....			1	15.							1	1	
Philadelphia.....	155	14.	29	15.	82	27	16	15			44	184	
Somerset.....	1	16.									1	1	
Susquehanna.....	2	10.5					1				1	2	
Venango.....	2	16.4							1		1	2	
Washington.....	7	13.3	3	12.7	1		2	1	2	4		10	
Total of white....	292	13.6	72	14.	99	43	35	34	27	25	101	364	
Allegheny.....	8	12.2	2	12.		2	7		1			10	
Berks.....	1	14.			1							1	
Chester.....	3	15.1				1	1	1				3	
Crawford.....	1	15.					1					1	
Fayette.....	1	15.					1					1	
Huntingdon.....	1	13.			1							1	
Lancaster.....	1	11.					1					1	
Lawrence.....	1	20.									1	1	
Lycoming.....	1	14.				1						1	
Montgomery.....	1	15.				1						1	
Philadelphia.....	25	13.	16	14.2	15	6	6	2	6	3	3	41	
Somerset.....	1	17.			1							1	
Venango.....	1	10.				1						1	
Washington.....	2	16.5	1	8			2				1	3	
Total colored....	48	13.5	19	12.5	18	12	19	3	7	3	5	67	
White and colored.	340	13.5	91	13.2	117	55	54	37	34	28	106	431	

Parental Relations.—The parental relations of the juveniles committed, is exhibited thus :

PARENTS.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Parents living.....	115	21	13	5	154
Parents dead.....	33	9	19	5	66
Father living.....	49	17	7	4	77
Mother living.....	95	25	9	5	134
Total committed.....	292	72	48	19	431

More than one-third, 154, or 35.73 per cent., of the juveniles had both parents living, the white in proportion to the colored as 37 to 27 ; one-seventh, 66, or 15.31 per cent., had lost both parents, the colored to the white as 36 to 12 ; one-sixth, 77, or 17.87 per cent., had father only living, the white to colored as 18 to 16 ; nearly one-third, 134, or 31.09 per cent., had mother only living, the white in proportion to the colored as 33 to 21. It will be observed that 277, or 64.27 per cent., two-thirds, were whole or half orphans, the colored to a greater extent than the white, in proportion as 73 to 63.

Parentage.—The nationality of the parents, *i. e.* fathers of the children committed, was as follows :

NATIONALITY.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Americans.....	125	23	48	19	215
English.....	31	4	.....	.....	35
German.....	38	14	.....	.....	52
Irish.....	79	18	.....	.....	97
Other foreigners.....	15	8	.....	.....	23
Unknown.....	4	5	.....	.....	9
Total.....	292	72	48	19	431

Of the *known* parentage, 215, or 50.95 per cent., one-half, were Americans ; 35, or 8.29 per cent., English ; 52, or 12.32 per cent., one-eighth, German ; 97, or 22.99 per cent., one-fifth, Irish ; and 23, or 5.45 per cent., were of other foreign parentage. All the colored were of American parentage ; also two-fifths, 143, or 40.66 per cent., of the white delinquents.

Health.—The population of these reformatories for the year ending September 30, 1875, was 1,370, viz: 884 white, 180 colored boys; 233 white, 73 colored girls. There were 635 cases of sickness, being 46.35 per cent., of the population. Their diseases were as follows:

DISEASES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Amenorrhœa.....		2			2
Diarrhœa.....	7	9			16
Dysmenorrhœa.....		6			6
Epilepsy.....	3				3
Erysipelas.....	1				1
Fever, intermittent.....	11	6	5	2	24
Do .remittent.....	14	5	6	5	30
Do .scarlet.....	1				1
Do .typhoid.....	105	80	20	10	215
Fractures.....	3				3
Gastritis.....	3				3
Hæmaturia.....	1				1
Influenza.....	8	3			11
Laryngitis.....	3				3
Ophthalmia.....	16	4	6	1	27
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	12	6	12	5	35
Pharyngitis.....	6	4			10
Pneumonia.....	5		8		13
Rheumatism, acute.....	8	6	3	2	19
Rubeola.....	2		10	2	14
Scrofula.....	20	18	10	6	54
Skin diseases.....	12				12
Tonsillitis.....	3	3	3	12	18
Typhoid dysentery.....	33	24	10	18	85
Do .pneumonia.....	12	10	4	7	33
Total cases.....	291	186	97	61	635

Of the 1,117 constituting the white population, there were 477, or 42.70 per cent., cases of sickness, two-fifths; of the colored population, 253, there were 158, or 62.41 per cent., cases of sickness. This great amount of sickness was due to typhoid fever, which became epidemic in the Reform School. On page 262 it will be seen that of 470, the population of the Reform School for the year, there were 459, or 97.66 per cent., cases of sickness; while in the House of Refuge, with a population of 900, only 176, or 19.55 per cent., cases of sickness occurred. See page 251.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Population	Ave. No...	CASES OF SICKNESS.		
			Number.	Per cent. on population.	Per cent. on ave. No.
House of Refuge.....	900	545.9	176	19.55	32.42
Reform School.....	470	273.	459	97.66	168.13
Totals, &c., with per cent.....	1,370	818.9	635	46.35	77.54

Necrology.—In a population of 1,370, only 23, or 1.68 per cent., died, viz: 9 white, 6 colored boys; 3 white, 5 colored girls. The population, average number, and number of deaths in each of the reformatories is exhibited as follows:

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Popula- tion.	Average number.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. on populat'n.	Per cent. on ave'ge No.
House of Refuge.....	900	545.9	4	0.44	0.73
Reform School.....	470	273.	19	4.04	6.96
Totals, &c.....	1,370	818.9	23	1.68	2.88

The mortality of the Reform School greatly exceeded that of the Refuge. The death rate of the colored was to the white as 1 to 4. Of the population, 884 white boys, 9 died, equal to 1.02 per cent.; of 233 white girls, 3 died, or 1.29 per cent.; of 180 colored boys, 6 died, or 3.33 per cent.; of 73 colored girls, 5 died, equal to 6.85 per cent.

Or, of the average number, 521.8 white boys, 9 died, or 1.72 per cent.; 135.8 white females, 3 died, or 2.21 per cent.; 116 colored boys, 6 died, or 5.17 per cent.; 45.3 colored girls, 5 died, equal to 11.04 per cent.

Causes of Death.—The cause of fatal result, with the sex and color of the deceased delinquents, is presented thus:

CAUSE OF FATAL RESULT.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	.....	3	3	7
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	6	2	3	2	13
Typhoid pneumonia.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total deaths.....	9	3	6	5	23

From the above we learn that 30 per cent. of the deaths were from phthisis, 4 per cent. from pneumonia, 57 per cent. from typhoid fever, and 9 per cent. from typhoid pneumonia. The average age of deceased children was 15.9 years; average time in institution, 2 years, 7 months, 13 days.

Trades or Occupations.—The trades taught or occupations of the delinquents in these institutions were as follows :

INDUSTRIES.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Baking.....	9				9
Blacksmithing.....	15				15
Brushmaking.....	90				90
Domestic work.....	26	51	22	8	107
Engineers' department.....	2				2
Gardening.....	6		3	12	21
Knitting.....	87		8		95
Match-boxmaking.....			42		42
Sewing.....		36		16	52
Shoemaking.....	100		79		179
Shoe-fitting.....	10	58		27	95
Tailoring.....		42		10	52
Whipmaking.....	158		26		184
Unemployed, but attended two sessions of school.....	104				104
Not stated.....	277	46			323
Total, being population of year.....	884	233	180	73	1,370

Of the 943 whose occupations are stated, one-fifth were employed at whip-making, one-eighth at domestic work, one-fifth at shoemaking.

Discharged Delinquents.—The number of inmates discharged from the Reformatories during the year, was 644—being an increase of 173, or 36.73 per cent., over the preceding year. Of those discharged, 459 were white and 73 colored boys ; 96 white, and 36 colored girls. The following statement will exhibit how they were discharged :

HOW DISCHARGED.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.....
	Boys..	Girls..	Boys..	Girls..	
Indentured.....	39	15	13	10	77
Returned to court.....	2				2
Do.....master.....	1				1
Do.....friends.....	169	17	34	13	233
On age.....	1	2	1	3	7
By examining judges.....	13	1			14
As unfit subjects.....	13	4		2	19
On parole.....	39	14	3		56
Definitely.....	150	40	16	3	209
Escaped.....	1				1
Removed to almshouse.....	2				2
Died.....	9	3	6		23
Total discharged.....	439	96	73	36	644

Of the population, 1,370 of juvenile delinquents, there were 644, or 47.01 per cent., discharged ; 5.61 per cent. were indentured ; 0.15 per cent. returned to court ; 0.07 per cent. to master ; 17.01 per cent. to friends ; 0.51 per cent. were discharged on age ; 1.02 per cent. by examining judges ; 1.39 per cent. as unfit subjects ; 4.09 per cent. on parole ; 15.26 per cent.

definitely; 0.07 per cent. escaped; 0.15 per cent. were removed to almshouse, and 1.68 per cent. died.

Indentured.—Of the 77 indentured, 52 were boys, who were indentured to the following occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	BOYS.		OCCUPATIONS.	BOYS.	
	White...	Colored...		White...	Colored...
Bakers	2		Shoemakers	10	
Barber		1	Waiters		12
Carpenters	2		Whipmaker	1	
Confectioner	1				
Farmers	22	10			
Grocer	1		Total boys	39	13

In addition to the above 52 boys, there were 25 girls, viz: 15 white, 10 colored, indentured to learn housewifery.

A larger number were indentured from the House of Refuge than Reform School, as may be seen from the following statement:

SEX AND COLOR.	HOUSE OF REFUGE.		REFORM SCH'L.		RECAPITULATION.	
	Number discharged...	Per cent. discharged in- dentured.	Number discharged...	Per cent. discharged in- dentured.	Total No. dis- charged...	Per cent. dis- charged in- dentured.
White boys	277	13.00	162	1.85	439	8.88
White girls	46	28.26	50	4.00	96	15.62
Total white	323	15.17	212	2.36	535	10.09
Colored boys	53	24.53	20	.....	73	17.81
Colored girls	29	31.03	7	14.29	36	27.78
Total colored	82	26.83	27	3.70	109	21.10
Together	405	17.53	239	2.51	644	11.96

It will be observed in the above table, of 644 discharged, only 77, or 11.96 per cent., were indentured, or of 535 white juveniles discharged, 54, or 10.09 per cent., and of 109 colored, 23, or 21.10 per cent., were indentured. A comparison of the two institutions will show, that of the 405 discharged from the Refuge, 71, or 17.53 per cent., were indentured; while of the 239 discharged from the Reform School, only 6, or 2.51 per cent., were indentured.

School Statistics.—Showing the number of each sex and color in attendance at the beginning of year, number added to the roll during the year,

school population; also, number discharged from, and remaining in attendance or on the school roll at the end of year:

	WHITE.			COLORED.			Aggregate...
	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	Boys..	Girls..	Total..	
Number in attendance October 1, 1874 ...	571	153	724	123	50	173	897
Admitted during the year	313	80	393	57	23	80	473
School population.....	884	233	1,117	180	73	253	1,370
Discharged from school	439	96	535	73	36	109	644
On school roll September 30, 1875	445	137	582	107	37	144	726

Education of Discharged Delinquents.—It is important to ascertain to what extent the benefits of education have been conferred upon the discharged delinquents during their residence in these institutions.

The following table will exhibit the education on reception and discharge of 321 of the 644 discharged delinquents. We are unable to state what educational improvement was made in the 323 discharged from the white department of the House of Refuge, as the returns from that institution do not contain the required information.

EDUCATION ON ADMISSION.		EDUCATION ON DISCHARGE.				Total
		Illiterate..	Read only	Read and write....	Superior education..	
Illiterate.....	104	9	29	64	2	104
Read only	103	.....	13	81	9	103
Read and write.....	107	.....	.....	55	52	107
Superior education	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Total	321	9	42	200	70	321

It is noteworthy of the 321 discharged, 104, or 32.40 per cent., one-third, were illiterate on admission, and only 9, or 2.80 per cent., when discharged, being a reduction of 95, equal to 91.34 per cent. of illiterate; 42, or 13.08 per cent., on discharge could read only, a reduction of 61, or 59.22 per cent.: 200, or 62.31 per cent., on discharge, could read and write, being an increase of this class over the number at reception of 83, or 70.94 per cent.; 70, or 21.81 per cent., one-fifth, on discharge, had a superior education, an increase of 63, or 900 per cent., on the number of this class on admission. If the number discharged be represented by 100, we can, by the following table, see the great improvement in their education on admission and discharge.

	Illiterate.	Read only.	Read and write.	Superior education.
Education on admission.....	32.4	32.1	33.3	2.2 = 100
Education on discharge.....	2.8	13.1	62.3	21.8 = 100

Of the 104 who were illiterate on admission, 9, or 8.65 per cent., were discharged unimproved; 29, or 27.89 per cent., learned to read; 64, or 61.54 per cent., three-fifths, acquired a knowledge of reading and writing; and 2, or 1.92 per cent., obtained a superior education. Of the 103 who could read only, when admitted, 13, or 12.62 per cent., one-eighth, were discharged but little improved in education, 81, or 78.64 per cent., over three-fourths, improved in reading, and learned to write; and 9, or 8.74 per cent., acquired a superior education. Of the 117 who, on admission could read and write, 55, or 51.40 per cent., improved in these branches, and 52, or 48.60 per cent., obtained a superior education. There were 7 who, when received, had a good education; these improved and advanced to higher studies during their residence in the institution.

Remaining at end of year.—The number of juvenile delinquents of each sex and color, remaining in reformatories at the close of the year, September 30, 1875, was 726, being 171, or 19.06 per cent., one fifth less than the number at the end of the preceding year.

COLOR AND SEX.	House of Refuge.	Reform School.	Aggre'te.
White boys	294	151	445
White girls	83	54	137
Total white	377	205	582
Colored boys	87	20	107
Colored girls	31	6	37
Total colored	118	26	144
White and colored	495	231	726

Counties.—The 726 delinquents remaining on September 30, 1875, in the reformatories, were committed from the following counties:

COUNTIES.	Boys	Girls	Total	COUNTIES.	Boys	Girls	Total
Adams.....	1	.....	1	Huntingdon.....	1	1	2
Allegheny.....	107	42	149	Indiana.....	.....	1	1
Armstrong.....	2	.....	2	Lancaster.....	20	4	24
Beaver.....	6	5	11	Lawrence.....	7	.....	7
Bedford.....	1	.....	1	Lebanon.....	.....	1	1
Berks.....	15	9	24	Luzerne.....	5	.....	5
Blair.....	3	1	4	Lycoming.....	11	4	15
Bucks.....	3	1	4	Mercer.....	2	.....	2
Butler.....	5	.....	5	Mifflin.....	1	.....	1
Cambria.....	3	.....	3	Montgomery.....	10	1	11
Cameron.....	1	.....	1	Northumberland.....	5	1	6
Chester.....	11	1	12	Philadelphia.....	273	86	359
Clarion.....	2	.....	2	Potter.....	1	.....	1
Clearfield.....	1	.....	1	Schuylkill.....	.....	2	2
Clinton.....	6	.....	6	Somerset.....	2	.....	2
Crawford.....	7	3	10	Susquehanna.....	1	.....	1
Cumberland.....	2	.....	2	Venango.....	4	1	5
Dauphin.....	5	1	6	Washington.....	6	3	9
Delaware.....	1	1	2	Westmoreland.....	1	.....	1
Erie.....	9	3	12	York.....	4	.....	4
Payette.....	5	2	7				
Franklin.....	2	.....	2	Total.....	552	174	726

REFORMATORIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Comparative table, exhibiting the characteristics of juvenile delinquents received into reformatories from 1861 to 1872, divided into four periods of three years each :

CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.	First period—1861 to 1863..	Second period—1864 to 1866	Third period—1867 to 1869	Fourth period—1870 to 1872	INCREASE PER CENT.			
					Second period over first period.....	Third period compared with second period.....	Fourth period compared with third period.....	Third & fourth period compared with first & second period
Numbers committed	1,640	1,705	1,371	1,268	3.96	*19.59	*7.51	*21.11
<i>Sex and color :</i>								
White boys.....	985	1,024	898	866	3.95	*12.30	*3.56	*12.20
White girls.....	385	386	229	202	.26	*40.67	*11.79	*44.10
Colored boys.....	182	210	175	137	15.38	*16.67	*21.71	*20.41
Colored girls.....	88	85	69	63	*3.41	*18.82	*8.69	*23.70
<i>Ages :</i>								
Under 7.....	10	9	7	23	*10.00	*22.22	228.57	57.89
7 to 9.....	61	71	65	43	16.39	*8.45	*33.85	*18.18
9 to 11.....	238	203	154	117	*14.71	*24.14	*24.03	*38.55
11 to 13.....	422	412	322	206	*2.37	*21.84	*36.02	*36.69
13 to 15.....	449	478	417	524	6.46	*12.76	25.66	1.51
15 to 20.....	460	529	400	353	15.00	*24.39	*11.75	*23.85
20 yrs. and upwards.....		3	6	2	300.00	100.00	*66.67	166.67
<i>Nativity :</i>								
Natives of Penn'a..	1,135	1,205	982	866	6.17	*18.51	*11.81	*21.03
Other Americans ..	217	238	231	160	8.76	*2.12	*30.74	*13.69
Foreigners.....	217	170	80	169	*21.66	*52.94	111.25	*35.66
Unknown	71	94	78	73	32.39	*17.02	*6.41	*8.48
<i>Education :</i>								
Illiterate.....	630	639	460	316	1.43	*28.01	*31.30	*38.85
Read only.....	322	287	246	384	*10.87	*14.29	56.10	3.45
Read and write	688	779	665	568	13.22	*14.63	*14.59	*15.95
<i>How Committed :</i>								
By courts.....	233	333	344	293	42.92	3.30	*14.83	12.54
By magistrates....	1,407	1,372	1,027	975	*2.49	*25.15	*5.06	*27.96
<i>Reformatories :</i>								
House of Refuge...	1,267	1,316	1,038	896	3.87	*21.12	*13.68	*25.13
Reform School.....	373	389	333	372	4.29	*14.40	11.71	*7.48

* Decrease.

The above table is only of the *committed* during the respective periods, excluding those returned by master, &c., to whom they had been indentured.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

COMBINED STATISTICS OF THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

These combined statistics are of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, State Hospital at Danville, Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Pennsylvania Hospital, (Kirkbride's,) and the Philadelphia Hospital.

There are 954½ acres of land connected with five of these hospitals, the estimated value of which, including buildings, is \$3,099,709 37; of personal property, \$137,085 63. This statement does not include the Philadelphia Hospital, a department connected with the alms-house, the land, buildings and personal property thereof being included in the estimated value of the latter institution. Neither of the State Hospitals have any funds or investments; those possessed by the Friends' Asylum and Pennsylvania Hospital, are estimated at \$75,750 00.

Accommodations.—The existing accommodations, or number that can be comfortably provided for in each of these institutions, are as follows:

NAME OF HOSPITALS	Location.	Capacity.
State Lunatic Hospital	Harrisburg....	400
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.....	Dixmont.....	400
State Hospital for Northern District.....	Danville.....	240
Total State Hospitals		1,040
Friends' Asylum.....	Frankford....	100
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	Philadelphia..	500
Philadelphia Hospital.....	Philadelphia..	660
Total other hospitals.....		1,260
Aggregate capacity.....		2,300

The crowded condition of these institutions will be understood when, with a capacity for 2,300 patients, the *average number* treated during the past year was 2,738.7; the maximum number, 2,911, and the minimum 2,608. The crowded condition of the Philadelphia Hospital demands immediate relief, with a capacity to comfortably accommodate 660, the *average number* of its patients during the year was 1,103.6, and the lowest number at any time was 1,062.

Number Treated.—The population or number of patients treated in these hospitals during the year are annually increasing. In 1874 the number

treated was 3,836; in 1875 it increased to 3,899—an increase of 63, or 1.64 per cent. The number of each sex under treatment in the respective hospitals, for the year ending September 30, 1875, were :

INSTITUTIONS.	NUMBER TREATED.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	305	253	558	14.31
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont..	403	319	722	18.52
State Hospital, Danville.....	218	145	363	9.31
Friends' Asylum.....	58	66	124	3.18
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	354	320	674	17.29
Philadelphia Hospital.....	664	794	1,458	37.39
Total treated, being population.....	2,002	1,897	3,899	100.

The males under treatment exceeded the females in proportion as 51 to 49.

Average Number.—The average number under treatment during the year was 2,738.7, viz : 1,369.7 males, 1,369 females, being an increase of 152.6 over the preceding year; the males increased 92.9; females, 59.7.

HOSPITALS.	AVERAGE NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	210.3	188.5	398.8	14.56
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont..	276.3	205.9	482.2	17.61
State Hospital, Danville.....	142.3	103.4	245.7	8.97
Friends' Asylum.....	39.1	46.3	85.4	3.12
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	210.	213.	423.	15.44
Philadelphia Hospital.....	491.7	611.9	1,103.6	40.30
Average number treated.....	1,369.7	1,369.	2,738.7	100.

It will be observed that two-fifths, 1,103.6, or 40.30 per cent., of the average number of patients were treated in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Attendants and Employees.—The number of attendants employed during the year was 278; a proportion to average number of patients of 1 to 9.9. Number of employees, 233—a proportion to patients of 1 to 11.8. Proportion of attendants and employees together to patients, 1 to 5.4. Aggregate wages paid to attendants, \$56,189 93; to employees, \$67,413 96.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The receipts for the year were \$690,741 58; expenditures, \$695,341 35. In addition to this amount, there were \$67,731 68 expended at the Danville Hospital, from special appropriation for building purposes. The average weekly cost per caput, excluding clothing, was, at the Harrisburg Hospital, \$4 97; at Dixmont, \$4 18; at Danville, \$4 25; and including clothing at Friends' Asylum, \$8 50; at Pennsylvania Hospital, \$9 74; at Philadelphia Hospital, \$2 18. The general average of these would be \$5 64 per week.

Admissions.—The number of patients resident in the hospitals at beginning of year was 2,719, viz: 1,344 males, 1,375 females. The number of each sex admitted during the year ending September 30, 1875, into the respective hospitals, was as follows:

HOSPITALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg	111	67	178	15.08
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont..	117	95	212	17.98
State Hospital, Danville.....	77	48	125	10.59
Friends' Asylum.....	14	20	34	2.88
Pennsylvania Hospital	140	108	248	21.02
Philadelphia Hospital.....	199	184	383	32.45
Total admitted	658	522	1,180	100.

Of the 1,180 admitted, 658, or 55.76 per cent., were males, and 522, or 44.24 per cent., females. It will be observed that the males exceeded the females, with but one exception, in their admissions into each of the respective hospitals. One-third, 383, or 32.45 per cent., of the patients were received into the Philadelphia Hospital.

Re-admissions.—Of the 1,180 patients admitted, 220, or 18.64 per cent., were re-admissions, the females in proportion to the males as 20 to 18.

ADMISSIONS AND RE-ADMISSIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First admission	542	418	960
Second admission.....	81	72	153
Third admission.....	25	18	43
Fourth admission.....	4	6	10
Fifth and upwards.....	6	8	14
Number of re-admissions	116	104	220
Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180

The 220 patients re-admitted, 153, or 69.55 per cent., were received on their second admission, the males being in proportion to the females as 70 to 69; 43, or 19.55 per cent., on third, the males exceeding females as 22 to 17; 10, or 4.54 per cent., on fourth admission, the females being to males as 6 to 3; and 14, or 6.36 per cent., were received on their fifth admission or upwards, the females in proportion to males as 8 to 5.

In this connection, the inquiry is important in regard to the period of absence between the discharge and re-admission, which is presented in the next table.

PERIOD OF ABSENCE.	Males...	Females	Total...	Per cent.
Less than one year	57	40	97	44.10
One to two years.....	24	14	38	17.27
Two to three years.....	11	12	23	10.45
Three to four years.....	4	9	13	5.91
Four years and upwards.....	20	29	49	22.27
Number re-admitted.....	116	104	220	100.00

From the above we learn of the 220 cases of relapse, over two-fifths, 97, or 44.10 per cent., were absent less than one year, the males being in proportion to the females as 49 to 38; and of the 38, or 17.27 per cent., absent from one to two years, they were to the females as 21 to 13; on the contrary, of the 23, or 10.45 per cent., absent from two to three years, the females were to the males as 12 to 9½; of 13, or 5.91 per cent., absent from three to four years, the females were to males as 9 to 3½, and of 49, or 22.27 per cent., one-fifth, absent for four years and upwards, the females were also in excess, being in proportion to males as 28 to 17.

Nativity and Residence.—The place of birth and residence of the patients admitted, are presented thus:

NATIVITY.	No.	RESIDENCE.	No.
Pennsylvania.....	648	Pennsylvania.....	1,118
Other Americans.....	131	Other Americans.....	55
England.....	45	Foreigners.....	7
Ireland.....	214		
Germany.....	89	Total.....	1,180
Other foreigners.....	34		
Not stated.....	19		
Total	1,180		
Americans.....	779	Americans.....	1,173
Foreigners.....	382	Foreigners.....	7
Not stated.....	19		
Total admitted	1,180	Total admitted.....	1,180

Of the *known* nativity, the American were in proportion to the foreign born as 67 to 33. The natives of Pennsylvania numbered 648, or 55.81 per cent.; other Americans, 131, or 11.28 per cent.; and foreign born, 382, or 32.91 per cent., or, natives of England, 45, or 3.88 per cent.; Ireland, 214, or 18.43 per cent.; Germany, 89, or 7.67 per cent.; other foreigners, 34, or 2.93 per cent.

The residences of 1,118, or 94.75 per cent., were in Pennsylvania; 55, or 4.66 per cent., in some other American State; and 7, or 0.59 per cent., resided in foreign countries.

Professions, &c.—The occupations, &c., of the 658 male patients received have been classified as follows:

Merchants and traders.....	72	Dealers in liquors.....	7
Professional men (mental occupat'n).....	28	Sedentary employments.....	52
Mariners.....	7	Having no occupations.....	67
Active employment, out doors.....	298	Not stated.....	10
Active employment, in doors.....	83		
Exposed to heat.....	26	Total males.....	658
Exposed to deleterious vapors.....	8		

The occupations of the 522 female patients were:

Bookfolders.....	2	Winder.....	1
Carpetmaker.....	1	Daughters of farmers.....	23
Domestics.....	145	Do...merchants.....	13
Dressmakers.....	3	Do...laborers.....	5
Factory girls.....	3	Do...others.....	20
Hair dressers.....	2	Wives of farmers.....	35
Huckster.....	1	Do...laborers.....	45
Milliner.....	1	Do...merchants.....	14
Nurse.....	1	Do...machinists.....	3
Operatives.....	3	Do...others.....	88
Rag sorter.....	1	Widows of farmers.....	5
Saleswomen.....	5	Do...laborers.....	2
Seamstresses.....	21	Do...merchants.....	5
School girls.....	3	Do...others.....	9
Shoebinders.....	2	No occupations.....	38
Teachers.....	10	Unknown.....	9
Umbrellamaker.....	1		
Washerwomen.....	2	Total females.....	522

To make any practicable deductions from these tables of occupations which might be applicable, on broad and general principles, would involve the preparation of corresponding tables exhibiting the whole number of persons engaged in the several classes of the community from which the inmates were received. We are unable from the data at command to do this, but for the information of the general reader we place the above upon record.

Civil Condition.—The conjugal relation of the patients admitted during the year, is exhibited as follows:

CONDITION.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Single.....	349	200	549	46.77
Married.....	274	237	511	43.52
Widowed.....	31	83	114	9.71
Unknown.....	4	2	6	.....
Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180	100.00

If we analyze the *known* marriage condition, we find the single exceeded the married in proportion as 47 to 44, and the widowed constituted one-tenth of the admissions. The single males exceeded the females as 53 to 38; on the contrary, the married females exceeded the males as 46 to 42, and the widows the widowers as 16 to 5.

How Committed.—The patients received were committed to the hospitals by the following authorities :

BY WHOM COMMITTED.	Males...	Females	Total...	Per cent.
By friends.....	295	233	528	44.75
By overseers or directors of poor.....	282	252	534	45.25
By court.....	81	37	118	10.00
Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180	100.00

We here learn that there were committed by friends, 528, or 44.75 per cent., the sexes being in equal proportion ; 534, or 45.25 per cent., by overseers or directors of poor, the females being to males as 48 to 43 ; and 118, or 10 per cent., were committed by the courts, the males in proportion to females as 12 to 7.

How Supported.—The 1,180 patients committed to the hospitals during the year, were supported as follows :

BY WHOM SUPPORTED.	Males...	Females	Total...	Per cent.
By friends.....	269	204	473	40.09
By overseers or directors of poor.....	367	289	656	55.59
By hospitals, (1 at Dixmont, and 50 at Penn'a hospital)...	22	29	51	4.32
Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180	100.00

The proportion of indigent patients to those supported by self or friends, are as 60 to 40, being in the same ratio as the preceding year. In view of the legislative provision, that indigent insane shall have the preference in admission into State hospitals, it becomes important to inquire as to the relative number of each class admitted into the respective hospitals ; for this purpose if we represent the number of patients received into each by 100, we shall obtain the following results :

HOSPITALS.	HOW SUPPORTED.			
	Proportion of public to private patients, as received into each hospital in '74,'75.			
	1874.		1875.	
	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	65	35	59½	40½
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont..	37	63	41	59
State Hospital, Danville.....	32	68	38	62
Friends' Asylum.....	100	.....	100	.....
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	83½	16½	80	20
Philadelphia Hospital.....	.....	100	.....	100

Forms of Insanity.—The particular type assumed by the mental disorder, as manifested on admission, is presented in the following table :

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania.....	55	48	103	9.33
Mania, acute.....	149	89	238	21.58
Mania, chronic.....	91	56	147	13.32
Mania, epileptic.....	9	2	11	1.00
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	4	4	.36
Monomania.....	32	19	51	4.62
Melancholia.....	120	152	272	24.68
Dementia.....	94	67	161	14.59
Dementia senile.....	29	34	63	5.71
Paresis.....	17	7	24	2.18
Imbecility and idiocy.....	13	16	29	2.63
Unknown.....	49	28	77	.....
Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180	100.00

Mania, in some of its various forms, occurred in 503, or 45.59 per cent., of the patients, the males in proportion to the females as 50 to 40; monomania existed in 51, or 4.62 per cent., the males being to females as 5 to 4; melancholia in 272, or 24.68 per cent., the females exceeding the males as 31 to 20; dementia was developed in 161, or 14.59 per cent.; dementia senile, in 63, or 5.71 per cent.—the females being in proportion to males in the former as 14 to 15, in the latter form as 7 to 5; paresis existed in 24, or 2.18 per cent., the males in proportion to females as 3 to 1; and imbecility or idiocy existed in 29, or 2.63 per cent., of the patients received, the females being to the males as 3 to 2.

Causes of Insanity.—The alleged causes of insanity, as assigned by the friends of the patients, arranged according to the general method into physical causes, or those which act immediately upon the body, and mental or moral causes, or those whose influence is primarily exerted upon the mind, are as follows :

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females	Total...	MORAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females	Total...
Change of life.....		8	8	Abuse.....		4	4
Convulsions.....		1	1	Anxiety.....	8	12	20
Disease of brain.....	5		5	Business trouble.....	4	11	15
Disorder'd menstruat'n.....		7	7	Confinement in prison.....	1		1
Dyspepsia.....	1		1	Desertion.....		1	1
Epilepsy.....	21	4	25	Disappointment.....	3	4	7
Excesses.....	6		6	Domestic trouble.....	12	16	28
Excessive labor.....	2	1	3	Excessive study.....	4	2	6
Exposure.....	4		4	Fright—fear.....	7	3	10
Do...to sun.....	2		2	Grief—loss of friends.....	8	22	30
Fever.....	4	3	7	Ill treatment.....		1	1
Do...scarlet.....	1		1	Jealousy.....		1	1
Do...typhoid.....		1	1	Loss of property or money.....	12	2	14
Hereditary.....	8	5	13	Nostalgia.....		2	2
Ill health.....	58	58	116	Pecuniary difficulties.....	6	2	8
Injury of head.....	15	3	18	Poverty.....		2	2
Imbecility.....		3	3	Religious excitement.....	6	14	20
Intemperance.....	75	5	80	Trouble.....	20	13	33
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	2	Want of employment.....	4	1	5
Masturbation.....	25	2	27				
Old age.....		1	1				
Over-exertion.....	5	2	7				
Puerperal.....		32	32				
Severe beating.....	1		1				
Small pox.....		1	1				
Sun stroke.....	10	1	11				
Syphilitic.....	1		1				
Use of camphor.....	1		1	Total moral causes..	95	113	208
Do...opium.....		1	1	Total physical caus's	247	145	392
Do...tobacco.....	1		1				
Do...quack medicin's.....		1	1	Total assign'd causes	342	258	600
Uterine.....		4	4	Unknown.....	316	264	580
Total physical.....	247	145	392	Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180

Of the assigned causes, the proportion of physical to moral causes were as 65 to 35. In regard to causation of insanity, it is maintained by those who consider it as a brain disease, with mental phenomena as symptoms, and that in every case there exists organic lesions, changes in the condition of the vessels or structure of the brain or its membranes, that *physical causes* are only to be recognized as efficient in producing insanity.

Duration of Insanity before Admission.—The duration of the disease previous to admission, is presented as follows :

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Congenital.....	3	5	8	.89
Under 3 months.....	165	154	319	35.48
3 to 6 months.....	59	54	113	12.57
6 to 12 months.....	71	42	113	12.57
1 to 2 years.....	64	51	115	12.79
2 to 3 years.....	44	26	70	7.78
3 to 4 years.....	30	15	45	5.01
4 to 5 years.....	13	9	22	2.45
5 to 10 years.....	37	19	56	6.23
10 to 15 years.....	7	10	17	1.90
15 to 20 years.....	4	2	6	.67
20 to 30 years.....	4	7	11	1.22
30 years and upwards.....	3	1	4	.44
Unknown.....	154	127	281	.....
Total admitted.....	658	522	1,180	100.00

We observe of the 899 patients whose *known* duration of disease is above recorded, in 327, or 36.37 per cent., (including the congenital,) it had existed for less than three months, the females exceeding the males in proportion as 40 to 33; in 113, or 12.57 per cent., each, from three to six, six to twelve months, the females being to the males in the former period as 14 to 12, in the latter, as 11 to 14; in 115, or 12.79 per cent., from one to two years—the sexes in equal proportion; in 70, or 7.78 per cent., from two to three years, the males being to females as 9 to 7; in 45, or 5.01 per cent., from three to four years, the males in excess of females as 6 to 4; in 22, or 2.45 per cent., from four to five years, or males to females as 3 to 2; in 56, or 6.23 per cent., the disease had existed from five to ten years, the males being to females as 7 to 5; in 17, or 1.90 per cent., from ten to fifteen years, the females being to males as 3 to 1; and 21, or 2.33 per cent., had the disease for fifteen years and upwards, before admission, the females in proportion to males as 3 to 2. The above facts have an important bearing upon the curability of the disease.

Influence of Age.—The ages of the patients when admitted and attacked are presented in the following statement :

AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total....	AGE ON ADMISSION.	Males...	Females	Total....
Under 20 years.....	39	43	82	Under 20 years.....	63	40	103
20 to 30 years.....	198	135	333	20 to 30 years.....	160	143	303
30 to 40 years.....	184	146	330	30 to 40 years.....	139	105	244
40 to 50 years.....	114	78	192	40 to 50 years.....	75	56	131
50 to 60 years.....	67	52	119	50 to 60 years.....	50	33	83
60 to 70 years.....	38	37	75	60 to 70 years.....	23	22	45
70 years and upwards..	15	29	44	70 years and upwards..	5	7	12
Unknown.....	3	2	5	Unknown.....	143	116	259
Total.....	658	522	1,180	Total.....	658	522	1,180

A comparison of the known ages on admission with the ages when attacked, will exhibit important changes at the various periods specified, thus: the number admitted under 20 years of age, was 6.98 per cent., while the number attacked at that period was 11.18 per cent.; the number admitted between 20 and 30 years was 28.34 per cent., number attacked at that period was 32.90 per cent.; the number admitted between 30 and 40 was 28.09 per cent., number attacked 26.49 per cent.; admitted between 40 and 50 years, 16.34 per cent., attacked 14.22 per cent.; those admitted between 50 and 60 years was 10.13 per cent., attacked 9.02 per cent.; the number admitted between 60 and 70 years was 6.38 per cent.; attacked at that period 4.89 per cent.; and the number admitted who were 70 years of age and over, equalled 3.74 per cent., while the number attacked at that period was 1.30 per cent.

Monthly Admissions.—The admissions of each sex according to the months of the year was:

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....
October.....	63	41	104	May.....	64	49	113
November.....	46	37	83	June.....	69	47	116
December.....	38	33	74	July.....	55	66	121
January.....	52	40	92	August.....	66	43	109
February.....	46	37	83	September.....	55	39	94
March.....	52	38	90				
April.....	52	49	101	Total.....	658	522	1,180

The largest number of the sexes together were admitted in July, and the smallest in December. If we consider the sexes separately, the maximum of males were received in June, females in July; and the minimum of each sex were admitted in December. Classified according to the seasons, we have:

SEASONS.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Winter, (December, January, February).....	136	113	249	21.10
Spring, (March, April, May).....	168	136	304	25.77
Summer, (June, July, August).....	190	156	346	29.32
Autumn, (September, October, November).....	164	117	281	23.81
Total.....	658	522	1,180	100.00

The maximum of admissions occurred in summer, the minimum in winter; and what is remarkable, the same holds true if the sexes be taken separately. The above facts will suggest thoughts as to the extent of the influence exerted by the different seasons of the year, as a generative or exciting cause of insanity.

Number of Attack—The number of attack of the patients admitted into the hospitals during the year was as follows :

ATTACK.	Males.	Females	Total.	Per cent.
First.....	546	410	956	82.91
Second.....	58	67	125	10.84
Third.....	23	17	40	3.47
Fourth.....	9	10	19	1.65
Fifth.....	1	4	5	.43
Sixth.....	.....	4	4	.35
Seventh.....	2	1	3	.26
Eighth and upwards.....	1	.....	1	.09
Unknown.....	18	9	27	.....
Total.....	658	522	1,180	100.

In view of the fact that few diseases are liable to so many recurring attacks as those which affect the functions of the brain, the above table presents facts of great importance. Thus, of 1,153 patients whose attacks were known, 197, or 17.09 per cent., had previously suffered from the disease; or 10.84 per cent. were admitted on second attack, 3.47 per cent. on third, 1.65 per cent. on fourth, and 1.13 per cent. on fifth attack and upwards. Of those received on first attack, the males were in proportion to females as 85 to 80; on second, the females exceed males as 13 to 9; on fourth, males were to females as 4 to 3; and on fifth attack and upwards, the females were in proportion to males as 4 to 2.

Complications.—Statement exhibiting the number of patients in whom complications existed in connection with their mental derangement when admitted :

COMPLICATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percent. on No. admitted
Disease of brain.....	33	15	48	4.07
Epileptic.....	52	26	78	6.61
Homicidal.....	7	1	8	.67
Suicidal.....	12	23	35	2.97
Consumption.....	5	.....	5	.42
Disease of spine.....	1	.....	1	.08
Paralysis.....	11	3	14	1.19
Total having complications.....	121	68	189	16.01

Of the 1,180 patients admitted, it will be seen from the foregoing statement that 78, or 6.61 per cent., were epileptic, the males more so than the females in proportion to the number of each sex admitted as 8 to 5; 8, or 0.67 per cent., had homicidal propensity, which existed to a greater extent with the males than females, as 1 to $\frac{1}{5}$; 35, or 2.97 per cent., had suicidal tendency, the females being to males as 4 to 2; and 14, or 1.19 per cent., had paralysis, the males in proportion to females as 2 to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Number Discharged.—Of the 3,899 patients under treatment during the year, viz: 2,002 males, 1,897 females, there were 1,103 discharged, or 592 males, 511 females. Their condition on discharge is stated thus:

CONDITION ON DISCHARGE.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent. on No. treated
Restored.....	162	143	305	7.82
Improved.....	146	146	292	7.49
Unimproved.....	122	91	213	5.46
Died.....	160	130	290	7.44
Not insane.....	2	1	3	.08
Total discharged.....	592	511	1,103	28.29
Remaining in hospital September 30, 1875.....	1,410	1,386	2,796	71.71
Population or whole number treated.....	2,002	1,897	3,899	100.00

Of the 3,899 patients under treatment, 1,103, or 28.29 per cent., were discharged, or 592, or 29.57 per cent., of males, 511, or 26.94 per cent., females. There were of the number treated 305, or 7.82 per cent., restored, an equal proportion of each sex; 292, or 7.49 per cent., were discharged improved, the males in proportion to females as 8 to 7; 213, or 5.46 per cent., were, on discharge unimproved or stationary, the males being to females as 6 to 5; 290, or 7.44 per cent., of the number treated died, the mortality of the male population slightly in excess of the females as 8 to 7; and only 3, or 0.08 per cent., of the population were discharged, being found not insane.

Monthly Discharges.—The number of each sex discharged according to the months of the year, were as follows:

MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....	MONTHS.	Males...	Females	Total....
October.....	54	45	99	May.....	45	33	78
November.....	30	34	64	June.....	56	76	132
December.....	54	73	127	July.....	62	55	117
January.....	45	33	78	August.....	36	48	84
February.....	40	17	57	September.....	45	26	71
March.....	72	33	105				
April.....	53	38	91	Total discharged...	592	511	1,103

The maximum of discharges were in June, the next in December; the minimum in February; of the sexes separately, the maximum of males were discharged in March, next in July, and the minimum in November; maximum of females in June, next in December, and the minimum in February. Arranged according to the seasons, we have:

SEASONS.	Males.	Females	Total.
Winter, (December, January, February).....	139	123	262
Spring, (March, April, May).....	170	104	274
Summer, (June, July, August).....	154	179	333
Autumn, (September, October, November).....	129	105	234
Total discharged.....	592	511	1,103

The discharges were greater in spring, next in winter, and the least in autumn; the largest number of males were discharged in spring, next in summer, and the least number in autumn; of the females, the greatest number were discharged in summer, next in winter, and the least number in autumn.

Restored.—The number discharged restored, from each of the hospitals, and their proportion to the whole number treated, also, average number, is presented as follows:

HOSPITALS.	Population	Average number.	Number restored....	Per ct. restored in each hospital, on	
				Popula- tion.	Average number.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	558	398.8	36	6.45	9.03
Western Penn'a Hospital, Dixmont.....	722	482.2	78	10.80	16.17
State Hospital, Danville.....	363	245.7	28	7.71	11.39
Friends' Asylum.....	124	85.4	15	12.97	17.56
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	674	423.	107	15.87	25.30
Philadelphia Hospital.....	1,458	1,103.6	41	2.81	3.72
Total, &c., treated and restored.....	3,899	2,738.7	305	7.82	11.14

Of the State hospitals, or three first named, the largest number restored in proportion to the population or number treated, was at Dixmont Hospital, next at Danville, and the least at Harrisburg.

Ages of the Restored.—The ages when attacked of the patients discharged restored, were as follows :

AGES.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Under twenty years.....	15	16	31	11.15
Twenty to thirty years.....	38	46	84	30.21
Thirty to forty years.....	48	32	80	28.78
Forty to fifty years.....	21	17	38	13.67
Fifty to sixty years.....	18	9	27	9.71
Sixty to seventy years.....	5	8	13	4.68
Seventy years and over.....	3	2	5	1.80
Unknown.....	14	13	27	.....
Total restored.....	162	143	305	100.

The chances of restoration, we learn from the above table, increase up to the fortieth year, after which they rapidly diminish. Thus, of 100 patients restored or cured, there were of an age, when attacked—

Under 20 years	11 restored, or	$\frac{1}{9}$
20 to 30 "	30 " "	$\frac{2}{7}$
30 to 40 "	29 " "	$\frac{2}{7}$
40 to 50 "	14 " "	$\frac{1}{7}$
50 years and over	16 " "	$\frac{1}{6}$

Duration before Treatment.—Of the 305 restored, the duration of their disease before admission into the hospitals, is stated thus :

TIME.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Under three months.....	78	78	156	56.73
Three to six months.....	15	19	34	12.36
Six to twelve months.....	17	12	29	10.55
One to two years.....	18	8	26	9.46
Two to three years.....	6	5	11	4.00
Three to five years.....	4	5	9	3.27
Five to ten years.....	7	2	9	3.27
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	.....	1	.36
Unknown.....	16	14	30	.....
Total restored	162	143	305	100.00

Of the patients whose duration of disease before admission was *known*, nearly three-fifths, 156, or 56.73 per cent., had the disease less than three months, the females in proportion to males as 60 to 53; 34, or 12.36 per cent., had the disease from three to six months, the females being to males as 15 to 10; in 29, or 10.55 per cent., it had existed from six to twelve months, the males to females as 12 to 9; 56, or 20.36 per cent., one-fifth, had the disease for one year and upwards, the males in proportion to females as 25 to 16.

These facts clearly demonstrate the necessity of the prompt removal of patients to the hospital upon the first symptoms of disease, as the recoveries rapidly diminish in proportion to the duration of the disease before admission into the hospitals.

Duration of Treatment.—Of the 305 patients restored during the year, the following table will exhibit the period of their treatment:

PERIOD OF TREATMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months.....	45	28	73	23.94
3 to 6.....do.....	51	53	104	34.10
6 to 9.....do.....	24	30	54	17.70
9 to 12.....do.....	13	13	26	8.52
1 to 2 years.....	23	14	37	12.13
2 years and over.....	6	5	11	3.61
Total restored.....	162	143	305	100.

The above table exhibits the fact that for the first three months of hospital treatment the males restored exceeded the females in proportion as 28 to 20; for the next three months a greater proportion of females than males were restored, as 37 to 31; and of those under treatment, from six to nine months, and from nine to twelve months, the females restored were to males in the former period as 21 to 15; in the latter period, as 9 to 8. Of those under treatment from one to two years and two years and upwards, the males were in proportion to the females in the first period as 14 to 10; in the latter as 4 to 3.

Whole Duration of Disease.—The whole duration of disease from beginning of attack of those restored, is presented in the following table:

TIME.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months.....	14	7	21	7.63
3 to 6.....do.....	32	32	64	23.27
6 to 9.....do.....	30	34	64	23.27
9 to 12.....do.....	15	14	29	10.55
1 to 2 years.....	34	26	60	21.82
2 to 3.....do.....	6	4	10	3.64
3 to 6.....do.....	12	8	20	7.27
6 years and over.....	3	4	7	2.55
Unknown.....	16	14	30	.....
Total.....	162	143	305	100.

Of the 305 restored, the whole duration of disease was *known* of 275, of which number, in 7.63 per cent., the disease had existed for less than three months, the males in proportion to females as 10 to 5; in 23.27 per cent. the disease had existed, each, from three to six, and six to nine months, the females being to males in the former period as 25 to 22; in the latter, as 26 to 21; in 10.55 per cent. it had existed from nine to twelve months, the females to males as 11 to 10; in 21.82 per cent., it existed from one to

two years, the males being to females as 23 to 20; in 3.64 per cent., the disease existed from two to three years; in 7.27 per cent., from three to six years, the males in proportion to females in the former period as 4 to 3; in the latter period, as 8 to 6; and in 7, or 2.55 per cent., the disease existed for six years and upwards, the females being to males as 3 to 2.

Forms of Insanity.—The forms of disease, as manifested on admission by the patients restored, were as follows:

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania	27	30	57	18.69
Mania, acute.....	66	43	109	35.74
Mania, chronic.....	11	8	19	6.23
Mania, epileptic.....	1	.....	1	.33
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	2	2	.65
Melancholia.....	31	43	74	24.26
Monomania.....	15	10	25	8.20
Dementia.....	11	7	18	5.90
Total restored	162	143	305	100.00

Three-fifths, 188, or 61.64 per cent. of the patients restored, had mania in some of its forms, which prevailed more with males than females in proportion as 65 to 58; melancholia was developed in 24.26 per cent. of the patients restored, the females being to males as 30 to 19; monomania existed in 8.20 per cent., and dementia in 5.90 per cent., the males being to the females in the former as 9 to 7; in dementia, as 7 to 5.

Causes of Insanity.—The alleged causes of insanity in the patients restored is thus stated:

PHYSICAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females...	Total....	MORAL CAUSES.	Males...	Females...	Total....
Change of life.....	.....	2	2	Anxiety.....	.....	3	3
Disordered menstruation.....	.....	7	7	Confinement in prison.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	3	.....	3	Desertion and seduction.....	.....	1	1
Excesses.....	1	.....	1	Disappointment.....	2	1	3
Fever.....	.....	1	1	Domestic trouble.....	3	8	11
Hereditary.....	6	3	9	Fright.....	.....	1	1
Ill health.....	15	21	36	Grief—loss of friends.....	3	7	10
Injury to head.....	2	.....	2	Loss of employment.....	2	.....	2
Intemperance.....	33	4	37	Loss of money.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation.....	5	.....	5	Over-exertion.....	1	.....	1
Over-work.....	4	.....	4	Pecuniary difficulties.....	3	2	5
Pregnancy.....	.....	2	2	Trouble.....	10	5	15
Puerperal.....	.....	16	16	Religious excitement.....	5	3	8
Sexual indulgence.....	1	.....	1	Total moral causes.....	31	31	62
Sea sickness.....	1	1	2	Total physical causes.....	72	57	129
Use of camphor.....	1	.....	1	Unassigned.....	59	55	114
Total physical causes.....	72	57	129	Total restored	162	143	305

The physical cause contributes two-thirds, 129, or 67.54 per cent, and moral causes 62, or 32.46 per cent.

Nativity of Restored.—The nativity of the patients restored during the year, is classified thus :

NATIVITY.	Males...	Females	Total...	Per cent.
Pennsylvania.....	87	76	163	53.44
Other Americans.....	27	23	50	16.40
England.....	4	7	11	3.61
Ireland.....	28	27	55	18.03
Germany.....	14	8	22	7.21
Other foreigners.....	2	2	4	1.31
Total restored	162	143	305	100.00

Five-sevenths, 213, or 69.84 per cent., were natives of America, and 92, or 30.16 per cent., of foreign birth; of those born in Pennsylvania, the males were in proportion to females as 54 to 53; in natives of other American States, they were as 17 to 16 females; of the foreign born, the females were to males as 31 to 30, or in natives of England, as 5 to 2; of Ireland, as 19 to 17; on contrary of natives of Germany, the males were to females in proportion as 9 to 6, and of other foreigners the sexes were in about equal proportion.

MORTALITY IN THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Necrology—Of the 3,899 patients, 290, or 7.44 per cent., died, viz: 160 males, 130 females. The next statement will exhibit the mortality in each respective hospital.

HOSPITALS.	Population..	Average No.	Number of deaths....	Per ct. died in each hospital on	
				Popula- tion..	Average No....
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	558	398.8	35	6.27	8.78
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont...	722	482.2	47	6.51	9.75
State Hospital, Danville.....	363	245.7	28	7.71	11.39
Friends' Asylum.....	124	85.4	7	5.65	8.20
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	674	423.0	46	6.82	10.87
Philadelphia hospital.....	1,458	1,103.6	127	8.71	11.51
Totals, &c., treated and died.....	3,899	2,738.7	290	7.44	10.59

The ratio of mortality upon the sexes treated, were as follows :

Of the 2,002 males treated, 160 died, equal to 7.99 per cent.

Of the 1,897 females treated, 130 died, equal to 7.44 per cent.

Or, of the average number 1,369.7 males treated, the mortality will equal 11.68 per cent. Of the average number, 1,369 females treated, the mortality will equal 9.49 per cent.

Causes of Death.—The diseases which terminated with fatal results to 290 patients during the year were as follows :

DISEASES.	Males...	Females...	Total...	DISEASES.	Males...	Females...	Total...
Abscess, prostatic	1	1	2	Mania, acute exh. from.....	9	8	17
Apoplexy	5	5	10	Mania, chronic exh. from...	7	3	10
Angina, pectoris	1	1	2	Melancholia, acute exh. from	1	1	2
Asphyxia	1	1	2	Melancholia	4	2	6
Asthenia	5	6	11	Meningitis, cerebro spinal..	1	1	2
Brain, softening	6	2	8	Phthisis, pulmonalis	30	25	55
Brain, disease of	14	9	23	Peritonitis	1	1	2
Bright's disease	1	1	2	Pneumonia	3	1	4
Carbuncle	1	1	2	Paresis	24	4	28
Catarrh, senile	1	1	2	Palsy	4	1	5
Congestion of brain	1	1	2	Scirrhus of uterus	1	1	2
Diarrhoea, chronic	1	4	5	Scorbutus	1	1	2
Diarrhoea and old age.....	1	1	2	Scrofulosis	1	1	2
Dropsy	2	1	3	Senectus	3	5	8
Dysentery	5	5	10	Senectus and epilepsy	1	1	2
Epilepsy	12	15	27	Suicide	1	1	2
Erysipelas, facial	1	1	2	Typhoid fever	1	1	2
Heart, disease of	5	6	11	Uremia	1	1	2
Inanition	4	16	20				
Marasmus	2	1	3	Total died	160	130	290
Mania	6	7	13				

Of the 290 deaths, 160, or 55.17 per cent., were males, 130, or 44.83 per cent., females. The largest number of deaths were from phthisis 18.97 per cent., nearly one-fifth of the entire number—an equal proportion, or 19 per cent., of each sex suffered from the ravages of this disease. Paresis was more fatal to the males than females in proportion as 15 to 3. On the contrary, more females died from epilepsy than males, in proportion as 12 to 8.

Age at Decease.—The ages of the patients at time of decease are thus classified :

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 20 years	6	4	10	3.47
20 to 30 years	16	13	29	10.07
30 to 40 years	38	30	68	23.61
40 to 50 years	41	28	69	23.96
50 to 60 years	28	28	56	19.45
60 to 70 years	14	15	29	10.07
70 years and over.....	16	11	27	9.37
Unknown	1	1	2	.....
Total died	160	130	290	100.00

From the above table it will be seen but few patients die in the early period of life. Thus, of 100 deaths only 14 were under thirty years of age; 24 between, each, thirty and forty, forty and fifty; and 19 between, each, fifty and sixty, sixty years and upwards. The maximum mortality of males was between forty and fifty years, equal to 26 per cent., of females between thirty and forty, or 23 per cent. It will be observed of the sex-

genarians, the males predominated, being to the females in proportion as 19 to 16.

Forms of Insanity of Deceased Insane.—The forms of insanity manifested on admission of the deceased patients were as follows :

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Mania.....	6	10	16	5.51
Mania, acute.....	30	25	55	18.97
Mania, chronic.....	31	30	61	21.03
Mania, epileptic.....	5	3	8	2.76
Dementia.....	41	24	65	22.42
Dementia, senile.....	11	15	26	8.97
Melancholia.....	19	18	37	12.76
Monomania.....		1	1	.34
Paresis.....	16	4	20	6.90
Imbecility.....	1		1	.34
Total died.....	160	130	290	100.00

Mania was manifested in the several forms specified, in one-half, 140, or 48.27 per cent., of the deceased patients on admission, the females in proportion to the males as 52 to 45; dementia and dementia senile in nearly one-third, 91, or 31.39 per cent., in the former, the males were to females as 26 to 18, in dementia senile the females exceeded the males as 12 to 7; melancholia was developed in one-eighth, the females being to males as 14 to 12; monomania existed in one female; paresis prevailed more largely among males than females, in proportion as 10 to 3.

Duration of Insanity of those that Died.—The duration of disease in the deceased patients is presented thus :

TIME.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months.....	22	21	43	14.88
3 to 6 months.....	18	12	30	10.38
6 to 12 months.....	15	17	32	11.07
1 to 2 years.....	27	17	44	15.22
2 to 3 years.....	16	10	26	9.00
3 to 4 years.....	10	14	24	8.31
4 to 5 years.....	5	13	18	6.23
5 to 10 years.....	20	10	30	10.38
10 to 20 years.....	15	8	23	7.96
20 years and upwards.....	11	8	19	6.57
Unknown.....	1		1	.....
Total died.....	160	130	290	100.00

Of the 289 whose duration of disease was *known*, one-third, 105, or 36.33 per cent., had the disease less than one year, the females in proportion to males as 38 to 35. On the contrary, of the 44, or 15.22 per cent., in whom the disease had existed from one to two years, the males exceeded the females as 17 to 13. There were 140, or 48.45 per cent., whose duration of disease was two years and upwards, the sexes being in equal proportion.

Period of Treatment.—The duration of residence in the hospitals of the deceased patients was as follows :

TIME.	Males...	Females	Total...	Per cent.
Under one month.....	21	22	43	14.83
One to two months.....	14	9	23	7.93
Two to four months.....	16	6	22	7.58
Four to six months.....	15	9	24	8.28
Six to twelve months.....	23	14	37	12.76
One to two years.....	22	21	43	14.83
Two to four years.....	19	22	41	14.14
Four to six years.....	9	13	22	7.58
Six to ten years.....	14	5	19	6.55
Ten to twenty years.....	6	3	9	3.10
Twenty years and upwards.....	1	6	7	2.42
Total	160	130	290	100.00

It will be observed that the largest number of deaths occurred during the first month of admission. If the male deaths be represented by 100, then 13 occurred in the first month, 9 in the second, 10 in second to fourth, 9 in fourth to sixth, 14 in sixth to twelfth month, 14 in one to two years, 12 in two to four years, and 19 in four years and upwards; while of 100 female deaths, 17 occurred during the first month, 7 in the second, 5 in second to fourth, 7 in fourth to sixth, 11 in sixth to twelfth month, 16 in one to two years, 17 in two to four years, and 21 in four years and upwards.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITALS.

There were 2,796 patients resident in the hospitals at the end of the year, September 30, 1875. The number in each respective hospital was as follows :

HOSPITALS.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	219	197	416	14.88
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont.....	277	214	491	17.56
State Hospital, Danville.....	153	107	260	9.30
Friends' Asylum.....	38	47	85	3.04
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	204	212	416	14.88
Philadelphia Hospital.....	519	609	1,128	40.34
Total remaining September 30, 1875.....	1,410	1,386	2,796	100.00

Of the 2,796 resident in the hospitals at the close of the year, 1,410, or 50.43 per cent., were males, and 1,386, or 49.57 per cent., females.

The number resident in the State Hospitals, or three first named, was 1,167, or 41.74 per cent., two fifths. The number, it will be observed, in the Philadelphia Hospital, was very nearly equal to the three State Hospitals, 1,128, or 40.34 per cent.

How Supported.—Of the 2,796 patients resident in the hospitals, the next statement will exhibit the number supported by the public, and by self or friends in each respective institution, thus :

HOSPITALS.	By whom supported.			Per cent. on No. supported in each hospital.	
	Public.	Self or friends.	Total.	By public.	By friends.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg	197	219	416	47.36	52.64
Western Penn'a Hospital, Dixmont	*333	108	491	78.00	22.00
State Hospital, Danville.....	199	61	260	76.54	23.46
Friends' Asylum		85	85		100.00
Pennsylvania Hospital	†48	368	416	11.54	88.46
Philadelphia Hospital.....	1,128		1,128	100.00	
Total remaining	1,955	841	2,796	69.92	30.08

It will be seen from the above statement, that of the patients remaining in the hospitals, 1,955, or 69.92 per cent. were supported by public, and 841, or 30.08 per cent., by self or friends. As the State provision for the insane is evidently inadequate, it is important to inquire to what extent hospitals erected by the munificence of the Commonwealth for its indigent insane are occupied by private patients. We find from the above table that the number remaining in these (three first named) institutions was 1,167, of which 779, or 66.75 per cent., two-thirds, were supported by public, and 388, or 33.25 per cent, by self or friends; in the preceding year, in the same institution, the proportion of public to private patients was as 68 to 32.

Period of Residence of those Remaining—The period of time the patients remaining at the end of the year had been residents of the hospitals is stated thus :

RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Under 3 months.....	172	143	315	11.26
3 to 6 months.....	144	119	263	9.40
6 to 12 months.....	191	149	340	12.17
1 to 3 years.....	380	353	733	26.21
3 to 5 years.....	138	165	303	10.84
5 to 10 years.....	205	219	424	15.17
10 years and upwards.....	180	238	418	14.95
Total remaining	1,410	1,386	2,796	100.00

Here we learn that one-ninth, 315, or 11.26 per cent. of the patients were residents of the hospitals less than three months, the males in proportion to females as 12 to 10; 9.40 per cent. had resided from three to six months, males being to females as 10 to $8\frac{1}{2}$; 12.17 per cent. from six to twelve months, males in excess of females as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, making 918, or 32.83 per cent., one-third of the patients, who have resided less than one year in the

*Three by funds of hospital.

†By funds of hospital.

hospitals, males in proportion to females as $35\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$; of 33, or 26.21 per cent., one-fourth, have resided from one to three years in the hospitals, males in proportion to females as 27 to $25\frac{1}{2}$; 10.84 per cent., from three to five years, the females being to males as 12 to 10; 15.17 per cent., from five to ten years, females to males as 16 to $14\frac{1}{2}$; and 418, or 14.95 per cent., had resided in the hospitals for ten years and upwards, females in proportion to males as 17 to 13.

Form of Insanity.—The form of disease manifested by the resident patients, are classified thus:

FORM.	Males.	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Mania	72	70	142	5.37
Mania, acute.....	256	219	475	17.95
Mania, chronic.....	328	391	719	27.17
Mania, epileptic.....	44	13	57	2.15
Mania, puerperal.....		31	31	1.17
Melancholia.....	61	59	120	4.54
Melancholia, acute.....	76	93	169	6.39
Melancholia, chronic.....	66	78	144	5.44
Monomania.....	50	47	97	3.67
Dementia.....	271	237	508	19.26
Dementia, senile.....	20	23	43	1.62
Imbecility.....	63	68	131	4.95
Paresis.....	7	3	10	.38
Not stated.....	96	54	150	.....
Total remaining.....	1,410	1,386	2,796	100.00

More than one-half, 1,424, or 53.81 per cent., of the patients whose form of disease is stated, had mania in some of its forms; the females in proportion to males as 54 to 53; one-sixth, 433, or 16.37 per cent., had melancholia in some of its forms, females being to males as 17 to 15; 97, or 3.67 per cent., had monomania, the sexes in equal proportion; one-fifth, 551, or 20.82 per cent., had dementia, males to females as 24 to 21; 131, or 4.95 per cent., were imbeciles; and paresis existed in 10, or 0.38 per cent., of the patients whose form of disease was known.

Duration of Disease before Admission.—The duration of disease before admission of the patients remaining, is stated as follows:

DURATION.	Males....	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Congenital.....	58	66	124	5.63
Under 3 months.....	212	220	432	19.71
3 to 6 months.....	118	117	235	10.72
6 to 12 months.....	134	110	244	11.13
1 to 2 years.....	140	131	271	12.36
2 to 5 years.....	216	200	416	18.98
5 to 10 years.....	112	121	233	10.63
10 years and upwards.....	114	123	237	10.81
Unknown.....	306	298	604	.....
Total remaining.....	1,410	1,386	2,796	100.00

Of the number whose duration of disease was *known*, in 5.66 per cent., it was congenital, females in proportion to males as 6 to 5; in 19.71 per cent., one-fifth, it had existed less than three months, the females being to males as 20 to 19; in 10.72 per cent., it had existed from three to six months, the sexes in equal proportion; in 11.13 per cent., from six to twelve months, males being to females as 12 to 10; in 12.36 per cent., from one to two years; in 18.98 per cent., from two to five years; of the former period, the males were to females as 13 to 12, in the latter as 20 to 19; in 10.63 per cent., the disease was from five to ten years standing, and in 10.81 per cent., the disease has existed for ten years and upwards; in each of these periods the sexes were in the same proportion, females being to males as 11 to 10.

Prospects of Restoration.:—The number probably curable and incurable is indicated in the following table. Those not stated, are the patients remaining in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

PROBABILITIES.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Curable.....	244	244	488	20.50
Incurable.....	962	930	1,892	79.50
Not stated.....	204	212	416	.....
Total remaining.....	1,410	1,386	2,796	100.00

Of the 2,796 resident patients, at the close of the year, in the hospitals, the probabilities of the number curable and incurable are given of 2,380, of which number only 488, or 20.50 per cent., one-fifth, were supposed to be curable, and two-fifths, 1,892, or 79.50 per cent., incurable.

The extent to which hospitals are filled with chronic insane may be inferred from the above table, and the proportion in each hospital of curable to incurable is presented as follows :

HOSPITALS.	Total remaining.	Per cent. in each hospital.	
		Curable.	Incurable.
State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg.....	416	14.90	85.10
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont.....	491	14.36	85.74
State Hospital, Danville.....	260	10.00	90.00
Friends' Asylum.....	85	10.60	84.90
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	416	.....	.....
Philadelphia Hospital.....	1,128	28.46	71.54
Total, &c., remaining.....	2,796	20.50	79.50

The most striking fact in the above table is, that the Philadelphia Hospital, which is more over crowded than any other, with a capacity of 660, contained an *average number* during the past year of 1,103.6, has the largest proportion of curable patients.

Complications.—Of the 2,796 resident patients, complications existed in 337, or 12.05 per cent., one-eighth, of the patients, as follows :

COMPLICATIONS.	Males...	Females	Total...	Per ct. on number resident
Epileptic.....	145	80	225	8.05
Homicidal.....	39	13	52	1.86
Suicidal.....	28	32	60	2.14
Total with complications.....	212	125	337	12.05

Of the patients remaining, epilepsy existed in one-twelfth, 225, or 8.05 per cent.; it prevailed to a greater extent with the males than females, in proportion as 10 to 6. Homicidal tendency existed in 52, or 1.86 per cent., being more strongly marked with the males than females, as 3 to 1. Suicidal propensity prevailed in 60, or 2.14 per cent., of the patients remaining, or 1.98 per cent. of male, 2.30 per cent. of female patients.

Relatives who had been Insane—On this important subject, but three hospitals responded to our inquiries, viz: State Hospital, Danville; Friends' Asylum, and the Philadelphia Hospital.

INSANE RELATIVES.	Males...	Females	Total...	INSANE RELATIVES.	Males...	Females	Total...
Both parents.....	1	1	2	Brother and sister....	8	10	18
Father insane.....	4	2	6	Brother and 2 nieces..		1	1
Father and 2 brothers..	1		1	Sister insane.....		2	2
On father's side.....	7	10	17	2 sisters, uncle & aunt,		2	2
Mother insane.....	8	12	20	Daughter insane.....		1	1
Mother and 2 sisters.....		1	1	Cousins insane.....	7	6	13
On mother's side.....	13	10	23				
Brother insane.....	9	8	17		58	66	124

From the above we learn of the 1,473 patients, 710 males, 763 females remaining in the three hospitals named, 124, or 8.42 per cent., of the patients had insane relatives; of the 710 male patients, 58, or 8.17 per cent., and of 763 female patients, 66, or 8.65 per cent., had relatives insane.

Indigent Insane.—The number of indigent insane remaining in the hospitals on September 30, 1875, were from the following counties :

COUNTIES.	Males....	Females	Total....	COUNTIES.	Males....	Females	Total....
Adams.....	1	.....	1	Juniata.....	2	1	3
Allegheny.....	98	71	169	Lancaster.....	3	2	5
Armstrong.....	10	7	17	Lawrence.....	11	4	15
Beaver.....	9	10	19	Lebanon.....	1	3	4
Bedford.....	2	.....	2	Luzerne.....	56	30	86
Berks.....	.....	1	1	Lycoming.....	4	5	9
Blair.....	5	8	13	M'Kean.....	1	2	3
Bradford.....	9	4	13	Mercer.....	9	3	12
Bucks.....	3	4	7	Mifflin.....	3	3	6
Butler.....	11	5	16	Monroe.....	2	1	3
Cambria.....	7	4	11	Montgomery.....	17	7	24
Cameron.....	1	.....	1	Montour.....	8	4	12
Carbon.....	2	1	3	Northampton.....	.....	3	3
Centre.....	6	4	10	Northumberland.....	8	5	13
Chester.....	3	7	10	Philadelphia.....	535	620	1,155
Clarion.....	11	3	14	Potter.....	.....	1	1
Clearfield.....	5	1	6	Schuylkill.....	10	10	20
Clinton.....	5	7	12	Snyder.....	3	.....	3
Columbia.....	6	5	11	Sullivan.....	1	3	4
Crawford.....	8	5	13	Susquehanna.....	4	3	7
Dauphin.....	8	7	15	Tioga.....	3	7	10
Delaware.....	5	1	6	Union.....	2	2	4
Elk.....	3	2	5	Venango.....	9	6	15
Erie.....	16	9	25	Warren.....	7	2	9
Fayette.....	.....	1	1	Washington.....	9	7	16
Forest.....	2	1	3	Wayne.....	4	3	7
Franklin.....	5	1	6	Westmoreland.....	3	2	5
Fulton.....	.....	1	1	Wyoming.....	6	3	9
Greene.....	2	2	4	York.....	7	.....	7
Huntingdon.....	4	2	6	Not stated.....	16	32	48
Indiana.....	6	2	8				
Jefferson.....	3	5	8				
				Total indigent.....	1,000	955	1,955

Of the 1,155 indigent insane of Philadelphia county, 27 are at the State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg. The 48 of which counties are not stated, are supported at Pennsylvania Hospital by the funds of that institution; the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dismont, also supports three patients from the funds of the hospital.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, their names, when opened, number of acres of land connected with each, capacity of the hospitals, value of real estate and personal property, funds and investments, with receipts and expenditures for the year, and average cost of supporting a patient per week.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	When opened.....	Acres land..	Capacity	Value of real estate, including build-ings.	Value of personal property.	Funds and invest-ments.	Receipts for 1874-5.	Expendi- tures for 1874-5.	Average cost per week, exclu- ding clothing,
State Lunatic Hospital.....	1851	131	400	\$432,750 00	\$32,085 63	None.	\$123,837 00	\$123,683 13	\$1 97
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.....	1856	378	400	431,959 37	Incd in real estate.	None.	127,231 22	128,455 12	4 18
State Hospital for Insane, Danville.....	1872	270	240	723,000 00	35,000 00	None.	57,364 37	*57,364 37	4 25
Friends' Asylum.....	1817	821	100	210,000 00	10,000 00	\$25,750 00	49,476 70	48,325 70	13 50
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	1841	113	509	800,000 00	Inc. in almshouse.	59,000 00	297,846 05	214,297 91	19 74
Philadelphia Hospital.....	1863	None	680	Inc. in almshouse.	60,000 00	None.	124,956 24	122,715 12	12 18
Total			2,300	3,099,709 37	137,085 63	75,750 00	690,741 53	695,344 35	5 64

* \$57,731 68 was expended in addition for building purposes.

† Including clothing.

EXHIBITING the amount of wages paid to attendants and employes, with the number of each, proportion of attendants and em- ployes to patients, number of volumes in library, name of Superintendent of the Hospital.

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	Wages paid to at- tendants.	Wages paid to em- ployes.	No. of attend- ants	No. of em- ployes.....	Proportion of attend- ants to av- erage No. of patients.	Proportion of employ- ees to av- erage No. of patients.	Number vol- umes in li- brary.....	SUPERINTENDENT.
State Lunatic Hospital.....	\$10,152 88	\$11,728 22	45	38	1 to 8.8	1 to 8.8		
Western Pennsylvania Hospital.....	11,030 05	10,661 37	50	36	1 to 9.1	1 to 10.5	1,000	John Curwen, M. D.
State Hospital for Insane, Danville.....	3,837 32	6,751 89	21	37	1 to 11.7	1 to 13.4	1,500	Joseph A. Reed, M. D.
Friends' Asylum.....	3,986 00	5,159 35	19	23	1 to 4.1	1 to 9.1	316	S. S. Shultz, M. D.
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	18,456 33	20,474 13	88	97	1 to 4.8	1 to 3.7	500	Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.
Philadelphia Hospital.....	8,637 35	12,635 00	53	12	1 to 20	1 to 4.4	2,000	Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D.
Total.....	55,189 93	67,413 93	278	233	1 to 9.9	1 to 91.9	794	D. D. Richardson, M. D.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

EXHIBITING the number resident in the hospitals at the beginning of the year; number admitted, re-admitted, discharged and died, &c., during the year; number remaining at close of the year.

	STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.			STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, DANVILLE.			FRIENDS' ASYLUM.			PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.			PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL.			RECAPITULATION.		
	Males...	Females	Total...	Males...	Females	Total...	Males...	Females	Total...	Males...	Females	Total...	Males...	Females	Total...	Males...	Females	Total...	Males...	Females	Total...
In hospital October 1, 1871.....	194	186	380	286	224	510	141	97	238	44	48	92	214	212	426	465	610	1,075	1,314	2,628	2,719
Admitted during the year.....	111	67	178	117	95	212	77	48	125	14	29	43	119	108	227	199	181	380	658	428	1,086
First admission.....	98	50	148	101	77	178	67	41	111	13	24	37	113	84	197	178	148	326	512	348	860
Second admission.....	13	17	30	16	18	34	10	7	17	1	5	6	6	3	9	21	33	54	17	16	33
Third admission.....	4	5	9	3	3	6	1	2	3	4	2	6	10	3	13	8	8	16	25	18	43
Fourth admission.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8
Fifth admission and upwards.....	365	253	618	433	319	752	218	145	363	58	66	124	374	329	703	604	734	1,338	2,002	3,809	3,809
Population or number treated.....	20	16	36	47	31	78	17	11	28	5	10	15	52	53	105	21	21	42	162	113	275
Discharged.....	14	14	28	58	52	110	13	10	23	3	5	8	41	37	78	47	61	108	146	146	292
Improved.....	27	16	43	25	20	45	10	8	18	1	1	2	28	11	39	26	35	61	122	91	213
Died.....	25	10	35	31	16	47	19	9	28	5	5	10	31	19	50	49	75	124	160	130	290
Not insane.....	86	56	142	123	103	226	65	38	103	8	15	23	150	108	258	145	185	330	502	531	1,033
Total discharged.....	6.56	6.32	6.45	11.66	9.71	10.80	7.89	7.59	7.71	8.62	15.15	12.97	14.67	17.19	15.87	3.16	2.52	2.84	8.49	7.33	7.82
Per cent. on number treated. Recovered.....	8.20	3.95	6.57	7.69	5.62	6.51	8.71	6.21	7.71	8.62	3.03	2.65	11.67	10.8	6.82	7.28	9.92	8.71	7.39	6.85	7.44
Per cent. on av. number treated. Recovered.....	9.51	8.49	9.03	17.01	15.45	16.37	11.99	10.41	11.39	13.75	21.61	17.36	21.76	25.82	23.29	4.57	3.71	3.72	11.33	10.41	11.33
Do..... Died.....	11.80	5.69	8.78	11.27	9.77	10.53	13.75	8.71	11.39	12.58	4.32	8.20	17.67	16.41	19.87	9.39	12.71	11.51	11.08	9.91	10.39
Number remaining September 30, 1869.....	239	197	436	277	214	491	142	107	249	38	46	84	254	243	497	359	439	1,128	1,449	1,986	2,736
Average number at any time in year.....	227	229	457	293	219	511	153	107	260	41	47	91	215	215	430	521	682	1,203	1,475	1,934	2,637
Highest number at any time in year.....	194	177	371	267	163	490	136	78	254	31	44	75	199	294	493	461	598	1,062	1,291	1,814	2,608
Lowest number at any time in year.....	194	177	371	267	163	490	136	78	254	31	44	75	199	294	493	461	598	1,062	1,291	1,814	2,608
PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF THOSE RE-ADMITTED.																					
Less than one year.....	8	3	11	13	7	20	6	4	10	2	3	5	10	8	18	18	15	33	57	49	97
One to two years.....	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	4	8	1	1	2	8	2	10	8	8	16	21	14	35
Two to three years.....	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	9	13
Three to four years.....	3	9	12	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	13	20	4	3	7	20	29	49
Four years and upwards.....	13	17	30	26	18	41	10	4	11	5	5	10	57	51	51	35	36	71	116	104	220
Total re-admitted.....	13	17	30	26	18	41	10	4	11	5	5	10	57	51	51	35	36	71	116	104	220

Hospitals for Insane.—The number of indigent patients in each of the hospitals on September 30, 1875, and the counties maintaining them, is exhibited as follows :

COUNTIES MAINTAINING INDIGENT INSANE IN HOSPITALS.	State Lunatic Hospital.	Western Pennsylv'a Hospital.	State Hospital, Danville.	Philadel'a Hospital.	RECAPITULATION		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Adams	1				1		1
Allegheny			98	71	98	71	169
Armstrong.....	1		9	7	10	7	17
Beaver		2	9	8	9	10	19
Bedford	2				2		2
Berks		1				1	1
Blair	5	8			5	8	13
Bradford				9	4		13
Bucks	3	4			3	4	7
Butler			11	5	11	5	16
Cambria			7	4	7	4	11
Cameron				1			1
Carbon	1			1	2		3
Centre	1			5	4		10
Chester	3	7			3	7	10
Clarion	1		10	3	11	3	14
Clearfield.....				5	1		6
Clinton	1			4	5	7	12
Columbia				6	5		11
Crawford.....			8	5	8	5	13
Dauphin	8	7			8	7	15
Delaware	5	1			5	1	6
Elk			3	2	3	2	5
Erie			16	9	16	9	25
Fayette				1		1	1
Forest			2	1	2	1	3
Franklin	5	1			5	1	6
Fulton		1				1	1
Greene			2	2	2	2	4
Huntingdon	4	2			4	2	6
Indiana			6	2	6	2	8
Jefferson			3	5	3	5	8
Juniata	2	1			2	1	3
Lancaster	3	2			3	2	5
Lawrence			11	4	11	4	15
Lebanon	1	3			1	3	4
Luzerne	5			51	56	30	86
Lycoming				4	4	5	9
M'Kean		1	1	1	1		3
Mercer			9	3	9	3	12
Mifflin	3	3			3	3	6
Monroe				2	2	1	3
Montgomery	17	7			17	7	24
Montour				8	8	4	12
Northampton		3				3	3
Northumberland	7	4		1	8	5	13
Philadelphia	16	11			519	609	1,155
Potter				1	535	620	1,155
Schuylkill	10	10			10	10	20
Snyder	2			1	3		3
Sullivan				1	1	3	4
Susquehanna		1		4	4	3	7
Tioga				3	3	7	10
Union	2	1		1	2	2	4

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE—*Continued.*

COUNTIES MAINTAINING INDIGENT INSANE IN HOSPITALS.	State Lunatic Hospital.	Western Pennsylv'a Hospital.	State Hospital, Danville.	Philadel'a Hospital.	RECAPITULATION						
	Males	Females ...	Males	Females ...	Males	Females ...	Males	Females ...	Total		
Venango.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Warren.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Washington.....	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Wayne.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	3	7
Westmoreland.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	6	3	9
York.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	116	81	233	150	116	83	519	609	984	923	1,907

In addition to the 1,907 indigent patients, there were 48 free patients, viz: 16 male, 32 female, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, making a total of 1,955, or 1,000 males, 955 females, being an increase of 116 on the preceding year. Of the 383 indigent insane in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, three, *i. e.*, two males and one female, were supported by the funds of that institution.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

The criminal statistics, as presented in the returns of prothonotaries or clerks of criminal courts, for the year ending September 30, 1875, relating to grand jury proceedings, show satisfactory results, in a decrease of persons charged with crime, in number of bills returned as "true" and "ignored;" the only increase was 215, or 1.31 per cent., in the number of bills laid before the grand jury. On the contrary, the court proceedings show an increase as compared with the previous year of 321, or 5.05 per cent., in bills tried; 109, or 3.36 per cent., in acquittals; and 385, or 12.83 per cent., in convictions; the number who plead guilty to indictments were 22, or 1.22 per cent., less than the number of previous year; number of *nolle prosequies* also decreased 132, or 8.38 per cent.

The following statement will exhibit the counties in which convictions have increased:

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTIONS HAVE INCREASED IN 1875 OVER 1874.

COUNTIES.	Con- victions 1875	In- crease over 1874	Per cent. of increase	COUNTIES.	Con- victions 1875	In- crease over 1874	Per cent. of increase
Armstrong	35	18	105.9	Lehigh	142	25	21.4
Beaver	28	20	250.	M'Kean	9	7	350.
Bedford	12	2	20.	Mifflin	12	5	71.4
Bradford	33	6	22.2	Monroe	9	3	50.
Bucks	60	13	27.7	Montgomery	119	11	10.2
Butler	20	13	18.6	Montour	18	4	28.6
Cambria	31	14	82.4	Northampton	153	84	121.7
Carbon	31	2	6.9	Northumberland	58	26	81.3
Chester	77	35	83.3	Perry	6	3	100.
Clearfield	61	30	96.8	Philadelphia	879	170	24.
Crawford	44	20	83.3	Pike	4	2	100.
Fayette	64	6	10.3	Potter	10	9	900.
Franklin	49	19	63.3	Schuylkill	209	46	28.2
Fulton	8	5	166.7	Union	13	8	160.
Greene	9	4	80.	Venango	12	6	100.
Indiana	17	11	183.3	Washington	44	22	100.
Jefferson	21	7	50.	Wayne	7	1	16.7
Juniata	9	3	50.	Wyoming	5	2	66.7
Lancaster	114	22	23.9				
Lawrence	12	1	9.1				
Lebanon	31	3	10.7	Total, &c.....	2,475	688	38.5

The total convictions in the above 39 counties in 1875 was 2,475, or an increase of 688, or 38.5 per cent., nearly two-fifths more than the previous year.

The counties in which the convictions of 1875 were less than the previous year, are as follows :

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTIONS HAVE DECREASED IN 1875, COMPARED WITH 1874.

COUNTIES.	Con- vic-tions in 1875...	De-creased on 1874.....	Per cent. of decrease..	COUNTIES.	Con- vic-tions in 1875...	De-creased on 1874.....	Per cent. of decrease..
Adams.....	9	8	47.01	Huntingdon.....	28	11	28.02
Allegheny.....	315	19	5.07	Luzerne.....	21	33	61.01
Berks.....	72	3	4.00	Lycoming.....	35	45	56.03
Cameron.....	7	7	50.00	Mercer.....	23	46	66.07
Centre.....	8	2	20.00	Snyder.....	8	1	11.01
Clarion.....	11	7	38.09	Somerset.....	11	15	57.07
Clinton.....	19	2	9.05	Susquehanna.....	1	7	87.05
Columbia.....	5	4	44.04	Tioga.....	22	3	12.00
Cumberland.....	39	9	18.08	Warren.....	9	3	25.00
Dauphin.....	86	8	8.05	Westmoreland.....	50	26	34.02
Delaware.....	33	2	5.07	York.....	29	6	17.01
Elk.....	5	11	68.08				
Erie.....	26	22	45.08				
Forest.....	1	3	75.00				
				Totals, &c.....	873	303	25.77

The number of convictions in the above 25 counties in 1875, was 873, being a decrease of 303, or 25.77 per cent., as compared with 1874.

In addition to the foregoing, there were two counties in which the convictions of 1875 exactly equalled those of 1874, viz: Blair county 25 convictions, and Sullivan county 2 convictions.

CRIMES OF WHICH CONVICTED.

The 3,885 prisoners convicted during the year, were for the following crimes :

CRIMES.	Number	Per cent.	CRIMES.	Number	Per cent.
Abortion.....	6	.18	Forcible entry.....	28	.83
Adultery.....	25	.74	Forgery.....	26	.77
Affray.....	1	.03	Fornication.....	16	.47
Aggravated assault.....	7	.21	Fornication and bastardy...	162	4.79
Aiding prisoner to escape....	2	.06	Gaming house and gambling...	5	.15
Arson.....	18	.53	Giving poison, intent to kill...	1	.03
Assault and battery.....	660	19.50	Highway robbery.....	4	.12
Assault to commit rape.....	18	.53	Horse stealing.....	22	.65
Assault and battery to kill...	151	4.46	Indecency.....	11	.32
Assault and battery to rob...	14	.41	Interfering with officer.....	2	.06
Assault and battery to steal..	6	.18	Killing domestic animals...	1	.03
Assaulting an officer.....	1	.03	Larceny.....	937	27.68
Barratry.....	1	.03	Larceny & rec'g stolen goods	1	.03
Bawdy house.....	30	.89	Libel.....	2	.06
Bigamy.....	13	.38	Lottery policies.....	6	.18
Breaking into cotton mill....	1	.03	Malicious mischief.....	86	2.54
Breaking prison and escape...	3	.09	Manslaughter.....	13	.38
Burglary.....	143	4.22	Mayhem.....	4	.12
Burglary and larceny.....	1	.03	Misdemeanors.....	52	1.53
Carrying concealed deadly weapons.....	24	.70	Murder, first degree.....	5	.15
Common scold.....	3	.09	Murder, second degree.....	15	.44
Concealing death of child....	1	.03	Neglect of duty.....	2	.06
Conspiracy.....	7	.21	Nuisance.....	15	.44
Contempt of court.....	7	.21	Obstructing public highway	3	.09
Cruelty to animals.....	9	.26	Obstructing execution of le- gal process.....	2	.06
Defrauding and cheating....	3	.09	Perjury.....	5	.15
Deserting family, &c.....	66	1.94	Placing obstructions on R. R.	1	.03
Desertion.....	1	.03	Rape.....	16	.47
Desertion from vessel.....	7	.21	Receiving stolen goods.....	30	.89
Destroying land-marks.....	1	.03	Refusing or resisting officer	3	.09
Disorderly house.....	24	.70	Rescuing a prisoner.....	1	.03
Disorderly & breach of peace	107	3.16	Robbery.....	33	.97
Disturbing religious & other meetings.....	8	.24	Riot.....	97	2.87
Embezzlement.....	13	.38	Seduction.....	8	.24
Entering to steal.....	23	.68	Sending a challenge.....	1	.03
Escape.....	2	.06	Selling goods without license	2	.06
False pretence.....	30	.89	Surety of peace.....	58	1.71
False personation.....	1	.03	Violation of liquor law.....	255	7.53
Felony, attempt at.....	7	.21	Violation of game law.....	1	.03
Felonious entry.....	6	.18	Violation of election law....	1	.03
Fortune telling.....	1	.03	Total.....	3,385	100.00

A comparison of the above table, with a similar one published in last year's report, will show, with the exception of assault and battery to kill, burglary and manslaughter, a considerable decrease in all the heavier grades of crime. Of the 3,385 convictions of this year, larceny comprised over one-fourth, assault and battery one-fifth, and violation of the liquor law nearly one-twelfth. We again repeat what we have said in other reports—that it is not to be understood that all who are convicted were sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment; many being only sentenced to payment of fine and costs, enter bail for good behavior, ect.

The annexed tabular statements will furnish in detail important information as to the condition of crime in the various counties of the State, as presented in these official criminal returns. Table A, exhibits a summary of the criminal business of the courts in each county, as evidenced in grand jury and court proceedings. Table B, is a crime table, showing the offences of which prisoners were charged, with the result thereon in grand jury and court proceedings. Table C, exhibits the offence or crime of which prisoners were convicted in the several counties. Table D, is a statement of the sessions of criminal courts in the several counties.

TABLE A.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHONOTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

STATEMENT of the criminal business of the courts in the several counties of the Commonwealth, showing the number of persons charged with crime, number of bills laid before the several grand juries, number of bills returned as true bills, number ignored, number of presentments made; also, number of bills tried, number of acquittals, convictions, nolle proseques entered, number who plead guilty to indictment, number and amount of recognizances forfeited.

COUNTS AND COUNTIES.	GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.					COURT PROCEEDINGS.			RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.	
	Total bills laid before grand jury	No. returned as true bills.	No. of bills ignored..	No. of presentments made	No. of bills tried	No. of acquittals..	No. of convictions..	No. of nolle proseques,	No. plead guilty to indictment..	Amount...
Adams.....	63	49	14	62	21	15	9	21	8	
Allegheny.....	1,706	1,216	491	35	509	364	315	230	222	
Armstrong.....	145	114	35	1	53	92	35	7	3	\$1,600 00
Beaver.....	101	82	17	4	39	12	28	11	16	2,100 00
Bedford.....	84	19	4	21	16	5	12	37	1	100 00
Berks.....	23	336	87	131	119	75	72	4	91	133
Blair.....	425	336	76	.....	35	28	35	38	51	57,500 00
Bradford.....	220	151	70	.....	34	15	33	19	8	2,400 00
Bucks.....	95	50	55	.....	3	12	41	24	12	800 00
Butler.....	162	107	55	.....	72	41	60	22	42	900 00
Cambria.....	205	95	81	2	32	14	20	14	2	600 00
Cameron.....	116	68	4	67	42	36	31	11	9	100 00
Carlton.....	57	35	14	.....	11	8	7	11	2	
Centre.....	128	80	19	.....	45	14	31	4	11	1,500 00
Chester.....	183	139	41	2	14	5	8	11	17	250 00
Clarion.....	117	74	23	54	83	14	77	51	20	
Clearfield.....	107	74	23	60	20	10	11	5	5	
Columbia.....	115	76	48	19	27	13	61	26	14	
Clinton.....	93	61	31	32	17	8	19	3	15	1,700 00
Crawford.....	42	19	9	.....	10	7	5	17	.....
Cumberland.....	99	75	24	.....	56	12	44	.....	.....
Dauphin.....	159	100	58	.....	49	10	39	6	11	
Delaware.....	694	416	274	.....	187	37	86	22	16	800 00
Elk.....	123	85	131	402	74	40	33	11	42	8,350 00
Erie.....	22	15	53	.....	33	5	5	.....	.....
	15	15	11	10	5	2	1	800 00
	240	189	51	1	64	55	26	77	58	3,650 00

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

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Fayette.....	258	229	145	83	88	28	64	55	18	2	400 00
Forest.....	6	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	200 00
Franklin.....	276	159	109	49	71	54	49	71	15	2	200 00
Fulton.....	43	12	10	3	.....	8	2	8	21	.....	7	1,950 00
Greene.....	67	60	28	21	.....	14	4	9	13	9	2	450 00
Huntingdon.....	169	85	60	25	.....	27	11	28	37	13	2	.....
Indiana.....	163	71	51	20	.....	21	6	17	27	5	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	148	103	76	23	.....	29	14	21	30	12	.....	.....
Juniata.....	50	45	29	16	.....	17	3	9	11	9	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	509	598	440	160	.....	345	157	114	13	61	3	1,000 00
Lawrence.....	118	94	76	17	.....	25	14	12	10	19	17	4,100 00
Lebanon.....	81	66	44	21	.....	39	13	31	29	1	1	500 00
Lehigh.....	308	253	233	16	.....	166	31	142	41	50	.....	.....
Luzerne.....	1,089	826	485	367	.....	287	849	21	3	32	.....	.....
Lycoming.....	270	131	130	25	.....	25	19	35	55	25	5	2,100 00
McKean.....	65	72	35	26	.....	22	12	9	4	3	1	100 00
Mercer.....	159	142	95	58	.....	32	16	23	5	8	2	300 00
Mifflin.....	103	78	64	14	.....	21	9	12	11	41	2	200 00
Monroe.....	30	23	16	7	.....	1	1	9	.....	2	3	900 00
Montgomery.....	282	234	183	41	.....	127	19	119	12	13	.....	.....
Montour.....	50	38	29	11	.....	27	18	18	10	4	1	100 00
Northampton.....	426	295	225	68	.....	161	56	153	20	55	10	8,000 00
Northumberland.....	203	175	129	46	.....	82	24	58	5	19	22	6,100 00
Perry.....	66	34	26	5	.....	4	6	6	40	2	1	500 00
Philadelphia.....	6,298	6,040	4,324	1,669	.....	3,002	1,601	879	.....	512	.....	24,700 00
Pike.....	28	17	11	7	.....	8	4	4	.....	.....	1	200 00
Potter.....	62	32	21	10	.....	8	9	10	8	7	.....	.....
Schuylkill.....	650	480	397	87	.....	309	165	209	129	30	5	1,900 00
Snyder.....	42	31	27	4	.....	11	4	8	5	2	.....	.....
Somerset.....	62	38	29	8	.....	15	4	11	11	9	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	84	51	53	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	21 28
Susquehanna.....	133	154	120	35	.....	6	5	1	8	8	.....	.....
Toga.....	32	34	22	13	.....	13	3	22	9	3	7	8,400 00
Union.....	76	69	40	19	.....	23	11	12	9	8	.....	.....
Venango.....	142	96	69	27	.....	14	5	9	19	29	3	1,100 00
Warren.....	198	130	116	20	.....	51	16	44	22	25	19	8,000 00
Washington.....	54	39	32	4	.....	9	8	7	9	.....	2	3,300 00
Wayne.....	240	189	146	43	.....	56	36	50	14	21	.....	200 00
Westmoreland.....	50	24	30	6	.....	4	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	414	382	177	205	.....	98	69	29	1	37	2	600 00
York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	20,040	16,643	11,911	4,703	3,064	6,679	3,356	3,385	1,442	1,782	354	143,471 28

TABLE B.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHONOTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

STATEMENT of offences of which persons were charged upon commitment, with the result of the proceedings of the grand jury; also, the offences for which persons were tried, acquitted or convicted, &c., at court.

OFFENCES.	No. of persons charged with crime	GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.					COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.	
		Total bills laid before grand jury..	Number returned as true bills.....	Number returned ignored.....	Number of presentments made.....	Number of bills tried.....	Number of acquittals.....	Number of convictions.....	Number of nolle prosequies.....	Number who plead guilty.....	Number.....	Amount.....	
Abduction.....	2	26	1	1	6	11	6	6	1	1	1	\$500 00	
Abortion.....	35	24	5	1									
Abortion, attempt to procure.....	2	1											
Accessory to murder.....	1												
Adultery.....	199	165	103	58	38	42	17	25	22	5	4	\$50 00	
Adultery and bastardy.....	1	1	1		1				1				
Adultery and fornication.....	2	4											
Alfray.....	10	4							2				
Aggravated assault.....	68	57	41	18	28	2		1					
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	8	5	4	1	3	16	8	7	10	3			
Arson.....	96	86	73	26	25	2	1	2					
Assault and battery, &c.....	5,035	4,311	2,700	1,630	626	52	30	28	5	3	1	1,000 00	
Assault to commit a rape.....	134	115	83	32	16	1,762	982	660	359	264	69	15,400 00	
Assault and battery to kill.....	672	545	486	100	110	64	36	18	7	1			
Assault and battery to rob.....	75	54	44	7	3	296	112	151	52	28	4	3,800 00	
Assault and battery to steal.....	26	18	15	3	2	32	16	14	1	3			
Assaulting an officer.....	9	9	6	2		13	4	6					
Barratry.....	9	9	2			2	1	1					
Bawdy house.....	128	101	64	3		2	1	1	1	1			
Bigamy.....	53	38	25	3	33	3	2	1					
Blasphemy.....	1	1	30	11	8	38	8	30	4	7	5	950 00	
Breaking into cotton mills.....	1	1				22	7	13	3				
Breaking mansion.....	1	1				1		1					

[illegible]

TABLE B.—REPORTS BY PROTHONOTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS—CONTINUED.

OFFENCES.	GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS.						COURT PROCEEDINGS.					RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED.	
	No. of persons charged with crime.....	Total bills laid before grand jury..	Number returned as true bills.....	Number returned ignored.....	Number of presentments made.....	Number of bills tried.....	Number of acquittals.....	Number of convictions.....	Number of <i>nolle prosequis</i>	Number who plead guilty.....	Number.....	Amount.....	
Fraudulently issuing, making and altering a written instrument.....	3	2	2	23	2	13	6	5	13	10			
Gaming house and gambling.....	103	79	52	23	12	2	1	1					
Giving poison with intent to kill.....	3	5	2	3	2								
Having in possession counterfeit money.....	1	1	2		1								
Having in possession stolen goods.....	3	2	2										
Highway robbery.....	9	7	7										
Horse stealing.....	56	53	42	11	3	7	4	4	1	1			
Hunting on Sunday.....	3				5	24	5	22	1	12			
Illegal or fraudulent voting.....	3								3				
Illegal practice of medicine.....	5	5	3	2									
Indecency.....	4	4	1	2									
Interfering with officer.....	49	43	30	10	7	21	15	11	2	2			
Killing domestic animals.....	13	11	9	2		7	4	2		1			
Larceny, &c.....	2	1	1			1							
Larceny by bailie.....	3,993	4,053	2,766	1,018	564	1,891	805	937	143	684	25	\$8,950 00	
Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	21	20	4	13	24	4	3						
Libel.....	2	1	1										
Lottery policies.....	51	34	20	10	1	1		1					
Mail robbery.....	23	23	23		5	7	4	2	3		1	100 00	
Malicious mischief.....	3					12	4	6		2			
Malicious trespass.....	533	399	285	159	77	177	92	86	45	34			
Manslaughter.....	3	3	1	2	3						3	600 00	
Mayhem.....	25	23	26	2	5	21	7	13	2	1			
Misdemeanors.....	28	27	15	8	2	11	9	4					
Misdemeanor in office.....	670	600	440	115	15	154	92	52	38	29	5	2,200 00	
Murder, first degree.....	3	1		1					1				
	70	51	43	9	20	16	6	5		1			

Murder, second degree.....	36	29	26	2	7	22	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neglect of duty.....	7	4	2	1	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Nuisance.....	74	66	38	18	13	18	14	15	9	.....	1	500 00
Obstructing public highway.....	6	7	3	1	1	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing execution of legal process.....	6	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Passing out money.....	9	8	7	5	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petty larceny.....	115	101	62	47	4	18	15	5	10	1	2	100 00
Perjury, subornation.....	3	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placing nets in canal.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Placing obstructions on railroad.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	106	92	62	32	20	38	19	16	4	2	1	300 00
Receiving stolen goods.....	197	181	142	37	16	75	58	30	11	7	2	400 00
Refusing or resisting officers.....	23	18	16	5	10	11	14	3	2	1	.....	.....
Rescuing a prisoner.....	12	8	7	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	164	115	97	23	19	57	22	33	1	10	1	200 00
Robbery and larceny.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riot.....	416	144	115	33	22	56	53	97	15	8	.....	.....
Seduction.....	61	42	36	4	8	13	4	8	6	2	1	500 00
Seduction and bastardy.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sending a challenge.....	3	3	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sending threatening letter.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling impure milk.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling unwholesome meat.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling goods without a license.....	16	14	10	9	13	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....
Shooting, &c.....	3	4	4	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soliciting adultery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surety of peace.....	183	8	6	1	6	48	19	58	21	6	7	900 00
Taking fruit.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Threats.....	12	1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	500 00
Throwing destructive substance.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully taking notes.....	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawful sale of railroad tickets.....	6	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully receiving exonerated taxes.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of liquor law.....	2,559	2,219	1,670	690	654	319	138	255	217	377	31	8,500 00
Violation of game law.....	9	6	5	1	6	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of ivory act.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violation of election laws.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	12,800 00
Total.....	20,010	16,643	11,911	4,703	3,061	6,679	3,356	3,385	1,442	1,782	354	143,471 23

TABLE C.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS BY PROTHONOTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.
STATEMENT of the nature of crime for which criminals were convicted in the various counties during the year ending September 30, 1875, as reported to the Board of Public Charities by the respective prothonotaries or clerks of the various criminal courts.

TABLE C.—REPORTS BY PROTHONOTARIES OR CLERKS OF CRIMINAL COURTS—CONTINUED.

TABLE D.

STATEMENT OF THE SESSIONS OF CRIMINAL COURTS.

[The sittings of all the courts (except in Sullivan county) commence on Monday, and the figures in the columns of months indicate the first, second, third or fourth Monday of the month in which the sittings commence.]

COUNTIES.	January.....	February....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August.....	September..	October.....	November..	December..
Adams.....	4			3				3			2	
Allegheny.....			1			1			1			1
Armstrong.....			1			1			1			1
Beaver.....			1			1			1			1
Bedford.....		4		4					3			1
Berks.....	1			3				1			1	
Blair.....	4			4			4			4		
Bradford.....		1			1				1			1
Bucks.....		1		4					2			1
Butler.....	2		2			3				3		
Cambria.....			1			1			1			1
Cameron.....	3			3				2			2	
Carbon.....	3		4			3				3		
Centre.....	4			4				4			4	
Chester.....	4			4				2		3		
Clarion.....	4			4				4			4	
Clearfield.....	2		3			1			4			
Clinton.....		2			2				2			2
Columbia.....		1			1				1			1
Crawford.....	2			2				2			2	
Cumberland.....	2			2				4			2	
Dauphin.....	3			4				4				
Delaware.....			1			1			3		3	1
Elk.....	4				4				3		3	
Erie.....		3			1				4		3	
Fayette.....			1			1			1			1
Forest.....		4			4				4			4
Franklin.....		4			4				1			1
Fulton.....	3			2		2				1		
Greene.....	1			1		3				1		
Huntingdon.....	2			2				2			2	
Indiana.....			2			2			4			2
Jefferson.....		2			2				2			2
Juniata.....		1		4					1			1
Lancaster.....	3			3				3			3	
Lawrence.....		3			4				2			2
Lebanon.....	1			3				3			1	
Lehigh.....	1			2		1			1		2	
Luzerne.....	3			3		2			2			1
Lycoming.....	4				4				4		4	
McKean.....		4				3						3
Mercer.....	2			2				2			2	
Mifflin.....	2			2				4			4	
Monroe.....		4			4				4			4
Montgomery.....		1				1			1			1
Montour.....		3			3				3			3
Northampton.....		1			1				1			1
Northumberland.....	1		2			1		1			2	
Perry.....	1				1			1				
Philadelphia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pike.....		8			3				3			3
Potter.....		3				2			3			2

TABLE D—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	January....	February....	March....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....	August....	September..	October....	November..	December..
Schuykill.....	1		2		1	4			1		2	
Snyder.....		4			4				4			2
Somerset.....	4			1				4			2	
Sullivan.....		*1			*1				*1			*3
Susquehanna.....	2			2				2			2	
Tioga.....	4				1			4			4	
Union.....		3			3				3			3
Venango.....	4			4				4			4	
Warren.....			1			1						1
Washington.....	2		2		3				1	2		
Wayne.....		1			1				1			1
Westmoreland.....		1			2			4			2	
Wyoming.....	3			3				3			3	
York.....	2			2				4		3		

COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSES.

There are sixty-six county jails, a work-house and house of correction, in addition to the two penitentiaries for the confinement of prisoners. In the combined statistics of the penitentiaries, a full description is given of the various characteristics, &c., of the convicts sentenced to those institutions. The information here presented relate exclusively to the former class of institutions.

The whole number of commitments to county jails, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1875, were 47,161, viz: for trial 11,643; summarily committed by magistrates, &c., 35,518.

SEX AND COLOR.	HOW COMMITTED.		Total.....
	For trial.	Summarily committed.	
White males.....	9,681	24,252	33,933
White females.....	923	4,558	5,481
Colored males.....	823	997	1,825
Colored females.....	198	435	633
Sex not stated.....	13	5,276	5,289
Total committed.....	11,643	35,518	47,161

* Tuesday.

To the 11,643, should be added 449 awaiting trial, as per last report, making a total of 12,092. All of which were disposed of, with the exception of 579 awaiting trial at the close of the year.

White males.....	495	Colored males.....	37
White females.....	35	Colored females.....	12
Total white.....	<u>530</u>	Total colored.....	<u>49</u>

Of these, 579 were county, and 15 United States prisoners

As stated above, 35,518 were summarily convicted, viz: 10,945 for vagrancy; 10,667, disorderly and breach of peace; 13,588, intoxication, and 316 for other causes. The number of this class remaining in prison at the end of the year, was 1,670.

The whole number in prison on September 30, 1875, (excluding convicts,) was 2,291, as follows:

For payment of fine and costs by court.....	42
Summarily committed under sentences of justices of the peace, &c.:.....	1,670
Awaiting trial.....	<u>579</u>
Total of prisoners.....	2,291

To these add—

Convicts in penitentiaries.....	1,264
Convicts in county jails.....	934
Convicts in work-house, Allegheny.....	<u>177</u>
Total of convicts.....	2,375
Aggregate of all classes in prison, September 30, 1875.....	<u>4,666</u>

CONVICT POPULATION OF COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSE.

At the beginning of the year, there were 877 convicts in the various county prisons, and 143 in Allegheny county work-house, making a total of 1,020; to these were added during the year 2,339, making a population of 3,359, and 2,247 were discharged, leaving in confinement 1,112 convicts on September 30, 1875, one of which had been transferred to hospital for insane, making the actual number in confinement but 1,111.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
October 1, 1874, { In county jails.....	787	90	877
{ In work-house.....	134	9	143
Total at beginning of year	921	99	1,020
Committed { To county jails.....	1,929	169	2,098
{ To work-house.....	227	14	241
Committed during the year.....	2,156	183	2,339
Convict population of county jails and work-house	3,677	282	3,359
Discharged from { County jails.....	1,853	187	1,940
{ Work-house.....	196	11	207
Total discharged.....	2,049	198	2,247
Remaining October 1, 1875.....	1,028	84	*1,112

The following table exhibits the characteristics of 2,339 convicts sentenced to the county prisons and work-house, during the year ending September 30, 1875; in another part of this report, pages 395-408, we have given corresponding information in regard to those sentenced to the penitentiaries. The term convict we apply only to those who have been *tried and convicted at court*, and sentenced to serve a *term of imprisonment*; this statement does not, therefore, include the number committed to the county jails and work-house, in default of payment of fine and costs, enter bail for good behavior, &c., as they can hardly be considered as convicts.

* One transferred to hospital for insane.

CHARACTERISTICS OF 2,339 CONVICTS SENTENCED TO THE COUNTY JAILS AND
WORK-HOUSE.

	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.
<i>Sex and color :</i>					
White males.....	1,872	80.03	<i>Parental relations :</i>		
White females.....	136	5.82	Parents living.....	1,247	62.60
Colored males.....	284	12.14	Father dead.....	347	17.42
Colored females.....	47	2.01	Mother dead.....	219	10.99
			Parents dead.....	179	8.99
	2,339	100.00	Not stated.....	347	.....
				2,339	100.00
<i>Ages :</i>					
Under 16.....	16	.72	<i>Schools :</i>		
16 to 18.....	93	4.19	Attended public school	1,529	76.60
18 to 21.....	366	16.53	Attended private school	252	12.63
21 to 25.....	526	23.75	Attended public and pri-		
25 to 30.....	395	17.83	vate school.....	56	2.81
30 years and upwards.....	819	36.98	Did not go to school.....	159	7.96
Not stated.....	124	.....	Not stated.....	343	.....
	2,339	100.00		2,339	100.00
<i>Nativity :</i>					
Pennsylvania.....	1,107	50.41	<i>Education :</i>		
Other Americans.....	522	23.77	Illiterate.....	224	10.40
Ireland.....	261	11.89	Read only.....	445	20.67
Germany.....	159	7.24	Read and write.....	1,465	68.04
England.....	65	2.96	Superior education.....	19	.89
Other foreigners.....	82	3.73	Not stated.....	186	.....
Not stated.....	143	.....		2,339	100.00
	2,339	100.00	<i>Habits :</i>		
<i>Industrial :</i>					
Not bound.....	1,265	68.05	Abstinent.....	392	18.54
Bound and left.....	51	2.74	Moderate drinkers.....	859	40.61
Bound and served till 21	526	28.30	Occasionally intemper'e	489	23.12
Not b'd but served 4 yrs.	17	.91	Intemperate.....	375	17.78
Not stated.....	480	.....	Not stated.....	224	.....
	2,339	100.00		2,339	100.00
<i>Convictions :</i>					
1st conviction.....	1,477	78.69	<i>Civil condition :</i>		
2d.....do.....	248	13.21	Single.....	1,197	55.98
3d.....do.....	89	4.74	Married.....	860	40.23
4th.....do.....	32	1.71	Widowed.....	81	3.79
5th.....do.....	14	.75	Not stated.....	201	.....
6th.....do.....	6	.32		2,339	100.00
7th.....do.....	3	.16	<i>Army or navy :</i>		
8th.....do.....	2	.11	Served in army or navy	489	26.21
9th.....do.....	1	.05	In neither.....	1,377	73.79
10th.....do.....	1	.05	Not stated.....	473	.....
12th.....do.....	2	.11		2,339	100.00
13th.....do.....	1	.05	<i>Sentenced :</i>		
30th.....do.....	1	.05	To separate labor.....	1,059	71.55
Not stated.....	462	.....	Otherwise sentenced....	421	28.45
	2,339	100.00	Not stated.....	859	.....
				2,339	100.00

Of the 2,339 convicts, 2,098, or 89.70 per cent., were sentenced to county jails, and 241, or 10.30 per cent., to the Allegheny county work-house.

Sex and Color.—Four-fifths, 1,872, or 80.03 per cent., were white, and one-eighth, 284, or 12.14 per cent., colored males; 136, or 5.82 per cent., were white, and 47, or 2.01 per cent., colored females.

Ages.—Of the *known* ages, 0.72 per cent. were under 16; 4.19 per cent., 16 to 18; 16.53 per cent. were 18 to 21—making 21.44 per cent., one-fifth, under 21 years of age; 23.75 per cent., one-fourth, were 21 to 25; 17.83 per cent., 25 to 30, and 36.98 per cent., nearly two-fifths, were 30 years of age and upwards.

Nativity.—One-half of those whose nativity were *known*, 50.41 per cent. were natives of Pennsylvania; one-fourth, 23.77 per cent., natives of other States of the United States; one-eighth, 11.89 per cent., of Ireland; 7.24 per cent., of Germany; 2.96 per cent., of England, and 3.73 per cent. were natives of other foreign countries.

Industrial Relations.—More than two-thirds, 68.05 per cent., had never been bound; 2.74 per cent. had been bound, but left before the expiration of their minority; 28.30 per cent. were bound and served until 21 years of age; 0.91 per cent. had not been bound, but served four or more years to acquire a knowledge of some handicraft.

Convictions.—Four-fifths, 78.69 per cent., were received on their first conviction; 13.21 per cent., on second; 4.74 per cent., on third; 1.71 per cent., on fourth, and 1.65 per cent., on fifth conviction and upwards.

Parental Relations.—Nearly two-thirds, 62.60 per cent., had both parents living when they were sixteen years of age; 17.42 per cent., one-sixth, had their mother only living; 10.99 per cent., had only their father, and 8.99 per cent., had lost both parents before they were sixteen years of age.

Schools.—Over three-fourths, 76.60 per cent., had attended public school; one-eighth, 12.63 per cent., private school; 2.81 per cent. had attended both public and private school, and 7.96 per cent. did not go to school. Of those who had attended school, their average age on leaving was fourteen years. Nearly two-thirds, 1,284, or 64.33 per cent., of the convicts had attended Sunday school, and 191, or 8.17 per cent., were habitual Sabbath breakers.

Education.—One-tenth, 10.40 per cent., were illiterate, unable to read or write; one-fifth, 20.67 per cent., could read only; over two-thirds, 68.04 per cent., could read and write; and only 0.89 per cent. had an education superior to reading and writing.

Habits.—One-sixth, 18.54 per cent., were abstinents—did not use malt or spirituous liquors; two-fifths, 40.61 per cent., were moderate drinkers; one-fifth, 23.12 per cent., became occasionally intemperate, and one-sixth, 17.73 per cent., were intemperate, or used liquor habitually to excess.

Civil Condition.—Over one-half, 55.98 per cent., had never been married; 40.23 per cent., two-fifths, were married when committed to prison; and 3.79 per cent. were widowed. The married and widowed had 1,471 children living when committed to prison.

Army and Navy.—One-fourth, 26.21 per cent., had served in the army or navy, and 73.79 per cent. had not served in either.

Sentenced.—Nearly three-fourths, 71.55 per cent., were sentenced to separate labor, and 28.45 per cent. were otherwise sentenced.

CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM COUNTY PRISONS AND WORK-HOUSE.

Of the convict population 3,359, there were two-thirds, 2,247, or 66.90 per cent., discharged, as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	No.	Per ct. on convict population.
Expiration of sentence.....	1,622	48.29
Commutation law.....	301	8.96
Pardoned.....	39	1.16
Died.....	10	.30
Escaped.....	23	.69
Order of court.....	105	3.12
Habeas corpus.....	4	.12
Hanged.....	7	.21
Removed to hospital for insane.....	4	.12
Suicide.....	1	.03
Not stated.....	131	3.90
Total discharged.....	2,247	66.90

The 2,247 discharged, the males were in proportion to the females as 91 to 9, or of the 3,077 male population, 2,049, or 66.60 per cent., were discharged; and of 282 female population, 198, or 70.21 per cent., were discharged.

There were 1,622, or 48.29 per cent. of the population discharged by expiration of sentence; 301, or 8.96 per cent., by commutation law; 39, or 1.16 per cent., pardoned; 105, or 3.12 per cent., by order of court; 23, or 0.69 per cent., escaped; 10, 0.30 per cent., died; 7, or 0.21 per cent., were hanged; 1, or 0.03 per cent., committed suicide; 4, or 0.12 per cent., discharged by writ of habeas corpus, and an equal number removed to hospital for insane.

SEX, COLOR AND AGES OF THE DISCHARGED.

SEX AND COLOR.	No.	Per ct.	AGES.	No.	Per ct.
White males.....	1,795	79.89	Under 16.....	12	.62
White females.....	150	6.67	16 to 18.....	51	2.65
Colored males.....	254	11.30	18 to 21.....	286	14.85
Colored females.....	48	2.14	21 to 25.....	473	24.56
			25 to 30.....	362	18.80
			30 and upwards.....	742	38.52
			Not stated.....	321	.....
Total.....	2,247	100.00	Total.....	2,247	100.00

TIME SERVED AND HEALTH ON DISCHARGE.

TIME SERVED.	No.	Per ct.	HEALTH.	No.	Per ct.
Under 1 year.....	1,887	88.47	<i>Physical:</i>		
1 to 2 years.....	171	8.02	Good.....	1,469	77.64
2 to 3 years.....	50	2.34	Impaired.....	423	22.36
3 to 4 years.....	17	.80	Not stated.....	355	
4 to 5 years.....	7	.32			
10 years and upwards.....	1	.05	Total.....	2,247	100.00
Not stated.....	114		<i>Mental:</i>		
			Good.....	1,809	97.57
			Impaired.....	45	2.43
			Not stated.....	393	
Total.....	2,247	100.00	Total.....	2,247	100.00

Weight on Discharge.—Of the convicts discharged, the increase or decrease in weight was given of 1,577; of which number, 957, or 60.68 per cent., two-fifths, increased; one-fourth, 421, or 26.70 per cent., decreased in weight; and 199, or 12.62 per cent., one-eighth, remained stationary, neither gaining nor losing during their imprisonment.

Sickness.—The number of days sickness of the convicts discharged amounted to 29 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Over-work.—There were 119 of the discharged convicts who earned at over-work \$2,553 09, an average of \$21 45.

Commutation Law.—The benefits of the commutation law was extended to 301 convicts, which in the aggregate reduced their sentences 50 years, 1 month, 3 days.

Occupation.—Of the discharged convicts, the following statement exhibits their occupation when in prison:

Occupations:	No.	Occupations:	No.
Bakers.....	11	Librarian.....	1
Barbers.....	3	Machinist.....	1
Bricklayers.....	3	Matmaker.....	1
Broommakers.....	2	Matressmaker.....	1
Blacksmith.....	1	Nurses.....	4
Carpenters.....	4	Painters.....	3
Cooks.....	19	Plumber.....	1
Collarmaker.....	1	Sewing, &c.....	75
Coopers.....	88	Segarmakers.....	20
Engineer.....	1	Shoemakers.....	88
Firemen.....	2	Spoolers.....	6
Hospital steward.....	1	Tailors.....	4
Hostler.....	1	Teamsters.....	3
House work.....	17	Weaving.....	94
Jobbers, runners, &c.....	33	No occupation.....	113
Knitting.....	3	Not stated.....	1,526
Laborers.....	94		
Laundry.....	22	Total discharged.....	2,247

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

REMAINING AT THE END OF YEAR.

On September 30, 1875, there were 1,111 convicts remaining in the county jails, including Allegheny county work-house, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county jails.....	862	72	934
Allegheny county work-house.....	165	12	177
Total.....	1,027	84	1,111

In addition to the above, there were, at the same date, 1,264 convicts, to wit:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Western Penitentiary.....	522	3	525
Eastern Penitentiary.....	731	8	739
Total.....	1,253	11	1,264

The above make a population of 2,375 convicts in confinement, on September 30, 1875, as follows: 934 in county jails, 177 in Allegheny county work-house, 1,264 in penitentiaries.

Expenditures.—The expenditures of the county jails, work-house, and house of correction, may be briefly stated thus:

Maintenance.....	\$189,799 09
Salaries, wages, etc.....	115,666 65
Fuel and light.....	42,953 15
Clothing, &c.....	35,944 35
Repairs.....	12,127 92
Transportation.....	9,357 14
Extraordinary expenses.....	\$102,100 63
Manufacturing materials.....	11,258 55
Other expenses.....	75,845 89
	<hr/> 189,205 07
Not stated.....	151,814 59
	<hr/> 746,867 96
Total.....	
Deduct receipts for labor, &c.....	114,539 86
	<hr/> 632,328 10
Expenses for the year.....	

The annexed table E, exhibits the cost of maintenance, by counties, (excepting the penitentiaries,) of all the institutions for criminals within the State.

Prisoners Remaining at the end of Year.—Table F, exhibits the number of all classes of prisoners in confinement on September 30, 1875, in the penitentiaries, county jails, work-house, and house of correction.

TABLE E.—Statement of amount expended for maintenance of county jails, &c., during the year ending September 30, 1875; and also for what purposes expended.

PRISONS, ETC.	Maintenance.....	Salaries, wages, &c.....	Fuel and light...	Clothing, &c....	Repairs.....	Transportation...	Other expenses...	Total expenses..	Receipts.....	Net cost.....
Adams County prison.....	\$1,512 89	\$25 00	\$211 50	\$126 20	\$133 49		\$26 50	\$2,035 58	\$2,128 00	\$2,035 58
Allegheny County prison.....	†5,399 18	3,700 00	1,470 37	330 01	1,427 27	\$421 30	962 34	13,710 47	\$2,128 00	11,582 47
Allegheny Co. work-house.....	†							47,413 39	25,018 37	22,395 02
Armstrong County prison.....	*							7,541 88		7,541 88
Beaver County prison.....								1,858 00		1,858 00
Bedford County prison.....	†							1,661 03		1,661 03
Berks County prison.....		5,160 00	1,106 13	549 45	2,737 59	183 83	15,177 65	30,425 76		21,836 14
Blair County prison.....	†	3,554 63	500 00		200 00			4,254 63		4,254 63
Bradford County prison.....								2,516 30		2,516 30
Bucks County prison.....	*							6,403 66		6,403 66
Butler County prison.....								2,833 72		2,833 72
Cambria County prison.....		*250 35						2,933 20		2,933 20
Cameron County prison.....		317 00	78 20	58 65	50 70	120 00	88 00	250 35		250 35
Carbon County prison.....	*							1,037 53		1,037 53
Centre County prison.....		3,267 75	279 25	112 10			†8,531 57	2,030 40		2,030 40
Chester County prison.....		1,365 15	167 97				135 39	15,371 21	11,181 91	4,189 30
Clarion County prison.....		†2,307 50	291 34	197 23	120 98	200 00	831 26	1,668 51		1,668 51
Clearfield County prison.....		*2,213 94		168 25			93 09	4,032 31		4,092 31
Columbia County prison.....		218 90	16 75	12 55	9 27		12 00	2,475 28		2,475 28
Crawford County prison.....								269 47		269 47
Cumberland county prison...		*204 70	37 50	8 50	47 82	25 00	38 75	2,213 71		2,213 71
Dauphin County prison.....		7,693 77	1,169 30	79 25	331 32		586 80	2,365 27		365 27
Delaware County prison.....		2,783 50	59 85	322 22		35 00	3,362 49	11,205 44		11,205 44
Elk County prison.....								8,412 81	4,651 38	3,761 43
Erie County prison.....		†2,582 50		510 64			100 00	819 26		819 26
Fayette County prison.....								3,193 14		3,193 14
Forest County prison.....		18 00	20 00					26 29		26 29
Franklin County prison.....		3 60						41 60		41 60
Fulton County prison.....						60 00		54 85		54 85
		228 20						288 20		288 20

TABLE E.—EXPENSES OF COUNTY JAILS—CONTINUED.

PRISONS, ETC.	Maintenance....	Salaries, wages, &c.....	Fuel and light..	Clothing, &c....	Repairs	Transportation..	Other expenses..	Total expenses..	Receipts	Net cost.....
Greene County prison.....	1,833 30	\$724 00	\$247 00	\$87 70	\$160 89	\$87 15	\$63 40	\$3,203 41	.....	\$3,203 41
Huntingdon County prison.....	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678 25	.....	1,678 25
Indiana County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,168 10	.....	1,168 10
Jefferson County prison.....	† 1,618 60	438 25	392 50	150 00	206 62	.....	442 00	3,217 87	.....	3,217 87
Juniata County prison.....	1,111 50	27 00	41 00	30 50	60 00	76 00	5 00	1,351 00	.....	1,351 00
Lancaster County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,524 00	.....	2,524 00
Lawrence County prison.....	† 2,398 24	.....	700 00	100 00	150 00	111 75	.....	2,181 43	.....	2,181 43
Lebanon County prison.....	.....	1,502 51	644 05	323 85	1,021 79	.....	492 00	3,459 99	.....	3,459 99
Lehigh County prison.....	* 3,051 70	.....	1,323 23	282 63	320 72	.....	526 62	7,035 00	\$910 42	6,125 58
Luzerne County prison.....	4,270 40	4,070 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,793 00	.....	10,793 00
Lycoming County prison.....	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,983 51	.....	8,983 51
McKean County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647 42	.....	647 42
Mercer County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,730 64	.....	3,730 64
Mifflin County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900 00	.....	1,900 00
Monroe County prison.....	* 239 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239 29	.....	239 29
Montgomery County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,311 14	.....	29,311 14
Montour County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029 00	.....	1,029 00
Northampton County prison.....	1,852 05	.....	175 00	.....	215 41	451 49	25 00	11,852 80	.....	11,852 80
Northumberland Co. prison.....	1,284 37	.....	.....	.....	172 10	.....	.....	2,751 95	.....	2,751 95
Perry County prison.....	41,010 10	31,900 00	8,349 99	6,615 49	2,847 26	500 00	18,115 72	109,338 50	.....	1,456 47
Philadelphia County prison.....	† 76,589 63	57,781 79	24,015 06	24,177 40	6,240 07	\$137,248 29	.....	326,052 24	12,475 59	96,862 97
Philad'a House of Correction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467 72	46,976 23	279,076 01
Pike County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	725 00	.....	725 00
Potter County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,714 40	5,608 31	6,106 06
Schuylkill County prison.....	5,692 86	3,170 00	829 01	1,033 52	602 51	365 05	621 45	11,597 83	.....	597 93
Snyder County prison.....	486 00	.....	37 43	.....	39 72	.....	34 78	1,263 39	.....	1,263 39
Somerset County prison.....	757 25	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	476 14	137 75	.....	137 75
Sullivan County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001 63	.....	1,001 63
Susquehanna County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183 78	.....	1,183 78
Tioga County prison.....	1,094 74	.....	.....	18 25	.....	.....	70 79	1,425 77	.....	1,425 77
Union County prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693 77	.....	733 00	.....	.....	.....

Venango County prison.....	1,379 40	230 00	501 43	89 24	98 92	126 00	2,424 99	2,424 99
Warren County prison.....	506 61		180 00				686 61	686 61
Washington County prison...	2,588 33			236 41	419 77		3,244 51	3,244 51
Wayne County prison.....	† 522 87					275 00	797 87	797 87
Westmoreland Co. prison.....	† 2,740 00		109 29	324 81		262 50	3,715 63	3,715 63
Wyoming County prison.....							616 00	616 00
York County prison.....							5,549 31	5,549 31
Total.....	189,799 09	115,666 65	42,953 15	35,944 35	12,127 92	9,357 14	746,867 96	114,539 86
								632,328 10

* Expenses for 1874.

† Expenses for 1875.

§ Of this amount, \$137,248 29, is for extraordinary expenses, and \$11,238 55 for manufacturing materials included.

|| Labor of inmates included.

†

†

Crawford County prison.....	4	4	4	8	4	3	1	3	2	4	16
Cumberland County prison.....	45	11	56	10	13	8	8	2	13	84	
Dauphin County prison.....	19		19	2	4	2	1	1	4	27	
Delaware County prison.....					3	3	3	3	3	3	
Elk County prison.....	7	1	8		7	1	7	1	8	16	
Eric County prison.....	5		5	2	6	4	4	2	6	13	
Fayette County prison.....											
Forest County prison.....	2	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	8	
Franklin County prison.....											
Fulton County prison.....					2	6	6	6	6	9	
Greene County prison.....	1		1	2			1	1	2	2	
Huntingdon County prison.....	1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Indiana County prison.....											
Jefferson County prison.....	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Juniata County prison.....	62	1	63	11	36	21	15	1	3	21	
Lancaster County prison.....				6		1	1	1	1	7	
Lawrence County prison.....											
Lebanon County prison.....	2		2	1	9	9	8	1	9	12	
Lehigh County prison.....	15	1	16	3	2	2	2	2	2	23	
Luzerne County prison.....	14	1	15		22	24	1	24	25	62	
Lycoming County prison.....	12	2	14		2	2	2	2	2	16	
M'Kean County prison.....	1		1	1	3	1	1	1	1	5	
Mercer County prison.....	5	1	6			1	1	1	1	7	
Mifflin County prison.....											
Monroe County prison.....											
Montgomery County prison.....	45	2	47			12	12		12	59	
Monroe County prison.....	1		1							1	
Northampton County prison.....	35	1	36		1	11	11	11	11	48	
Northumberland County prison.....	9		9			10	10	10	10	19	
Perry County prison.....											
Philadelphia County prison.....	415	32	447		61	175	5	144	17	180	
Philadelphia County house of correction.....					1,277				4	688	
Philadelphia County—Eastern penitentiary.....	731	8	739							1,277	
Pike County prison.....										739	
Potter County prison.....	1		1	2						3	
Schuylkill County prison.....	47	5	52		3	9	8	1	9	64	
Snyder County prison.....	1	1	2							2	
Somerset County prison.....						2	2	2	2	2	
Sullivan County prison.....	1		1			1	1	1	1	2	
Susquehanna County prison.....					1	1	1	1	1	2	
Tioga County prison.....				1		4	4	4	4	5	
Union County prison.....	1		1							1	
Venango County prison.....	3		3			1	1	1	1	4	

ALMS-HOUSES.

There are 58 alms-houses within the State, of which 33 are county, providing accommodation for the poor of each entire county; and 25 are local alms-houses, being for the poor of a single borough, township, city or several boroughs or townships. The number of all classes, including the insane, idiotic, deaf mutes and blind, resident in these institutions at beginning of year, (excluding the insane in Philadelphia Blockley alms-house, which are specially treated of in a separate report in connection with hospitals for the insane,) was, on October 1, 1874, 7,782, to which were added during the year 14,734, making a population of 22,516; discharged during the same period 14,133, leaving on September 30, 1875, in these institutions 8,383.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
October 1, 1874, there were	4,143	2,741	6,884	898	7,782
Admitted during the year	8,680	3,782	12,462	2,272	14,734
Population	12,823	6,523	19,346	3,170	22,516
Discharged during the year	8,543	3,545	12,088	2,045	14,133
Remaining September 30, 1875	4,280	2,978	7,258	1,125	8,383

Of the 14,734 admitted, 8,680, or 58.91 per cent., three-fifths, were males, 3,782, or 25.67 per cent., one-fourth, females, and 2,272, or 15.42 per cent., one-seventh, were children. Of the children, 469 were born in the alms-houses, viz: 210 white, 192 colored boys; 29 white, 38 colored girls. Of the 12,462 adults, 324, or 2.52 per cent., had been in jail, 420, or 3.27 per cent., had frequented houses of prostitution, and 3,603, or 28.05 per cent., were sick or hospital cases when admitted.

Characteristics, &c.—Of the 12,462 adults received, the following statement exhibits their classification, resident or not of alms-house district, nativity, civil and physical condition, habits, number unable to read or write, also number who could write their names :

CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS.	No.	Per ct.
Adults admitted.....	12,462	100.00	<i>Nativity :</i>		
<i>Classification :</i>			Pennsylvania.....	4,093	33.04
Sane.....	11,567	94.61	Other Americans.....	1,445	11.67
Insane.....	469	3.84	Germany.....	1,653	13.35
Idiotic.....	141	1.15	Ireland.....	3,769	30.43
Blind.....	38	.31	England.....	674	5.44
Deaf and dumb.....	11	.09	Wales.....	180	1.45
Not stated.....	236	.....	Scotland.....	221	1.79
<i>Residents :</i>			France.....	85	.69
Of alms-house district...	6,061	49.85	Other foreigners.....	265	2.14
Non-residents.....	6,097	50.15	Not stated.....	77	.....
Not stated.....	304	.....	<i>Physical condition :</i>		
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Able-bodied.....	5,686	46.63
Single.....	6,152	53.43	Not able-bodied.....	6,509	53.37
Married.....	2,568	22.30	Not stated.....	267	.....
Widowed.....	2,795	24.27	<i>Habits :</i>		
Not stated.....	947	.....	Abstinent.....	1,271	20.77
<i>Education :</i>			Moderate drinkers.....	2,904	47.47
Illiterate.....	3,015	24.19	Intemperate.....	1,943	31.76
Could write their names	4,258	34.17	Not stated.....	6,344	.....

Discharged.—Of the alms-house population, 22,516, there were during the year two-thirds, 14,133, or 62.77 per cent., discharged ; or of the 19,346 adults two-thirds, 1,208, or 62.48 per cent., and of 3,170 children, 2,045, or 64.51 per cent., were discharged. Of the adult population, the proportion of males to females discharged were as 67 to 54.

HOW DISCHARGED.	ADULTS.			Children.	Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Discharged.....	5,980	2,613	8,593	1,363	9,956
Eloped.....	1,470	401	1,871	68	1,939
Died.....	967	440	1,407	349	1,756
Removed.....	126	91	217	73	290
Indentured.....				158	158
Adopted.....				34	34
Total discharged.....	8,543	3,545	12,088	2,045	14,133

Remaining at the end of Year.—The number of inmates of all classes in the 58 alms-houses within the State on September 30, 1875, (excluding the insane in Philadelphia Blockley alms-house,) was 8,383, being an increase of 601, or 7.72 per cent., over the number at the same period of preceding year.

CLASSIFICATION.	1875.	Increase.	Per cent. of increase.
Sane	6,842	510	8.05
Insane	1,295	69	5.63
Idiotic	20	*23	*53.49
Blind	160	29	22.14
Deaf and dumb	66	16	32.00
Total	8,383	601	7.72

The number of males, females and children in each of the above classes in the various alms-houses, with their increase or decrease is indicated thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Per cent. of increase.
Number of all classes	7,782	8,383	601	7.72
<i>Sane :</i>				
Males	3,411	3,509	98	2.87
Females	2,066	2,248	182	8.80
Children	855	1,085	230	26.90
Total of sane	6,332	6,842	510	8.05
<i>Insane :</i>				
Males	609	638	29	4.76
Females	586	627	41	7.00
Children	31	30	*1	*3.23
Total of insane	1,226	1,295	69	5.63
<i>Idiotic :</i>				
Males	15	6	*9	*60.00
Females	24	13	*11	*45.83
Children	4	1	*3	*75.00
Total of idiotic	43	20	*23	*53.49
<i>Blind :</i>				
Males	87	102	15	17.24
Females	41	54	13	31.71
Children	3	4	1	33.83
Total of blind	131	160	29	22.14
<i>Deaf and dumb :</i>				
Males	21	25	4	19.05
Females	24	36	12	50.00
Children	5	5		
Total of deaf and dumb	50	66	16	32.00

* Decrease.

Of the 8,383 remaining, 4,280, or 51.06 per cent., were adult males ; 2,978, or 35.52 per cent., females, and 1,125, or 13.42 per cent., children. The ages of the children, were as follows :

AGES.	No.	Per ct.
Under 7 years	685	62.16
7 and under 10 years	238	21.60
10 and under 16 years	179	16.24
Not stated	23	.....
Total	1,125	100.00

The reports show of the 1,125 children, that 157, or 13.95 per cent., were illegitimate ; 232, or 20.62 per cent, one-fifth, attended day-school, and 140, or 12.44 per cent., Sunday school. There were 18 teachers, of which number 5 were paupers.

Expenses.—The expenses of the alms-houses, and out door relief in districts connected with them, as per returns received for the past year, were as follows :

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	Am't expend- ed in 1875.	Increase over 1874.	Per ct. of increase.
Maintenance	\$401,116 72	\$60,326 66	17.7
Salaries, wages and labor	145,069 74	20,493 35	16.5
Fuel and light	62,970 53	9,445 16	17.6
Clothing	94,481 06	21,837 92	30.0
Hospitals for insane	44,473 26	3,986 73	9.8
Repairs, ordinary	32,484 90	10,968 97	51.0
Extraordinary expenses	133,706 64	305 13	.2
All other expenses	161,272 99	4,018 13	2.6
Not stated for what purposes	71,627 10	* 20,717 06	* 22.4
Total	1,147,202 94	110,664 99	10.7
Expenses of out-door relief	294,071 50	63,992 07	27.8
Aggregate expenses	1,441,274 44	174,657 06	13.8
Deduct receipts	142,437 90	56,304 91	65.4
Net cost of alms-houses and out-door relief ..	1,298,836 54	118,352 15	10.0

If to this sum, \$1,298,836 54, be added the net cost of relief, or amount paid by districts not connected with alms-houses, under what is known as "township relief," viz : \$134,111 40, it will make a total of \$1,432,947 94 expended for the maintenance of indigent persons, being an increase of \$144,374 93, or 11.2 per cent., on the amount expended the preceding year.

* Decrease.

A LMS-HOUSES.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of paupers of all classes remaining in alms-houses September 30, 1875, excluding the 1,128 insane, viz: 519 males, 609 females in the Philadelphia Blockley alms-house.

ALMS-HOUSES.	CLASSIFICATION OF THOSE REMAINING.												HOSPITAL CASES.		
	SANE.			INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		NATIVITY.					
	Males.....	Females..	Children,	Males.....	Females..	Children,	Males.....	Females..	Children,	Natives ..	Foreign's	Not stated	Males....	Females..	Children.
Whole number.....	19	19	10	18	14	10	5	1	1	68	114	82	15	11	
Adams County alms-house	82	60	31	28	33	14	5	1	1	77	120				
Allegheny County home	182	37	31	29	44	43	1	2	2	77	120				
Allegheny City poor-house	206	57	48	44	43	1	1	1	1	328					
Allegheny County, Pittsburg City, farm	228	64	8	6	23	11	1	1	2	41					
Baldwin County alms-house	41	8	5	4	7	11	1	1	2						
Bedford County alms-house	85	37	26	8	6	23	5	2	1	82	3				
Berks County alms-house	471	236	95	71	19	13	5	2	1	230	241		47	27	12
Berkshire County alms-house	75	31	16	11	18	6	3	1	1	44	31		26	7	1
Blair County alms-house	202	83	44	41	18	21	3	1	1	103	30		12	0	1
Bucks County alms-house	53	18	12	5	11	11	3	1	1	41	82		12	0	1
Cambria County alms-house	123	41	23	44	8	17	22	2	2			258			
Chester County alms-house	258	101	68	48	17	22						7			
Clinton County, Lock Haven, poor-house	7	6										15			
Columbia County, Genoa, poor-house	15	9	3	2								2			
Crawford County alms-house	12	92	26	13	13							2			
Cumberland County alms-house	138	70	42	33	16	3	3	2	2	49	24	10			
Dauphin County alms-house	163	60	42	33	16	1				82	56		12		
Delaware County alms-house	148	62	20	17	22	25	1			123	50		10		
Delaware County alms-house	189	75	48	23	16	5	2			92	97		27	22	
Fayette County alms-house	117	37	25	21	8	19	7			109	11		17	12	
Fayette County alms-house	120	38	28	15	20	15	4						1	2	
Fayette County alms-house	88	18	30	27	4	3				51	6		88	1	
Huntingdon County alms-house	353	20	9	2	4	1				103	250		1	2	
Lawrence County alms-house	135	74	46	59	39	3	3	1	2	12					
Lawrence County, New Castle, poor-house	193	52	48	26	3	1									
Lebanon County alms-house	133	106	49	41	18	25	4	7	3			133	2	1	
Lehigh County alms-house	257	16	3							73	182		77	41	12
Lancaster County, W. Williamsport City, poor-house	7	4								3					
Luzerne County, Providence, poor-house	75	34	10	7	11	8	1			15	60				
Luzerne County, Lackawanna, poor-house	45	19	15	1	4	1				13	32				
Luzerne County, Lackawanna, poor-house	27	14	6	1	1	2				4	23		1		
Luzerne County, Gardendale City, poor-house	3	1									8				
Luzerne County, Blakely, poor-house	4	1													
Luzerne County, North Luzerne, poor-house	10	6	3	1								4			
Marion County alms-house	4	24	14	2	15	8				9	1				
Mifflin County alms-house	66	24	14	9	3					30	36				
Montgomery County alms-house	59	13	23	7	9	5	1			3					
Montgomery County alms-house	255	153	50	11	9	26	1	3		78	177		50	1	
Montgomery County, Danville and Mahoning, poor-house	29	6	8	1	1	1							20	20	
Montgomery County, Valley Township, poor-house	7	1	1	2	1								29		

ALMS-HOUSES—CONTINUED.

ALMS-HOUSES.	CLASSIFICATION OF THOSE REMAINING.												HOSPITAL CASES.		
	SANE.			INSANE.			BLIND.			DEAF AND DUMB.			NATIVITY.		
	Males,....	Females..	Children,	Males,....	Females..	Children,	Males,....	Females..	Children,	Males,....	Females..	Children,	Males,....	Females..	Children,
Whole number.....															
Northampton County alms-house.....	206														
Perry County alms-house.....	46	9	43	21	25		4	1			3		29	14	
Philadelphia County, Roxbury, alms-house.....	66		10	15	11										
Philadelphia County, Roxbury, alms-house.....	2,238	1,091	217				24	21			5		64	2	2,238
Philadelphia County, Germantown, alms-house.....	9														
Philadelphia County, Oxford and Lower Dublin, poor-house.....	49	20	1		9										
Philadelphia County alms-house.....	64	36	13	8											
Somerset County alms-house.....	455	229	130	19	38		1	1							
Somerset County, Auburn and Rush, asylum.....	86	2	8	14	30	4	2	1					64	23	2
Susquehanna County, New Milford, asylum.....	5	3	1										84		
Toga County alms-house.....	5	1			2										
Venango County alms-house.....	52	19	18	4	7										
Warren County, Rouse, hospital.....	38	10	8	1	7		1	1							
Washington County alms-house.....	48	11	17	12	5								52		
Washington County, Honesdale and Texas, poor-house.....	160	31	45	23	18		3	3					6	3	
Westmoreland County alms-house.....	157	7	6										48		
York County alms-house.....	151	75	31	12	38		3	1					160		
Total.....	3,509	2,248	1,085	644	640	31	102	54	4	25	36	5	2,150	2,357	3,807
													413	212	29

OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN DISTRICTS CONNECTED WITH ALMS-HOUSES.

The number of persons of *all classes* in receipt of out-door relief for the quarter ending September 30, 1875, was 17,683, being an increase of 6,583, or 59.31 per cent., over the number for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

A comparison of the number in the various classes of 1875 with those of the preceding year will show the following results :

CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.	1875.	Increase over 1874.	Increase per cent.
Old age	3,745	919	32.52
Death, absence or desertion of husband or father	7,978	2,542	46.76
Temporary sickness or want of work	5,779	3,110	116.52
Single women in receipt of relief	115	4	3.60
Insane and idiotic	66	8	13.89
	17,683	6,583	59.31

Of the 17,683 relieved, 2,203, or 12.46 per cent., were men ; 5,805, or 32.83 per cent., women ; and 9,675, or 54.71 per cent., children under 16 years of age.

Adults.—The following statistics relate to the 8,008 adults relieved :

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULTS.	No.	Per ct.	CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULTS.	No.	Per ct.
<i>Ages :</i>			<i>Education :</i>		
16 and under 20	156	2.17	Unable to read or write	3,134	47.29
20.....do.....30.....	879	12.21	Could write their names	3,493	52.71
30.....do.....40.....	1,652	22.96	Not stated.....	1,381	.....
40.....do.....50.....	1,731	24.05	<i>Habits :</i>		
50.....do.....60.....	923	12.82	Abstinent	4,025	63.99
60.....do.....70.....	846	11.76	Moderate drinkers.....	1,945	30.92
70.....do.....80.....	628	8.72	Intemperate	320	5.09
80.....do.....90.....	280	3.89	Not stated.....	1,718	.....
90.....do.....100.....	93	1.30	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 and upwards	9	.12	Natives of relief district	2,137	29.90
Not stated.....	811	.....	Other Pennsylvanians ..	725	10.14
<i>Residents :</i>			Other Americans.....	753	10.53
Of relief districts	7,529	98.74	Germany.....	942	13.17
Non-residents	96	1.26	Ireland.....	1,981	27.71
Not stated.....	383	.....	England	278	3.88
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Wales.....	121	1.68
Single.....	656	8.38	Scotland	105	1.49
Married	3,664	46.81	France	31	.43
Widowed	3,507	44.81	Other foreigners	77	1.07
Not stated.....	181	.....	Not stated	858	.....

Children.—The number of children in receipt of out-door relief was 9,675, an increase of 4,363, or 82.13 per cent., on the number of the corresponding period of preceding year. The 9,675 children constitute over one-half, 54.71 per cent., of the whole number receiving out-door relief; of these children, 4,465, or 46.15 per cent., were boys, and 5,210, or 53.85 per cent., girls. Their ages, with number who attended day-school and Sunday school; also number of illegitimate children, are exhibited thus:

AGE.	Boys.....	Girls.....	Total.....	Attend'd day school.....	Attend'd Sunday school.	No. illegitimate children
Under 7 years	1,484	1,762	3,246	525	543	27
7 and under 10 years.....	1,698	1,948	3,646	2,147	753	10
10 and under 16 years.....	1,264	1,461	2,725	1,337	684	13
Not stated.....	19	39	58	5,666	7,695	.....
Total.....	4,465	5,210	9,675	9,675	9,675	50

Of the *known* ages of the children, one-third, 3,246, or 33.75 per cent., were under 7 years of age, the boys in proportion to the girls as 33 to 34; nearly two-fifths, 3,646, or 37.91 per cent., were 7 and under 10 years of age, the boys and girls being in equal proportion; and over one-fourth, 2,725, or 28.34 per cent., were 10 and under 16 years of age, the boys in proportion to the girls as 29 to 28.

Attended Day-school.—Of the 9,675 children, 4,009, or 41.44 per cent., are reported as attending day-school, of which number 525, or 5.43 per cent., were under 7 years of age; 2,147, or 22.19 per cent., 7 and under 10; and 1,337, or 13.82 per cent., were 10 and under 16 years of age.

Attended Sunday school.—One-fifth of the 9,675 attended Sunday school, viz: 1,980, or 20.46 per cent., of this number 543, or 5.61 per cent., were under 7 years of age; 753, or 7.78 per cent., were 7 and under 10, and 684, or 7.07 per cent., were 10 and under 16 years of age.

Illegitimate Children.—The returns show that only 50, or 0.52 per cent. of the children were illegitimate.

Statement exhibiting the number of persons of *all classes* receiving outdoor relief, on September 30, 1875, in districts connected with alms-houses, classified according to the causes of destitution.

OUT-DOOR POOR.	No.	Per cent. on totals
1. Men	2,203	12.46
2. Women.....	5,805	32.83
3. Children under sixteen years of age	9,675	54.71
Total out-door poor	17,683	100.00
SECTION A.— <i>Destitution caused by old age or permanent disability.</i>		
1. Men	728	
2. Women.....	1,775	
3. Children dependent.	1,242	
Total of Section A	3,745	21.18
SECTION B.— <i>Destitution caused by death, absence or desertion of husband or father.</i>		
1. Widows	2,125	
Children dependent.....	4,340	
2. Unmarried mothers	53	
Children dependent.....	69	
3. Wives of prisoners.....	25	
Children dependent.....	63	
4. Wives of soldiers and sailors.....	230	
Children dependent.....	262	
5. Wives deserted by husbands.....	270	
Children dependent.....	541	
Total Section B	7,978	
SECTION C.— <i>Destitution caused by temporary sickness or want of work of male heads of families and single men.</i>		
1. Adult males relieved on account of their own sickness.....	484	2.74
2. Adult males relieved on account of sickness of a member of their family, or a funeral	177	1.00
3. Adult males relieved on account of want of work, Families dependent on 1, 2 & 3, { Wives... 1,182 Children, 3,152	784	4.43
	4,334	25.51
Total of Section C	5,779	
SECTION D.— <i>Single women in receipt of out-door relief.</i>		
1. White	98	
2. Colored.....	17	
Total of Section D	115	.65
SECTION E.— <i>Insane persons and idiots relieved out of the hospitals, &c.</i>		
1. Men	30	
2. Women.....	30	
3. Children.....	6	
Total of Section E	66	.37
Total of out-door relief	17,683	100.00

Section A.—There were 3,745 relieved under this section—destitution caused by old age or permanent disability, being the one-fifth, 21.18 per cent. of whole number (17,683) in receipt of out-door relief; a comparison of the number relieved with that of the preceding year has been made on page 198. Of the 3,745, two-thirds, 2,503, or 66.84 per cent., were adults, and 1,242, or 33.16 per cent., children. Of the adults, 728 were men, 1,775 women; of the children, 527 were boys, and 715 girls. The following statement will exhibit the age, residents or non-residents of relief district, nativity, education and habits of the 2,503 adults relieved under this section:

	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.
<i>Ages:</i>			<i>Education:</i>		
16 and under 20.....	6	.26	Unable to read or write	1,255	55.80
20.....do.....30.....	65	2.76	Could write their names	994	44.20
30.....do.....40.....	210	8.92	Not stated	254	.....
40.....do.....50.....	329	13.98	<i>Habits:</i>		
50.....do.....60.....	416	17.67	Abstinent.....	1,333	66.06
60.....do.....70.....	554	23.53	Moderate drinkers.....	532	26.36
70.....do.....80.....	474	20.14	Intemperate.....	153	7.58
80.....do.....90.....	223	9.47	Not stated	485	.....
90.....do.....100.....	69	2.93	<i>Nativity:</i>		
100 and upwards.....	8	.34	Natives of relief district	853	36.78
Not stated.....	149	.....	Other Pennsylvanians..	196	8.45
<i>Residents:</i>			Other Americans.....	227	9.79
Residents of relief district	2,382	98.51	Germany.....	282	12.16
Non-residents.....	36	1.49	Ireland.....	583	25.14
Not stated.....	85	.....	England.....	83	3.58
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Wales.....	30	1.30
Single.....	358	15.36	Scotland.....	35	1.51
Married.....	759	32.56	France.....	11	.47
Widowed.....	1,214	52.08	Other foreigners.....	19	.82
Not stated.....	172	.....	Not stated.....	184	.....

If we represent the number of each class whose characteristics were known by 100, a comparison with the preceding year will give the following results:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
<i>Sex:</i>			<i>Habits:</i>		
Men.....	23	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Abstinent.....	69	66
Women.....	56	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moderate drinkers.....	27	26
Children.....	21	33	Intemperate.....	4	8
<i>Residents:</i>			<i>Nativity:</i>		
Of relief district.....	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Of relief district.....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Non-residents.....	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Other Pennsylvanians..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Other Americans.....	8	10
Single.....	18	15	Germany.....	11	12
Married.....	31	33	Ireland.....	27	25
Widowed.....	51	52	Other foreigners.....	7	8
<i>Education:</i>					
Unable to read or write.....	52	56			
Could write their names.....	48	44			

Section B.—Relief granted under this section, is for “destitution caused by death, absence or desertion of husband or father;” the number aggregated 7,978, an increase of 2,542, or 46.76 per cent. on the preceding year. Of this number, (7,978,) 2,703, or 33.88 per cent., were wives, &c., and 5,275, or 66.12 per cent., children dependent.

<i>Classes:</i>		<i>Classes:</i>	
Widows.....	2,125	Wives of soldiers and sailors,	230
Children dependent.....	4,340	Children dependent.....	262
	6,465		492
Unmarried mothers.....	53	Wives deserted by husbands,	270
Children dependent.....	69	Children dependent.....	541
	122		811
Wives of prisoners.....	25		
Children dependent.....	63	Total of Section B.....	7,978
	88		

Of the above classes, the widows numbered 2,125, an increase of 326, or 18.12 per cent., and children dependent 4,340, increased 1,628, or 60.03 per cent. on the number at corresponding period of previous year; unmarried mothers 53, increase 16, or 43.24 per cent., and their children 69, being an increase of 17, or 32.69 per cent., on the previous year; wives of prisoners 25, increased only 1, or 4.17 per cent., while their children 63, *decreased* 9, or 12.5 per cent.; wives of soldiers and sailors 230, increased 198, or 618.75 per cent., and their children 262, increased 204, or 351.72 per cent.; wives deserted by their husbands 270, increased 24, or 97.56 per cent., children dependent 541, increased 137, or 33.91 per cent.

Of these several classes, 81.04 per cent., were widows and children dependent on them; 1.52 per cent. unmarried mothers and their children; 1.10 per cent., wives of prisoners and their children; 6.17 per cent., wives of soldiers and sailors and their children; and 10.17 per cent., were wives deserted by their husbands with their children dependent on them.

The following statistics relate to the 2,703 women, relieved under this section :

	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.
<i>Ages :</i>			<i>Education :</i>		
16 and under 20	71	2.64	Unable to read or write..	1,152	46.38
20 and under 30	410	15.26	Could write their names	1,332	53.62
30 and under 40	809	30.11	Not stated	219	.....
40 and under 50	957	35.61	<i>Habits :</i>		
50 and under 60	248	9.23	Abstinent	1,820	73.68
60 and under 70	111	4.13	Moderate drinkers	596	24.13
70 and under 80	50	1.86	Intemperate	54	2.19
80 and under 90	22	.82	Not stated	233	.....
90 and under 100	8	.30	<i>Nativity :</i>		
100 and upwards	1	.04	Natives of relief district	755	28.45
Not stated	16	.....	Other Pennsylvanians ..	311	11.72
<i>Residents :</i>			Other Americans	353	13.30
Residents of relief district	2,540	98.83	Germany	377	14.20
Non-residents	30	1.17	Ireland	677	25.51
Not stated	133	.....	England	90	3.39
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Wales	33	1.24
Single	53	1.96	Scotland	27	1.02
Married	525	19.42	France	5	.19
Widowed	2,125	78.62	Other foreigners	26	.98
			Not stated	49	.....

A comparison of the foregoing, with the number relieved at the same period last year, is here made by representing each class by 100, thus :

CLASSES.	1874.	1875.
Widows and children dependent	83	81
Unmarried mothers and children dependent	2	2
Wives of prisoners and children dependent	2	1
Wives of soldiers and sailors, and children dependent	2	6
Wives deserted by husbands, and children dependent	12	10
Total	100	100

The following exhibits a comparison of the *adult women* of this section, compared with the number relieved the preceding year, the number at each period being represented by 100, as follows :

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
<i>Residents :</i>			<i>Habits :</i>		
Of relief district	99	99	Abstinent	74	74
Non-residents	1	1	Moderate drinkers	23	24
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Intemperate	3	2
Unmarried	2	2	<i>Nativity :</i>		
Married	14	19	Natives of relief district	18	28
Widows	84	79	Other Pennsylvanians	11	12
<i>Education :</i>			Other Americans	9	13
Unable to read or write	42	46	Germany	10	14
Could write their names	58	54	Ireland	41	26
			Other foreigners	11	7

Section C.—Under this head are classified persons in receipt of out-door relief whose destitution was occasioned by “temporary sickness or want of work of male heads of families and single men.” They numbered 5,779, or 32.68 per cent., one-third of 17,683 persons in receipt of out-door relief; they comprise 1,445 men, having dependent upon them 1,182 wives and 3,152 children, classified thus:

Classes:

Adult males relieved on account of their own sickness.....	484
Adult males relieved on account of sickness of a member of their family, or a funeral.....	177
Adult males relieved on account of want of work.....	784
Families dependent on the preceding, { wives	1, 182
{ children.....	3, 152
	————— 4, 334

Total of section C.....	5,779
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Of the above classes, the adult males relieved on account of their own sickness equalled 8.37 per cent. ; in consequence of sickness of a member of their family or a funeral, 3.07 per cent. ; on account of want of work, 13.57 per cent. ; wives, 20.45 per cent. ; and children, 54.54 per cent.

If we represent the above, also the number relieved at same period of the preceding year each by 100, the increase or decrease will be strikingly manifested thus :

	1874.	1875.
Adult males relieved on account of their own sickness.....	10	8
Adult males relieved on account of sickness in their family or a funeral	5	3
Adult males relieved on account of want of work.....	12	14
Families dependent on the above, { wives.....	20	20
{ children.....	53	55
	100	100

The following statistics are of the 2,627 adults relieved under this section, viz : 1,445 men, 1,182 wives :

	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.
<i>Ages :</i>			<i>Education :</i>		
16 and under 20.....	59	2.98	Unable to read or write..	634	36.48
20.....do.....30.....	360	18.17	Could write their names	1,104	63.52
30.....do.....40.....	609	30.74	Not stated	889	.....
40.....do.....50.....	412	20.80			
50.....do.....60.....	236	11.91	<i>Habits :</i>		
60.....do.....70.....	161	8.13	Abstinent.....	760	46.17
70.....do.....80.....	96	4.85	Moderate drinkers.....	786	47.75
80.....do.....90.....	32	1.61	Intemperate.....	100	6.08
90.....do.....100.....	16	.81	Not stated.....	981	.....
Not stated.....	646	.....		
<i>Residents :</i>			<i>Nativity :</i>		
Of relief district.....	2,451	99.23	Natives of relief district	436	21.72
Non-residents	19	.77	Other Pennsylvanians...	204	10.16
Not stated.....	157	.....	Other Americans.....	165	8.22
<i>Civil condition :</i>			Germany.....	265	13.20
Single.....	102	3.88	Ireland	692	34.48
Married.....	2,364	89.99	England	101	5.03
Widowed	161	6.13	Wales.....	56	2.80
			Scotland.....	41	2.04
			France	15	.75
			Other foreigners.....	32	1.60
			Not stated.....	620	.....

A comparison of the characteristics of the adults of this section compared with those of the previous year will give the following results :

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
<i>Residents :</i>			<i>Habits :</i>		
Of relief district.....	99	99	Abstinent.....	61	46
Non-residents.....	1	1	Moderate drinkers.....	34	48
			Intemperate	5	6
<i>Civil condition :</i>			<i>Nativity :</i>		
Unmarried.....	4	4	Natives of relief district...	26	22
Married.....	88	90	Other Pennsylvanians.....	9	10
Widows.....	8	6	Other Americans.....	7	8
<i>Education :</i>			Germany	16	13
Unable to read or write.....	43	36 $\frac{1}{5}$	Ireland.....	33	35
Could write their names.....	57	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Other foreigners	9	12

Section D.—The number of destitute “single women” in receipt of outdoor relief was 115, being an increase of 4, or 3.60 per cent. Their color, age, &c, was as follows :

	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.
<i>Color :</i>			<i>Education :</i>		
White.....	98	85.22	Unable to read or write.....	61	59.22
Colored.....	17	14.78	Could write their names.....	42	40.78
Total of section D.....	115	100.00	Not stated.....	12	.....
<i>Ages :</i>			<i>Habits :</i>		
16 and under 20.....	12	10.43	Abstinent.....	71	67.62
20.....do.....30.....	27	23.48	Moderate drinkers.....	24	22.86
30.....do.....40.....	8	6.96	Intemperate.....	10	9.52
40.....do.....50.....	22	19.13	Not stated.....	10	.....
50.....do.....60.....	18	15.65	<i>Nativity :</i>		
60.....do.....70.....	17	14.78	Natives of relief district.....	67	58.26
70.....do.....80.....	8	6.96	Other Pennsylvanians.....	4	3.48
80.....do.....90.....	3	2.61	Other Americans.....	6	5.22
<i>Residents :</i>			Germany.....	12	10.43
Of relief districts.....	105	98.13	Ireland.....	22	19.13
Non-residents.....	2	1.87	Wales.....	2	1.74
Not stated.....	8	.....	Scotland.....	2	1.74

If we compare the above with the number relieved at the same period in preceding year, by representing the relief granted at each period by 100, we shall obtain the following results :

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
<i>Color :</i>			<i>Education :</i>		
White.....	97	85	Unable to read or write.....	46	59
Colored.....	3	15	Could write their names.....	54	41
<i>Residents :</i>			<i>Nativity :</i>		
Of relief district.....	98	98	Natives of relief district.....	31	58
Non-residents.....	2	2	Other Pennsylvanians.....	4	4
<i>Habits :</i>			Other Americans.....	6	5
Abstinent.....	92	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Germany.....	6	10
Moderate drinkers.....	7	23	Ireland.....	47	19
Intemperate.....	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Other foreigners.....	6	4

Section E.—Those relieved under this section comprise the insane and idiotic out of hospitals for the insane, who receive out-door relief in districts connected with alms-houses. They constitute only 0.37 per cent. of the whole number 17,683, in receipt of out-door relief. They numbered 66, an increase of 8, or 13.89 per cent., on the preceding year; 30, or 45.45 per cent., were men, and an equal number women, and 6, or 9.09 per cent., were children. The following statistics relate to the 60 adults in this section:

	No.	Per ct.		No.	Per ct.
<i>Ages:</i>			<i>Education:</i>		
16 and under 20	8	13.33	Unable to read and write...	32	60.38
20 and under 30	17	28.34	Could write their names...	21	39.62
30 and under 40	16	26.67	Not stated.....	7	.....
40 and under 50	11	18.33	<i>Habits:</i>		
50 and under 60	5	8.33	Abstinent.....	41	80.39
60 and under 70	3	5.00	Moderate drinkers.....	7	13.73
<i>Residents:</i>			Intemperate.....	3	5.88
Of relief district.....	51	85.00	Not stated.....	9	.....
Non-residents.....	9	15.00	<i>Nativity:</i>		
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Natives of relief district...	26	47.27
Single.....	28	54.90	Other Pennsylvanians...	10	18.18
Married.....	16	31.37	Other Americans.....	2	3.64
Widowed.....	7	13.73	Germany.....	6	10.91
Not stated.....	9	.....	Ireland.....	7	12.73
			England.....	4	7.27
			Not stated.....	5	.....

A comparison of the foregoing with the number relieved at the same date a year previous, representing each number relieved at the different periods by 100, will give the following results:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
<i>Classes:</i>			<i>Habits:</i>		
Men.....	40	45½	Abstinent.....	81	80
Women.....	55	46½	Moderate drinkers.....	14	14
Children.....	5	9	Intemperate.....	5	6
<i>Residents:</i>			<i>Nativity:</i>		
Of relief district.....	98	85	Natives of relief district...	33	47
Non-residents.....	2	15	Other Pennsylvanians...	17	18
<i>Civil condition:</i>			Other Americans.....	10	4
Single.....	53	55	Germany.....	13	11
Married.....	20	31	Ireland.....	15	13
Widowed.....	27	14	Other foreigners.....	12	7
<i>Education:</i>					
Unable to read or write....	72½	60			
Could write their names....	27½	40			

STATEMENT of the numbers of the several Classes of Indigent Persons receiving Out-door Relief, September 30, 1873.

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	OLD AGE OR PERMANENT DISABILITY.				DESTITUTION CAUSED BY DEATH, ABSENCE, OR DESERTION OF HUSBAND OR FATHER.				TEMPORARY SICKNESS OR WANT OF WORK.				INSANE AND IDIOTIC, PRECEDING COLUMNS.			
	OR PERMANENT DISABILITY.				SECTION OF HUSBAND OR FATHER.				RELEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF				FAMILIES RELIEVED ON ACCOUNT OF			
	Men	Women	Children	Widows	Unmarried mothers	Children	Wives of prisoners	Children	Wives of soldiers and sailors	Children	Wives deserted by husband	Children	Men	Women	Children	Total
Adams...	42	13	24	20	6	6	21	9	21	30	30	107	44	33	30	107
Allegheny County home.	6	12	3	9	21	28	11	28	9	31	31	82	20	40	21	82
Allegheny City poor-h.	36	78	141	234	634	2	2	8	4	14	4	142	534	831	2,967	4,032
Do. Co., Pittsb'g City F.	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Baker	40	35	1	10	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	52	76	45	173
Bellevue	10	7	5	7	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	13	16	30	43
Berk	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	1	13
Bucks	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canbria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carbon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia, Bloom, P. H.	3	5	1	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	15	40	73
Columbia, Centrala...	34	130	152	16	14	17	20	4	3	13	3	18	4	4	6	14
Crawford	6	17	3	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	12	20
Dauphin	19	31	1	69	141	1	2	8	11	35	3	47	38	102	30	170
Delaware	15	20	1	7	7	7	2	5	2	12	2	26	19	35	28	83
Erie...	20	21	1	6	7	7	2	5	57	57	158	8	84	179	345	608
Frederick	49	71	3	6	7	3	4	6	6	1	3	3	22	29	13	64
Greene	50	16	86	12	50	12	12	2	2	2	2	1	50	84	14	148
Huntington	40	11	11	12	50	12	12	2	6	16	4	58	74	38	194	306
Lancaster	9	7	2	2	2	2	2	1	9	2	2	10	49	11	10	10
Lawrence	9	7	2	2	2	2	2	1	9	2	2	10	3	3	3	3
Lebanon	5	4	2	20	31	89	2	4	2	2	2	26	29	52	87	168
Lynchburg	2	1	1	22	40	2	2	2	1	1	1	48	17	56	89	172
Luzerne, Central	2	1	1	4	15	6	1	1	6	30	6	6	4	16	18	38
Luzerne, Lackawanna	5	2	2	6	15	6	1	1	5	20	5	20	3	7	15	25
Luzerne, Carbondale	14	35	2	40	40	40	2	1	5	20	5	20	23	53	81	81
Laz-me, Biakely	27	37	11	11	42	42	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Meier	27	37	11	11	42	42	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Montgomery	35	63	25	33	83	83	33	33	5	15	5	15	60	126	142	337

STATEMENT OF INDIGENT PERSONS RECEIVING OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—CONTINUED.

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	OLD AGE OR PERMANENT DISABILITY.			DESTITUTION CAUSED BY DEATH, ABSENCE OR DERELICTION OF HUSBAND OR FATHER.										TEMPORARY SICKNESS OR WANT OF WORK.				INSANE AND IDIOTIC BELIEVED.			AGGREGATE OF THE PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
	Men	Women	Children	Widows	Children	Unmarried mothers	Children	Wives of prisoners...	Children	Wives of soldiers and sailors.	Children	Wives deserted by husbands	Children	1. Their own sickness.	2. Sickness of member of family or a funeral.	3. Want of work.....	Wives.....	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Total
Northampton	4	3	17	2	4									1	6	2	8	17		13	14		13	14	65
Perry	12	19		8										1						13	29		13	42	42
Philadelphia, Blockley	129	819	506	1,359	2,388	17	17	6	17	188	179	126	174	280	139	33	433	424	646	3,035	4,205	7,886			7,886
Philadelphia, Germantown	10	13		20	43							2	5	11			10		21	47		21	47	141	
Philadelphia, Oxford & Lower																									
Dublin	3	4		4	13																				
Schoonickill	51	98	194	104	516	5	7	6	13	31	78	11	42	21	6	6	4	6		11	14		11	19	41
Somerset	20	17																		30	270	910	1,266		1,266
Susquehanna, Auburn & Rush	3																			3			3		3
Susquehanna, Montrose and Bridgewater	1	1		1																					
Susquehanna, N. Mill rd.	2																			4	2		4		6
Tioga	2	3		1																2	12		2	3	12
Venango	2	2	6																	3	6		3	6	12
Washington	4	6																		3	2		3	6	10
Wayne	1	5		8																4	6		4	6	10
Westmoreland	2	7		4	12							3		3	2	4	3	15		3	12		3	21	30
York	6					1	1						*	2			2	6		15	11		15	28	57
Total	728	1,775	1,242	2,125	4,340	53	60	25	63	220	262	270	511	484	177	784	1,182	3,152	30	30	6	2,203	5,805	9,675	17,683

* Orphan child.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, exhibiting the amount expended for the support of almshouses; also, of out-door relief for the year ending September 30, 1875.

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	ALMS-HOUSES—FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.					
	Mainten- ance.	Salaries, wages and labor.	Fuel and light.	Clothing, &c.	Hospital for insane.	Repairs.
Adams County almshouse.....	\$3,898 91	\$2,289 59	\$1,636 47	\$711 72	.....	.....
Allegheny County almshouse.....	11,260 72	2,725 00	898 43	2,539 88	\$10,491 42	\$495 50
Allegheny City poor-house.....	17,358 94	6,867 77	2,586 34	465 57	2,697 96	1,012 24
Pittsburg City farm.....	23,993 84	4,803 98	1,132 57	3,500 00	15,035 96	641 62
Beaver County almshouse.....	1,157 76	1,977 78	252 29	138 12	2,781 45	181 69
Bedford.....do.....do.....	2,959 95	1,701 12	693 08	1,018 63	518 15	75 00
Berks.....do.....do.....do.....	21,869 43	8,603 58	5,005 62	4,552 62	.....	467 00
Blair.....do.....do.....do.....	2,749 82	1,958 55	450 87	1,003 00	1,224 11	629 45
Bucks.....do.....do.....do.....	11,898 45	4,102 02	1,051 13	1,918 50	.....	1,525 61
Cambria.....do.....do.....do.....	2,849 48	1,840 01	95 77	373 95	.....	459 55
Carbon County Middle Coal Field poor-house.....	5,566 44	3,301 12	1,123 06	2,088 41	.....	335 54
Chester County almshouse.....	8,182 05	3,401 05	1,678 36	3,386 75	.....	1,074 77
Clinton County almshouse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia County, Lock Haven, poor-house.....	* 1,374 33	1,073 95	73 00	540 91	107 65	62 00
Columbia County, Eltomb, poor-house.....	1,590 55	1,333 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford County almshouse.....	17,232 00	2,632 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Cumberland.....do.....do.....	5,565 51	2,835 00	1,431 09	2,051 98	.....	475 25
Dauphin.....do.....do.....do.....	8,712 75	4,799 00	2,976 53	2,952 53	2,160 99	.....
Delaware.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....do.....do.....do.....	* 6,012 93	5,911 58	3,540 90	1,207 00	2,357 05	755 83
Franklin.....do.....do.....do.....	2,762 00	1,891 00	140 00	2,550 00	.....	501 00
Greene.....do.....do.....do.....	\$2,977 05	2,084 05	825 27	1,462 13	.....	276 93
Huntingdon.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....do.....do.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence County, New Castle, poor-house.....	\$19,198 98	4,060 35	4,080 73	9,153 17	.....	.....
Lebanon County almshouse.....	\$1,119 68	1,134 80	171 45	111 13	12 00	142 43
Lehigh County almshouse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luzerne County, Williamsport City, poor-house.....	6,478 16	2,975 24	1,760 45	2,887 73	.....	136 27
Luzerne County, Providence, poor-house.....	1,252 47	25 00	598 66	.....	.....	161 17
Do.....do.....do.....do.....	2,315 36	2,997 03	218 75	1,279 42	.....	125 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

ALMS-HOUSES—FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

	Mainten- ance.	Salaries, wages and labor.	Fuel and light.	Clothing, &c.	Hospital for insane.	Repairs.
Luzerne county, Lackawanna, poor-house.	*\$3,478 27	\$1,671 72	\$53 65	\$263 81	\$1,661 02	.....
Do. do. Carbondale City, do	\$450 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	\$200 00
Do. do. Blakely, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. N. Luzerne,	1,190 75	595 08	50 10	262 52	.....	33 56
Mercer County alms-house.	3,067 69	1,298 80	194 81	510 00	583 25	88 81
Mifflin County alms-house.	\$3,904 96	1,800 18	473 72	.....	836 59	957 00
Montgomery County alms-house.	*8,091 24	4,803 75	1,535 80	1,568 43	1,135 37	708 87
Montour County, Danville and Mahoning poor-house.	\$3,645 85	1,217 80	548 99	.....	722 15	431 93
Montour County, Valley township, poor-house.	364 00	85 00	.....	43 60	.....	.....
Northampton County alms-house.	\$16,763 26	3,415 69	1,393 14	.....	313 31	1,004 08
Perry	1,176 73	938 90	577 00	920 00	.....	50 00
Philadelphia City alms-house.	*141,041 63	27,812 91	21,672 82	35,827 63	.....	14,590 70
Philadelphia County, Roxboro', poor-house.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. Germantown, poor-house.	\$3,631 65	1,079 25	625 10	.....	1,381 00	322 49
Do. do. Oxford and Lower Dublin, poor-house.	1,341 28	2,071 35	441 96	549 61	.....	1,418 89
Schuylkill County alms-house.	4,450 32	5,468 75	599 67	335 72	.....	607 85
Somerset	\$2,490 44	1,024 55	105 00	.....	.....	175 50
Susquehanna County, Auburn and Rush, asylum.	*280 69	703 21	2 47	63 33	.....	.....
Do. do. Montrose and Bridgewater, asylum.	*450 50	646 49	35 97	65 70	.....	.....
Do. do. New Milford, asylum.	278 08	564 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga County alms-house.	2,778 01	1,587 00	325 93	235 41	.....	77 85
Venango County alms-house.	1,069 77	2,028 39	1,218 01	428 04	.....	142 00
Warren County, Rouse, hospital.	1,777 66	1,485 00	.....	191 67	.....	.....
Washington County alms-house.	*2,380 00	1,726 00	250 00	200 00	.....	.....
Wayne County, Honesdale and Texas, poor-house.	\$1,280 34	937 00	151 55	285 94	453 80	.....
Westmoreland County, alms-house.	7,914 51	2,102 33	.....	3,201 10	.....	100 00
York County alms-house.	\$7,981 53	2,705 63	1,168 69	2,894 74	.....	1,541 52
Total	401,116 72	145,069 74	62,970 53	94,481 06	44,473 26	32,484 90

* Expenses for 1874.

† Clothing included in this amount.

§ Expenses for 1875.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

AIDS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	ALMS-HOUSES—FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.			Total of alms-houses and out-door relief.	Expended for out-door relief.	Receipts.....	Net cost of alms-house and out-door relief.....
	Extraordi-nary ex-penses.	All other expenses.	Total.				
Adams County alms-house.....		\$1,917 19	\$10,453 88	\$12,372 88	\$1,919 00		\$12,372 88
Allegheny County home.....	\$6,900 74	4,235 65	39,547 34	41,494 11	1,946 77	\$2,269 15	39,224 96
Allegheny City poor-house.....	3,609 57	2,546 64	37,145 03	13,514 69	13,514 69	3,499 86	47,159 86
Pittsburg City farm.....		49,107 97	27,350 75	76,458 72	27,350 75	53,710 18	22,748 54
Beaver County alms-house.....	414 59	590 50	7,494 18	1,385 91	1,385 91	384 18	8,495 91
Bedford.....do.....	125 00	865 66	7,956 59	1,056 00	9,012 59	127 59	8,885 00
Berks.....do.....	1,307 47		45,096 60				45,096 60
Blair.....do.....		3,257 88	10,837 05			1,163 43	8,873 62
Bucks.....do.....	2,140 37	8,633 58	30,769 65	848 47	31,618 13	6,292 74	25,385 39
Cambridge.....do.....	639 04	3,480 21	9,687 01	692 40	10,379 41	92 98	10,286 43
Carbon County Middle Coal Field poor-house.....	3,034 82	1,963 44	17,411 83		17,411 83	227 05	17,184 78
Chesler County alms-house.....	431 20	3,753 01	21,907 19	3,715 28	25,622 47	3,990 97	21,631 50
Clinton County, Lock Haven, poor-house.....			3,983 21		3,983 21		3,983 21
Columbia County, Bloom, poor-house.....	394 50	2,968 47	5,918 90	235 71	6,154 61	133 98	6,000 63
Columbia County, Centralia, poor-house.....	211 75	696 69	4,538 50		4,538 50	28 56	4,509 94
Crawford County alms-house.....	150 00		20,014 00		20,014 00	4,380 00	15,634 00
Cumberland.....do.....		5,449 39	17,832 88		17,832 88	2,103 67	15,729 21
Dauphin.....do.....		4,083 14	26,100 19	10,362 68	36,522 87	1,633 62	34,886 25
Delaware.....do.....		7,295 47	23,500 00		23,500 00		25,500 00
Erie.....do.....		1,353 00	31,679 71	13,757 22	45,436 93	874 21	44,562 69
Fayette.....do.....		800 00	9,997 00		9,997 00	210 75	9,786 25
Franklin.....do.....		816 50	8,471 93	4,972 19	13,444 12	66 80	13,377 32
Greene.....do.....			5,686 66		5,686 66		5,686 66
Huntingdon.....do.....			15,787 31		15,787 31		15,787 31
Lancaster.....do.....	86,118 50	2,738 68	125,359 40	2,478 50	127,828 90	8,951 57	121,877 33
Lawrence County, New Castle, poor-house.....		611 45	3,392 94	2,068 46	5,371 40		5,371 40
Lebanon County alms-house.....			12,221 28	4,834 34	17,095 62		17,095 62
Lehigh County alms-house.....	416 96	2,108 40	16,763 21	1,910 28	18,673 49	900 00	17,773 49
Lycoming County, Williamsport City, poor-house.....	1,017 60	1,632 68	4,687 58		4,687 58		4,687 58
Luzerne County, Providence, poor-house.....	116 95	5,459 17	12,511 68	2,010 31	14,521 99	473 15	14,048 84
do.....do.....Central.....			6,780 10	5,987 16	12,767 58	293 00	12,564 58
do.....do.....Lackawanna.....		591 83	7,720 30	1,796 16	9,516 46		9,516 46
do.....do.....Carbondale City, do.....		50 00	7,750 61	2,000 00	2,750 00	300 00	2,450 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

ALMS-HOUSE DISTRICTS.	ALMS-HOUSES—FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED.		Total.	Expended for out-door relief.....	Total of alms-houses and out-door relief.....	Receipts.....	Net cost of alms-house and out-door relief.....
	Extraordinary expenses.	All other expenses.					
Luzerne County, Blakely, poor-house.			\$480 00	\$6,816 22	\$7,296 22	\$200 00	\$7,096 22
Do. ....do. ....N. Luzerne, do.	\$2,093 51	\$802 12	4,827 64	†	4,827 64	1,659 23	1,659 23
Merger County alms-house.	57 00	\$3,015 98	8,816 34	3,891 20	12,707 54	1,302 40	11,405 14
Mifflin County alms-house.			7,972 45	4,095 39	12,067 84	273 79	11,795 05
Montgomery County alms-house.	3,070 98	4,706 88	25,624 32	9,333 79	34,958 11	1,815 78	33,142 33
Montour County, Danville and Mahoning poor-house.		731 86	7,298 58	†	7,298 58		7,298 58
Montour County, Valley Township, poor-house.			495 60		495 60	89 72	405 88
Northampton County alms-house.	9,738 10	1,365 17	23,992 78	1,845 04	25,837 82	316 81	25,521 01
Perry County alms-house.		3,932 42	7,615 05	†	7,615 05	400 00	7,215 05
Philadelphia City alms-house.		32,469 29	273,414 98	120,188 72	393,603 70	25,218 13	368,385 57
Philadelphia County, Roxboro', poor-house.			1,178 54	†	1,178 54		1,178 54
Philadelphia County, Germantown, poor-house.	37 50	1,164 15	8,211 14	7,371 35	15,612 49	793 65	14,818 84
Philadelphia County, Oxford and Lower Dublin, poor-house.			10,185 14	3,735 77	13,920 91		8,551 93
Schuylkill County alms-house.		4,362 05	41,344 95	17,867 60	59,212 55	5,368 98	53,843 57
Somerset County alms-house.	1,909 35	27,973 29	4,770 75	1,398 75	6,169 50	4,015 70	6,169 50
Susquehanna County, Auburn and Rush, asylum.	26 62	44 08	1,120 40	235 50	1,355 90	644 03	711 87
Susquehanna County, Montrose and Bridgewater, asylum.			1,609 75	390 25	2,000 00	828 54	1,171 46
Susquehanna County, New Milford, asylum.		1,040 16	1,882 73	288 86	2,171 59	381 00	1,790 59
Tioga County alms-house.		139 60	5,194 80	897 88	6,092 68	536 51	5,556 17
Venango County alms-house.		1,992 17	6,878 38	1,897 11	8,775 49		8,775 49
Warren County, Rouse, hospital.		1,915 41	5,369 74	†	5,369 74	4,711 65	658 09
Washington County alms-house.		416 48	4,972 48	†	4,972 48	2,605 00	2,367 48
Wayne County, Honesdale and Texas, poor-house.		1,519 89	4,628 52	1,213 56	5,842 08	482 95	5,359 13
Westmoreland County alms-house.	877 09	1,317 66	15,512 60	6,765 40	22,278 00		22,278 00
York County alms-house.	892 65	4,659 01	21,793 17	966 51	22,759 68	1,808 56	20,951 12
Total.	133,706 64	161,272 99	1,147,202 94	294,071 50	1,441,274 44	142,437 90	1,298,836 54

† Out-door relief included in expenses of alms-houses.

[The expenses of the Philadelphia Hospital, insane department of Blockley Alms-house, is not included in the above, it being given in the separate report of the Hospital for the Insane.]

TOWNSHIP POOR.

The original system of relief which formerly embraced the entire State required each township, borough or city in the several counties to provide for the support of their own poor. This is termed township or local relief of the poor ; the manner of its administration was stated on page 462 of Fifth Report of this Board. In twenty-two entire counties this system of relief continues unchanged, while in nine counties it partly exists, alms-houses having been authorized under special acts of the Legislature to accommodate the poor of the other parts of these nine counties.

COUNTIES IN WHICH NO ALMS-HOUSES EXIST.

Armstrong,	Forest,	Pike,
Bradford,	Fulton,	Potter,
Butler,	Indiana,	Snyder,
Cameron,	Jefferson,	Sullivan,
Centre,	Juniata,	Union,
Clarion,	M'Kean,	Wyoming.
Clearfield,	Monroe,	
Elk,	Northumberland,	

COUNTIES WHICH ARE ONLY PARTLY PROVIDED WITH ALMS-HOUSES.

Carbon,	Lawrence,	Montour,
Clinton,	Luzerne,	Susquehanna,
Columbia,	Lycoming,	Wayne.

STATISTICS OF TOWNSHIP POOR.

The following statistics relate to the poor who are maintained under what is called the "township system." The expenditures for all purposes connected with the relief of township poor, for the year 1874, was \$137,440 21, an increase of \$28,176 01, or 25.8 per cent., over the preceding year. The net cost of relief (after deducting receipts) was \$134,111 40, an increase of \$26,022 78, or 24.1 per cent., over the previous year.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES OF 1874, WITH THE YEAR 1873.

FOR WHAT PURPOSES.	Expend'd for relief in 1874.	Increase or decrease over 1873.	Per cent. of increase.
Overseers, for their services.....	\$9,171 58	\$2,065 16	29.6
Justices of the peace and other legal expenses	1,373 45	*302 33	*18.1
Medical attendance.....	4,450 43	*466 46	*9.5
Medicine.....	808 69	216 92	36.7
Clothing.....	6,200 75	523 33	9.2
Relief of poor.....	104,013 52	21,590 51	26.2
Support of insane poor in hospitals.....	4,681 26	3,455 46	281.1
Funeral expenses, &c.....	1,054 89	657 36	165.4
Transportation, &c.....	1,468 93	439 35	42.6
Other purposes, (not specified).....	4,216 71	*3 29	.1
Total.....	137,440 21	28,176 01	25.8
Receipts.....	3,328 81	2,153 23	183.1
Net cost of relief.....	134,111 40	26,022 78	24.1
Amount raised by taxation.....	122,158 98	19,442 17	18.2

* Decrease.

Weekly Cost.—The average weekly cost during the year, was \$2 45 per caput.

Number Relieved.—The total number supported or relieved in the year 1874, as compared with the preceding year, show an increase of 474, or 38.4 per cent., as will be seen by the annexed statement.

YEARS.	NUMBER RELIEVED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1873.....	597	639	1,236
1874.....	844	866	1,710
Increase in 1874, compared with 1873	247 or 41.4 per ct.	227 or 35.5 per ct.	474 or 38.4 per ct.

Relieved for the first time.—The number who received relief for the first time during the year, shows an increase of 164, or 46.2 per cent. ; the increase being greater with females than males, thus :

YEARS.	RELIEVED FOR FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1873.....	181	174	355
1874.....	235	284	519
Increase in 1874, compared with 1873	54 or 29.8 per ct.	110 or 63.2 per ct.	164 or 46.2 per ct.

Residence, Nativity and Education.—The next statement will exhibit, of those relieved, the number who had a legal settlement in the district where they received relief; also, the number of non-residents, nativity and education.

	Males...	Females	Total...	Increase in 1874.	Per ct. of increase
Whole number relieved.....	844	866	1,710	474	38.4
Of these there were relieved for first time..	235	284	519	164	46.2
<i>Settlement:</i>					
Residents of relief district.....	571	597	1,168	239	25.7
Non-residents.....	73	85	158	25	18.8
Not stated.....	200	184	384	210	120.7
<i>Nativity:</i>					
Native born.....	582	619	1,201	438	57.4
Foreign born.....	98	75	173	18	11.6
Not stated.....	164	172	335	18	5.7
<i>Education:</i>					
Unable to read or write.....	229	247	476	136	40.0
Could write their names.....	277	249	526	176	50.3
Not stated.....	338	370	708	162	29.7

Of the whole number 1,710 relieved, the females were in excess of the males, in proportion as 51 to 49.

Settlement.—Of the *known* settlement, 1,168 or 88.08 per cent. were residents, and 158 or 11.92 per cent., non-residents of the district in which relief was granted. If these classes are considered separately, the females will be found to exceed the males in each; in the former being as 51 to 49, and of the non-residents as 54 to 46 males.

Nativity.—Of the *known* nativity, 1,201 or 87.40 per cent., were native born, and 173 or 12.60 per cent. of foreign birth; the native born females exceeded the males as 52 to 48. On the contrary the foreign born men were in excess of foreign born women as 57 to 43.

Education—In regard to the *known* education, 476, or 47.50 per cent., were illiterate, *i. e.* unable to read or write; and 526, or 52.50 per cent., could write their names. Ignorance appears to exist to a greater extent with the females than males; the illiterate females, exceeded the males as 52 to 48, and of those who could write their names the men were to the women in proportion as 53 to 47.

Average number.—While the whole number relieved is stated as 1,710, the average number supported, so far as could be ascertained from the returns received, was 421, viz: 215 males, 206 females.

Classification.—The classification of the persons partially aided or supported under the “township system,” *i. e.* number who were intemperate, insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, number of children under 16 years of age, is presented as follows:

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER RELIEVED.			Increase over 1873.	Per cent. of increase.	Per cent. of number re- lieved
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Intemperate	116	21	137	31	29.2	8.0
Insane	53	59	112	4	3.7	6.6
Idiotic	38	39	77	*11	12.5	4.5
Blind	32	13	45	11	32.3	2.6
Deaf and dumb	10	6	16	7	77.8	.9
Children under 16 years	222	226	448	169	60.6	26.2
All others	373	502	875	263	43.0	51.2
Total	844	866	1,710	474	38.4	100.0

Intemperate.—Of the whole number relieved, there were only 137, or 8 per cent., reported as having been intemperate; of these the males exceeded the females largely in proportion as 14 to 2.

Insane.—The number of insane maintained out of hospitals by the townships, was 112, or 6.6 per cent.; the females slightly exceeding the males, being as 7 to 6 of the number relieved.

Idiotic.—The idiotic numbered 77, or 4.5 per cent., the sexes being in equal proportion.

Blind.—There were 45, or 2.6 per cent., of those aided by the overseers, who were blind; the males in excess of the females as 4 to 2.

Deaf and Dumb.—Of the number relieved, 16, or 0.9 per cent., were deaf and dumb, the males slightly exceeding the females.

Children under Sixteen.—Children sixteen years of age and over are counted and considered as adults. The number under sixteen years of age was 448, or 26.2 per cent., over one-fourth of the whole number relieved; an equal proportion of each sex.

All others Relieved.—This class comprised 875, or 51.2 per cent., more than one-half of the whole number, of which the females exceeded the males in proportion as 58 to 44.

Illegitimate Children, &c.—Of the children relieved, 44, or 9.8 per cent., were illegitimate, viz: 25 boys, 19 girls. Of the 640 women (excluding the 228 female children) receiving township relief, 43, or 6.7 per cent., had been leading an immoral life.

* Decrease.

AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

A marked improvement is discernable in several of the classes of persons receiving township relief, thus :

CLASSIFICATION.	Per cent. of whole number relieved in 1873	Per cent. of whole number relieved in 1874	Difference in per cent.....
Intemperate.....	8.6	8.0	*.6
Insane.....	8.7	6.6	*2.1
Idiotic.....	7.1	4.5	*2.6
Blind.....	2.8	2.6	*.2
Deaf and dumb.....	0.7	.9	.2
Children under 16 years of age.....	22.6	26.2	3.6
All others.....	49.5	51.2	1.7
	100.00	100.00	.....

A decrease with but one exception is observed in each of the several classes. The largest decrease was in the idiotic, and the next in the order named of insane, intemperate and blind. On the contrary, children under 16 years of age, all others, and the deaf and dumb have increased.

Illegitimate Children, &c.—Of this class, there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent. as compared with the preceding year; and of women who had led a life of easy virtue, there was also a decrease of 1.5 per cent. of this class among the whole number relieved as compared with the preceding year.

It will be observed that while the number relieved under the “township system” increased by 474, or 38.4 per cent., over the number of the preceding year, yet that increase was in two classes principally, viz: children under 16 years of age; of adults, (all others,) those who did not belong to the class of unfortunates which have been specified.

Vagrants.—In addition to the 1,710 indigent persons relieved under the township system, there were during the year 3,893 tramps or vagrants assisted.

*Decrease.

DISCHARGED.

Of the whole number relieved during the year, viz : 1,710, there were 548, or 34 per cent., discharged as follows :

HOW DISCHARGED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. on No. re- lieved.
Died.....	82	45	127	7.4
Bound out.....	21	21	42	2.5
Discharged.....	167	199	366	21.4
Absconded.....	8	5	13	.8
Total.....	278	270	548	32.1

Died.—From the above statement, we learn that 127, or 7.4 per cent, of the 1,710 relieved during the year died ; this is a lower rate of mortality than the preceding year, when 10.6 per cent., of the number relieved died ; of those who died in the past year, the mortality of the males exceeded the females in proportion to the whole number of each sex as 10 to 5.

Indentured.—There were 42, or 2.5 per cent., of the number relieved discharged by being bound out ; an equal number of each sex. The number indentured in the preceding year, equalled 3.2 per cent. of the number relieved.

Discharged.—Of the 1,710 relieved, 366, or 21.4 per cent., were discharged or the relief discontinued ; this is an excess of the preceding year, when 16.9 per cent., of the relieved were discharged. It will be observed that a larger number of females than males were discharged during the past year from township maintenance, in the proportion of 23 to 20 males of the whole number of each sex relieved.

Absconded.—Only 13, or 0.8 per cent., of those assisted by the township relieving officers absconded ; in the preceding year, 0.7 per cent., absconded.

REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

The number of persons under the "township system," receiving relief on December 31, 1874, was 1,162, viz: 566 males, 596 females, classified as follows:—

HOW CLASSIFIED.	Males...	Females	Total....	Per cent.
Children under 16 years of age.....	130	144	274	23.6
Insane.....	45	52	97	8.3
Idiotic.....	37	35	72	6.2
Blind.....	27	12	39	3.4
Deaf and dumb.....	8	6	14	1.2
All others.....	319	347	666	57.3
Total.....	566	596	1,162	100.0

Of the 1,162 receiving "township relief" at the end of the year, 566 or 48.71 per cent. were males, and 596, or 51.29 per cent., females.

The children under 16 years of age numbered 274, or 23.6 per cent., nearly one-fourth of the whole number, the girls exceeding the boys in proportion as 24 to 23. The insane (excluding those in State hospitals) numbered 97 or 8.3 per cent., the females in excess of the males as 9 to 8.

There were 72, or 6.2 per cent., idiotic, the males exceeding the females in proportion as 7 to 6; of the 39, or 3.4 per cent., who were blind, the males were largely in excess of the females, being as 5 to 2. The deaf and dumb numbered 14, or 1.2 per cent., the sexes being in equal proportion.

Of all others, comprising 666, or 57.3 per cent., nearly three-fifths of the whole number remaining, the females were to the males in proportion as 58 to 56.

COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR.

The number remaining December 31, 1874, under the "township system" is 315, or 32.7 per cent., in excess of the number at the same period of the preceding year, thus:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Remaining on Dec. 31, 1874.....	Increase over 1873.	Per ct. of increase..
Children under 16 years of age.....	274	91	49.7
Insane.....	97	26	36.6
Idiotic.....	72	8*	10.0*
Blind.....	39	10	34.5
Deaf and dumb.....	14	5	55.6
All others.....	666	191	40.2
Total.....	1,162	315	32.7

* Decrease.

It will be observed that there is an increase in all the classes except the idiotic, which has decreased 8 or 10 per cent. The children under 16 years of age were increased by 91, or 49.7 per cent., and all others (excluding the defective classes) by 191, or 40.2 per cent; of the defective classes, the largest increase were in the deaf and dumb, insane and blind in the order named.

Suggestions.—In all townships, boroughs and cities where the system of township or local relief of the poor, through overseers or the like is now in practice, we would recommend the establishment of a county poor-house, where a more careful and rigid course of administration of relief would obtain, than is possible under the system of township relief.

In this opinion a large number of the most intelligent overseers agree, from whom "township returns" are received.

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The abuses to which medical charities are liable have lately attracted attention, particularly in England, where it is found to exist to a considerable extent. An attempt is being made to ascertain to what extent the evil exists in this country. While the term "pauper relief" is not applicable to the prevailing system of medical relief, as sickness gives a claim upon the benevolent which cannot be urged by the healthy and able-bodied; yet it is found that "men who would not beg—who might not accept alms—may be lead to accept this form of relief, and thus gradually be prepared for a condition from which at first they would have shrunk. The care and relief of the sick do not seem to require the same caution as the administration of other forms of charity; we give more readily; we investigate less carefully. The hospital is founded and its means are supplied with the feeling that no liberality can be excessive towards the suffering. The applicant is received with the feeling that real illness excuses investigation. The physician or surgeon, eager to gather experience, is not so eager to assume the disagreeable duty of close inquiry into the means of a patient. Gradually a portion of the community tend more or less consciously to the feeling that they are entitled to expect such relief from it, and come to feel that it may be demanded as a right, rather than solicited as a boon. Habits of thrift and caution, nay, even that care which keeps away disease and its expenses, are discouraged. The evil has not yet become serious here, but it is well to inquire how far it exists or threatens to increase. It is obvious that there must be a limit to this form of charity; that a certain proportion

only of the community ought, even in sickness, to be supported by the bounty of others, and the greatest care should be taken to guide this bounty to the most deserving, and to see that those who are able to provide for themselves should make way for those who really are not."

The appeals made by the institutions are generously responded to by the benevolent and charitable. Their receipts in the year 1874 aggregated \$454,699 73, of which sum \$147,727 91 was from donations, \$146,719 87 from invested funds, \$52,240 from public authorities, \$46,721 14 from patients, and \$61,290 81 from other sources. It cannot be denied that the public have an undoubted right to be satisfied that the money obtained for the relief of sickness and misfortune is put to the best possible uses, and in the most economical manner. The only effectual check on the just and economical expenditures of these funds, we believe, is to be found in a well-devised system of comparative returns made at regular intervals, from which we should be enabled to discover "where cost was highest and efficiency least." This could be done without making any undue revelations which are not needed or desired.

To enable these charities to present to the public all the information possible concerning their organization and the result of their labor, a circular has been prepared, with a series of questions in a tabular form, which has been forwarded to each of the hospitals and dispensaries within the Commonwealth. Answers have been received from nearly all, which have been arranged in the annexed tabular statements, which presents some interesting facts in regard to the operations of these institutions. Many of these institutions, from their imperfect records, are unable to furnish the information required in the circular, and the wish is expressed that the managers and officers of these important charitable trusts will strive for greater uniformity in registration of the patients and the result of their treatment. Such an object is worthy of every effort, and its accomplishment cannot fail to be advantageous to the institution and to the public.

The annexed tables will exhibit the facts we have gathered from the returns received from the medical charities within the State :

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES which have answered the interrogatories of the Board of Public Charities, exhibiting their location, names of officers in charge, also officers of trustees or managers.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	OFFICERS OF TRUSTEES OR MANAGERS.
Children's Hospital.....	22d street below Walnut, Philadelphia....	F. W. Lewis, Chm. H. Com.	President, G. A. Wood; Secretary, Dr. F. W. Lewis; Treasurer, A. H. Hewson Bachle.
Children's Sea Shore House for Invalid Children.....	Atlantic City, N. J.....	Dr. W. H. Bennett, Res. Phys.	Treasurer, Jas. S. Whitely; Secretary and President, J. Shipley Nevlin.
Church Dispensary.....	1719 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Wm. H. Hutt, Med. Dr.	President, Robt. Briggs; Secretary, W. H. Myers; Treasurer, R. B. Sauter.
Municipal Hospital.....	21st street and Lehigh avenue, Phila.....	Jas. S. Haynes, Steward.	President, Wm. F. Griffith; Secretary, Dr. Thos. Wistar; Treasurer, D. Scull, Jr.
Eye and Ear Institute of Philadelphia Dispensary.....	13th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.....	Dr. George Strawbridge.	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Germanatown Homeopathic Dispensary.....	4915 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.....	Mrs. Wetzstein, Matron.....	President, Jas. E. Rhoads; Secretary, Thos. Stewardson, Jr.; Treasurer, N. Johnson.
German Homeopathic Dispensary.....	Grand and Cornhill ave., Philadelphia.....	Dr. Malbon M. Walker.	President, H. Palethorpe Hay, L.L.D.; Sec., J. B. Mahon; Treas., H. F. West.
Germantown Dispensary and Hospital.....	Shoemaker Lane near Chew st., Phila.....	Dr. L. B. Hoff, Res. Phys.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Southern Homeopathic Dispensary.....	1314 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Henry P. Hay, Warden.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Hospital of the Good Shepherd.....	Rosemont, Delaware county, Pa.....	Dr. Charles H. Burnett.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear.....	43 S. 17th street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Adolph Feldstein.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Jewish Hospital Association.....	Olney road near York road, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Chas. Carter, Res. Phys.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Northern Dispensary.....	608 Coates street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Edward Maris.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	127 S. 5th street, Philadelphia.....	Wm. G. Malin, Steward.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	8th street below Spruce street, Phila.....	J. A. E. Walk, Superintendent.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Freshford Hospital.....	30th street and Powelton avenue, Phila.....	Dr. Wm. Gould.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Preston Hospital.....	Hamilton street above 29th street, Phila.....	John Smith, Steward.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Reading Dispensary.....	618 Court street, Reading, Berks co., Pa.....	Dr. Wm. Notson.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Southern Dispensary.....	318 Bainbridge street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Mary Branson, Res. Phys.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Woman's Hospital.....	N. College ave. and 22d street, Phila.....	Anna Lukens, Matron.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Orthopedic Hospital.....	1701 Summer street, Philadelphia.....	Attending Physicians.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Wilkesbarre City Hospital.....	Wilkesbarre.....	W. H. Parry, Steward.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Lackawanna Hospital.....	Scranton, Luzerne county, Pa.....	A. F. Chase, M. D., Res. Ph.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
The Charity Hospital of Philadelphia.....	1532 Hamilton street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Wm. Baken, Superintendent.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Harrisburg Hosp. for the Recept. & Cure of the Sick & Inj.....	3490 Spruce street, West Philadelphia.....	James Porter, Steward.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Mission Hospital and Dispens. for Women and Children.....	Mulberry street, Harrisburg.....	Dr. Aminta V. Scott.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
Merry Hospital.....	315 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia.....	Sisters of Mercy.....	President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.
	Stevenson street, Pittsburg.....		President, John D. Lankester; Secretary, E. F. Moelling; Treasurer, G. Koebler.

Hospital of the P. E. Church.....	259 N. Front street, Philadelphia.....	S. R. Knight, M. D., Sup't....	Pres't, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens; Sec., Rev. J. A. Childs, D. D.; Treas., W. W. Frazier, Jr.
Pittsburg Free Dispensary.....	265 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.....	John R. Campbell, Apothecary.....	President, Levi H. Harris; Secretary, S. N. Benham, M. D.; Treas., John B. Jackson.
Dispensary for Skin Diseases.....	216 S. 4th street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. L. A. Duhring.....	President, Dr. S. D. Gross; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Duhring.
Philadelphia Lying-in, and Nurse Charly.....	S. W. corner 11th and Cherry sts., Phila.	B. C. Bauer, Matron.....	President, John L. Hough; Secretary, M. D. Richards; Treasurer, T. Williams.
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispens.,	Second avenue, Pittsburg.....	S. W. Taylor, Superintendent.....	President, Wm. Trevis; Sec. Wm. J. H. Clark; Treas., Geo. W. Backofen.
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	Walnut street above 12th, Reading.	Order of St. Francis.....	President, Rev. George Romenann.
Soc. for the Employ't and Instruc. of the Poor—Dis. Dep.]	718 Catharine street, Philadelphia.....	J. L. Wright, Res. Apothecary.....	President, Israel H. Johnson; Sec., Parl. W. Beesley; Treas., Wistar Morris.
Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Invalids.....	1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Phila.....	Dr. G. H. Cohn, Res. Phys.	President, Thos. H. Powers; Secretary, W. J. M. Elroy; Treasurer, H. D. Sherrerd.
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....	1718 Filbert street, Philadelphia.....	.....	President, J. W. White; Secretary, W. H. Staake; Treasurer, A. S. Naudain.
Wills' Hospital.....	Race street west of 18th street, Phila.....	Jos. Pettit, Steward.....	President, Wm. Welsh; Secretary, Henry W. Elmer.
Homeopathic Hospital.....	1116 Cuthbert street, Philadelphia.....	Dr. Wm. G. Dietz, Res. Phys.	President, Rev. H. Malcom, D. D.; Secre- tary, H. T. Platt; Treas., J. W. Sexton.
Gynecological Hosp. and Infirmary for Diseases of Children,	1624 Poplar street, Philadelphia.....	Mrs. H. T. Duncus, Matron.....	President, Mrs. H. Howson; Sec., Mrs. G. Whitely; Treasurer, Jas. Moore.
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 22d ward department....	12th ward, Pittsburg.....	Thos. Ches. Superintendent....	President, J. E. Moonhead; Secretary, W. P. Weyman; Treasurer, John A. Harper.

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

When organized, by whom incorporated, date of incorporation and objects

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Organized	By whom incorporated.	Date of incorporation.	OBJECTS.
Children's Hospital.....	1855..	Court.....	May 5, 1860,	Medical and surgical treatment of sick children under twelve years of age.
Children's Sea Shore House.....	1873..	State N. J.	Feb. 25, 1873,	To provide at Atlantic City, a house and medical treatment during the summer season for invalid children and those needing the benefit of sea air.
Church Dispensary.....	1872..	Court.....	Oct. 20, 1873,	To furnish medicine and advice free of charge.
Municipal Hospital.....	1796..	State.....	1794,	Treatment and care of malignant and contagious diseases.
* Eye and Ear Institution of Phila. Dispensary	1870..	State.....	1869,	Treatment of diseases of ear and eye.
German Dispensary.....	1869..	State.....	April 2, 1880,	The relief of indigent sick.
German Hospital.....	1869..	State.....	April 2, 1880,	Treatment and cure of the sick and wounded.
German Dispensary and Hospital.....	1870..	State.....	1874..	The care of the sick poor of Germantown.
Southern Homeopathic Dispensary.....	1874..	State.....	1874..	Charity.
Hospital of the Good Shepherd.....	1874..	State.....	1874..	To provide a house and medical treatment for invalid children of the diocese of Pennsylvania, without reference to creed or country.
Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear.....	1874..	Court.....	Sept., 1873,	Gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of the poor, suffering with disease of the ear.
Jewish Hospital Association.....	1865..	Court.....	Sept. 23, 1895,	To care for the suffering and sick, and support the aged infirm and destitute.
Northern Dispensary.....	1816..	State.....	March 17, 1817,	To afford gratuitous medical advice, surgical aid and medicines to indigent persons.
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	1786..	State.....	March 6, 1751,	The medical relief of the sick poor.
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	1751..	State.....	March 25, 1871,	The relief of the sick poor.
Presbyterian Hospital.....	1871..	Court.....	June 16, 1836,	To provide for the sick and disabled.
Preston Retreat.....	1836..	State.....	June 20, 1868,	Lying-in hospital for married women.
Reading Dispensary.....	1868..	Court.....	March 24, 1817,	Medical relief of the poor.
Southern Dispensary.....	1816..	State.....	March 23, 1881,	The treatment of the diseases of women and children, and for obstetrical cases.
Women's Hospital.....	1861..	State.....	Dec. 2, 1867,	Treatment of bodily deformities and diseases of the nervous system.
Orthopædic Hospital.....	1867..	Court.....	Dec. 2, 1867,	

Wilkes-Barre City Hospital.....	1872..	Court.....	Nov. 25, 1873,	To provide in-door treatment, medical and surgical, for the needy.
Lackawanna Hospital.....	1871..	State.....	May 18, 1871,	For the reception and care of the sick and injured.
Charity Hospital.....	1858..	Court.....	May 13, 1861,	Relief of sick poor of Philadelphia, strangers and sojourners, and all who are subjects of disease or accidents.
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.....	1874			Charitable.
Harrisburg Hospital.....	1873..	Court.....	April 4, 1873,	The reception, cure and medical or surgical treatment of the sick and injured, &c.
Mission Hospital and Dispensary.....	1875..			Medical and surgical relief of poor women and children.
Mercy Hospital.....	1847..	State.....	April 8, 1848,	The care of the sick poor without distinction of creed or color.
Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church..	1851..	State.....	July 18, 1857,	For the relief of sick and wounded, without regard to creed, country or color.
Pittsburg Free Dispensary.....	1873..	Court.....	Dec. 13, 1873,	To furnish gratuitous medical advice, surgical aid and medicines to the worthy poor.
Dispensary for Skin Diseases.....	1870..	Court.....	Dec., 1870,	The relief of the poor affected with diseases of skin.
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.....	1870..	State.....	May 7, 1832,	§ Supplying medical aid and nursing to poor, but respectable married women at their own homes, during their confinement, &c.
Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary.....	1866..	State.....	April 4, 1866,	Treatment of sick and injured.
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	1873..			The treatment of patients without distinction as to religion or nationality.
Society for Employment of Poor, Dispensary Department.....	1853..			Gratuitous relief of the invalid poor.
Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Invalids..	1853..	State.....	May 8, 1854,	|| Medical and surgical advice and treatment of poor, especially operatives, by the <i>specialty</i> system.
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....	1873..	Court.....	June 2, 1873,	Care, nurture and maintenance of destitute married or single women, during childbirth, or suffering from disease, &c.
Wills' Hospital.....	1833..			Relief of the indigent blind and lame.
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	1871..	Court.....	Dec. 10, 1874,	Treatment of patients by homoeopathic practice.
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary.....	1871..	Court.....	July 15, 1874,	Gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of indigent women and children.
Western Penn'a Hospital, Twelfth ward.....	1848..	State.....	March 18, 1848,	Curative hospital to relieve suffering.

* Acts under charter of Philadelphia Dispensary.

† Charter amended March 7, 1859.

|| Charter since modified by court. Namé changed to "Western Clinical Infirmary."

† Charter amended by court, June 4, 1855, and September 21, 1868.

§ Supplement to April 18, 1863.

Mission Hospital and Dispensary.....	10	479	1,059	1,568	.....	525 00	.....	347 00	347 00
Mercy Hospital.....	22	12	34	.....	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of P. E. Church.....	65	60	125	12,047	12,047	486,000 00	31,000 00	284,495 00	.....
Pittsburg Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	2,000	7,648	9,648	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Dispensary for Skin Diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	1,703	1,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Lying-in & Nurse Charity.....	.....	10,000	.....	3,566	13,500	20,000 00	.....	2,500 00	3,000 00
Homoeopathic Med. and Surg. Hospital and Dispensary.....	20	20	40	45,756	2,083	47,839	40,000 00	10,000 00	50,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	.....	9	25	128	153	12,000 00	1,500 00	.....	13,500 00
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Depart- ment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,400	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Howard Hospital & Infirmary for Invalids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,627	10,000 00	1,000 00	6,300 00	17,500 00
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....	.....	10	.....	107	107	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Wills' Hospital.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	88,000 00	.....	228,100 00	316,100 00
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00	2,000 00	.....	42,000 00
Gynecological Hos. & Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	211	211	.....	.....	2,000 00	10,000 00
Western Pennsylvania Hosp., Twelfth ward.....	80	40	120	.....	1,272	1,272	350,000 00	12,000 00	200,000 00
Totals.....	408	302	1,489	62,059	171,846	837,420	2,212,140	11,195,155	501,412,881
Sub-divisions not given to balance.....	719	.....	603,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								\$35,000	

* One hundred extra beds can be placed in enclosed porticoes, &c, in case of emergency.

† From May 31, 1865, to December 31, 1874.

‡ 20,000 are dispensary cases.

§ 2,157 at the daily clinics.

|| Having *never* received any public assistance, it is unable, pecuniarily, to maintain the sick or wounded when they present themselves.

The income scarcely runs the dispensary department, which will average 6,000 per annum.

¶ Obstetrical.

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—CONTINUED.

Financial statement of receipts and from what sources derived.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, AND FROM WHAT SOURCES.				
	Invested funds.	Appropriations of State, municipal or other authorities.	Donations, &c	From patients.	Other sources.
Children's Hospital.....	\$1,289 28	.....	\$7,523 19	\$376 50	\$877 17
Church Dispensary.....	.....	.....	4,600 00	420 63	.....
Municipal Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,391 75	.....	1,600 00
Eye and Ear Institute of Philadelphia Dispensary.....	.....	\$18,200 00	.....	87 37	.....
Germanatown Homeopathic Dispensary.....	.....	.....	800 00	130 00	.....
German Hospital.....	.....	10,000 00	240 00	.....	.....
Germanatown Dispensary and Hospital.....	.....	.....	5,853 20	4,112 07	3,297 60
Southern Homeopathic Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the Good Shepherd.....	32 52	.....	1,420 50	102 50	.....
Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear.....	.....	.....	1,306 00	.....	1,082 05
Jewish Hospital Association.....	284 65	.....	21,259 44	1,207 50	10,536 44
Northern Dispensary.....	1,051 13	.....	2,109 61	.....	608 34
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	4,696 97	.....	2,510 00	.....	1,623 13
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	47,375 45	.....	655 00	11,770 92	8,830 10
Presbyterian Hospital.....	19,630 00	.....	11,979 00	937 00	59,801 37
Preston Retreat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,546 00
Reading Dispensary.....	25 00	.....	1,000 00	21 00	.....
Southern Dispensary.....	3,617 74	.....	.....	.....	2,360 00
Woman's Hospital.....	4,111 83	.....	8,191 73	773 75	3,617 74
Orthopedic Hospital.....	1,805 56	5,000 00	3,848 39	3,624 65	886 95
Wilkesbarre City Hospital.....	.....	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	3,500 00
Lackawanna Hospital.....	.....	10,000 00	2,192 67	424 92	5,000 00
Charity Hospital.....	483 00	.....	109 00	.....	456 81
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	3,450 97	.....	13,074 43
Harrisburg Hospital.....	8,318 60	1,540 00	3,518 93	4,828 78	652 00
Mission Hospital and Dispensary.....	.....	.....	1,121 00	348 55	16,598 25
Mercy Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121 00
Hospital of P. E. Church.....	19,631 44	.....	36,815 43	7,777 39	6,527 58
Pittsburg Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	1,752 09	.....	1,121 00
					9,000 00
					65,680 78
					1,752 09

Dispensary for Skin Diseases.....	.....	1,611 50	.....	.....	1,611 50
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.....	.....	4,548 65	.....	1,113 08	6,301 73
Hennepin, Med. and Surg. Hospital and Dispensary.....	.....	2,462 33	5,000 00	1,680 75	10,405 67
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	.....	209 75	.....	351 75	548 65
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Depart.,	.....	104 00	.....	.....	104 00
Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Invalids.....	.....	4,503 18	.....	.....	4,503 18
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....	.....	700 00	.....	.....	700 00
Wills' Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	19,372 80	.....	.....	19,372 80
Gynaecological Hospital and Infirmary.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 12th Ward.....	.....	14,000 00	.....	.....	14,000 00
Totals.....	146,719 87	52,240 00	147,727 91	46,721 14	451,699 73
Items not given—to balance.....	.....	.....	.....	52,290 81	.....
			\$9,000 00		

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

Amount of expenditures, and for what purposes.

EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES.									
NAME OF INSTITUTION.									
Salaries and wages.	Medicines.	Surgical instruments.	Books.	Maintenance.	Ordinary expenses.	Investments.	Extraordinary expenses.	Total.	
Children's Hospital.....	\$1,880 20				\$3,745 18			\$13,284 23	
Children's Sea Shore House.....	611 97				12,957 98			6,989 52	
Church Dispensary.....	1,250 00							3,991 75	
Municipal Hospital.....	4,336 97				2,804 22			9,421 23	
Eye and Ear Institution of Philadelphia Dispensary.....									
German Hospital.....	50 00	\$50 00		900 00				1,000 00	
German Dispensary.....									
German Dispensary and Hospital.....	2,096 67				5,275 00			4,984 17	
Southern Homoeopathic Dispensary.....	670 34				4,015 00			527 54	
Hospital of the Good Shepherd.....						6,250 24		11,553 72	
Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear.....									
Jewish Hospital Association.....									
Northern Dispensary.....	4,217 76							202 58	
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	2,384 30	29 81		11,000 00				264 35	
Pennsylvania Hospital.....	11,821 17	1,364 26	80 00					2,500 00	
Presbyterian Hospital.....	15,858 00	486 39						3,451 34	
Preston Retreat.....			741 16					6,471 33	
Reading Dispensary.....	60 00							2,520 00	
Southern Dispensary.....	1,500 00	5 00	10 00					39,781 09	
Woman's Hospital.....	1,416 63							1,985 00	
Orthopedic Hospital.....	1,036 12	132 22						8,130 86	
Wilkesbarre City Hospital.....	1,078 07	649 92						4,232 85	
Lackawanna Hospital.....	1,020 00	289 02	25 00					13,800 75	
Charity Hospital.....	125 00		10 00					19,888 86	
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.....								5,012 73	
Harrisburg Hospital.....	1,081 00							13,598 65	
Mission Hospital and Dispensary.....	76 60							630 00	
Mercy Hospital.....								15,256 80	
Hospital of Protestant Episcopal Church.....	11,766 58							2,024 01	
Pittsburg Free Dispensary.....	424 00							525 00	
								1,453 00	
								9,050 00	
								71,799 35	
								1,898 28	

Dispensary for Skin Diseases.....	628 70	76 10	.....	917 75	1,223 45	.....	893 60
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.....			.....			.....	6,446 00
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary.....	2,002 72	*251 73	.....	2,634 35	893 71	.....	10,907 51
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	120 00	126 18	10 00	444 75	150 00	.....	1,330 93
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Department.....	195 00	450 00	23 00	.....	.....	52 00	747 00
Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Invalids.....	1,429 50	607 68	52 75	.....	307 35	2,012 16	4,603 44
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....	225 00	125 00	.....	11,800 00	.....	.....	2,250 00
Wills' Hospital.....	2,674 97	1,727 81	.....	7,980 01	707 27	4,834 51	17,424 60
Homeopathic Hospital.....	1,889 60	88 73	56 67	1,712 18	.....	.....	3,249 58
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary.....	.....	43 17	111 25	4,850 00	455 88	2,102 50	2,562 80
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 12th Ward.....	5,199 07	1,203 83	***896 58	12,685 31	708 73	.....	23,740 02
Totals.....	81,192 24	27,333 20	4,773 87	1,910 09	166,850 33	27,825 23	447,086 10
Items not given—to balance.....						50,330 00	61,430 69
							\$25,440 40.

* Including surgical instruments.

† Includes attendants, servants, medicines and instruments.

‡ Maintenance and salaries.

§ Including medical books.

|| Including ordinary expenses.

¶ For rent of building.

** For live stock.

	5	9	3	32	49	3	6	5	32	46	41	16	10	37	113	13	3	8	19	43
Reading Dispensary.....																				
Southern Dispensary.....																				
Woman's Hospital.....	*174	130		304							*8,131		1,133		4,264					339
Orthopedic Hospital.....				45					81						427					
Wilkesbarre City Hospital.....	10	3	36	49	49	14	4	36	54											
Lackawanna Hospital.....	*6	36		42	*11	32	43				*33		310		343		*15	122		137
Charity Hospital.....																				
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.....				116					290											1,200
Harrisburg Hospital.....	4	10	4	9	27	9	10	15	44		77	103	60	68	1,298	26	30	25	21	102
Mission Hos. and Disp'y.....											901			267	1,168	380		20		400
Mercy Hospital.....	400				400	150			150											
Hospital of P. E. Church.....				653					618						6,451					3,202
Pittsburg Free Dispens'y.....												263		173	435					
Dispens. for Skin Diseases.....																				
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.....											86	6	9	203	307	35	11	17	92	155
Homoeopathic Med. and Surg. Hospital.....	*83	104		187	*55	68	123								12,145					
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	25	3	6	21	55	4	1	13	18		6				6					
Society for Employment of Poor—Disp. Depart't.....											9,790				9,790					
Howard Hos. and Infir- mary for Invalids.....												*5,026	3,529	18,555						
State Hospital for Wo- men and Infants.....	341			37																
Will's Hospital.....				341								2,389	1,420		3,809					
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	*27	17		44	*75	47	122													12,229
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary.....																				
West'n Penn'a Hospital, Twelfth ward.....	152	50	238	440		70	25	112	207		50	32	18	20	120	32	35	23	53	148
Totals.....	2,175	655	238	1,073	25,248	172	252	174	480	3,373	18,186	8,610	2,495	7163	66,350	1,134	94	83	462	11,156
No. of which nationality not stated—to balance,	21,107				2,295							29,896								9,883

* Including natives of relief district, and other Americans.
† Includes medical and surgical cases.

* Including natives of relief district, and other Americans.

† Includes medical and surgical cases.

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—Continued.—Patients treated during the year.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	IN-PATIENTS.						OUT-PATIENTS.						No. successfully vac. as regards protection.					
	Average No. relieved.....	No. of days supported.....	Average cost per week.....	No. of physicians & surgeons,	Ability to pay No. who could and did pay a moderate fee..... No. who would pay a moderate fee.....	Prescriptions, Number given..... Number compounded..	No. registered for relief.....	Visits of patients to institution.....	Medical visits to patients at their own homes.....	Average number relieved.....	Average cost per week.....	No. of physicians & surg's...		Average No. of patients per week to phys. and surg.....	Ability to pay, No. who could and did pay a moderate fee.... No. who would pay a moderate fee.....	Prescriptions, Number given..... Number compounded..	Under 1 year of age.....	One year of age and upwards.	Total vaccinated.....
Children's Hospital.....	140	16,043	\$4 14	1	23	.....	4,422	9,800	.....	3,000	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Sea Shore House.....	73	2,951	8 11	1	67	25 10	.....	.....	271	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14,708	.....	.....	.....
Church Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ear and Ear Institute of Philadelphia Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital.....	299	7,400	7 40	5	189	1,887	250	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Dispensary.....	61	11 11	.....	.....	.....	3,840	976	221	236	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	.....	.....	.....
German Dispensary and Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....
Southern Homeopathic Dispensary.....	.....	.....	3 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the Good Shepherd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1,850	.....	1,684	.....	350	\$4 75	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmity for Diseases of the Ear.....	.....	5,398	7 65	3	.....	26,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Hospital Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,580	1,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2,173	10,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,017	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	39,199	7 70	12 13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital.....	72	1,980	5 00	4	2	943 753	153	823	.....	381	35	.....	.....	.....	827	.....	.....	.....
Reading Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	6,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,875	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital.....	.....	.....	4 50	2	25 25	.....	766	2,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whittemore Hospital.....	100	6,700	6 40	8	33 33	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre Hospital.....	85	2,281	5 50	8	7 7	380 390	480	686	.....	389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charity Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the University of Penn'a.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrisburg Hospital and Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercy Hospital.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of P. E. Church.....	1,542	42,911	7 70	6	228 228	12,000	1,468	3,207	2,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,821	.....	.....	.....
Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary for Skin Diseases.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary.....	330	8,714	7 50	10	75	8,000	159	530	3,070	10,000	.....	6	.....	.....	12,115	.....	.....	.....

St. Joseph's Hospital.....	64	.....	8	.....	139	.....	139	.....	6	.....	16	.....	4	.....	15	.....	8	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	10	.....	55
Society for Employment of Poor—Dis- pensary Department.....																											
Howard Hospital and Infirmary for In- fants.....																											
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....			8	.....					8,555		24,784		5,100		1		10		11,501		27,752		27,752				
Homeopathic Hospital.....	150		8	.....	25	25	1,315		2,229				2,000		8		7		7,538		7,535						
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary.....			3	.....	8		2,559				2,500				8		16										
Western Penn'a Hospital, 12th Ward.....			4 48	8																							
Totals, &c.....	1,592½	160,252	6 54	178	579	798	81,517	22,249	40,880	100,938	15,308	22,904	47	160	169¾	25		124,406	96,514	45	10	55					

* The dispensary being operated upon the specialty system, the average number varies from 8 to 40, according to the class of disease.

Southern Dispensary.....	89	66	5	9	269				1,250	2,980	25	4,264	
Woman's Hospital.....													
Orthopedic Hospital.....			3	1	4								
Wilkes-Barre City Hospital.....	20	11	5	3	39	30	13	6	51				
Lackawanna Hospital.....	32	4	4	5	40	25	3	1	35	300	31	331	120
Charity Hospital.....												9	129
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.....													
Harrisburg Hospital.....	10	6		3		195			137	232			
Mission Hospital and Dispensary.....					19	27	6		4	37			
Mercy Hospital.....	360			40	400	140							
Hospital of P. E. Church.....	258	251	17	63	592	319	209	15	21	150		1,104	30
Pittsburg Free Dispensary.....										564		1,168	384
Dispensary for Skin Diseases, Philadelphia.....												6,420	
Philadelphia Lying-in and Nurse Charity.....												101	305
Homocp. Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, St. Joseph's Hospital.....	133	16	9	10	163	85	13	12	2	112		307	88
Society for Employment of Poor—Dispensary Department, Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Invalids.....	38	5	4	5	52	15		1	1	17			11
State Hospital for Women and Infants.....	26			1	27								
Wills' Hospital.....	185	136	19	1	341							8,375	
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	20	13	4	2	39	55	50	6	6	118			
Gynecological Hospital and Infirmary.....													
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 12th ward.....	203	144	6	42	395	100	72		10	182	73	19	6
Totals.....	20,432	1,149	1,080	318	24,618	1,920	639	174	203	2,946	4,413	3,375	211
Number of which condition on discharged is not stated, to balance.....											179	24,127	683
											72	27	2
													5,732

1,639

* Including those improved.

15,949

† Including medical cases.

4,918

MEDICAL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES—CONTINUED.

Patients under treatment at the end of the year.



**SMALLEY
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